Twenty Pages And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,181. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday—FAIR.
Stock market—Active.
Wheat, 95¼; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 5-16.

FOREIGN.—The chances of Ireland in the present session of Parliament were jeopardized by the withdrawal of the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Dr. and Mrs. Nansen are to be made social lions during their visit to London. The relief fund for the India famine sufferers is not increasing so rapidly as it was expected to do. Count Muravieff, Russia's Foreign Minister, is in Berlin, and will have an interview with the German Emperor this evening or to-morrow morning. United States Ambassador Bayard is to give a dinner to the Prince of Wales at his residence, in London, next Wednesday. The new Bishop of London was enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday.—Page 15.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill after a debate on the distribution of seeds. The Senate Committee on Post Offices heard arguments on the Loud bill. Mr. Hubbard introduced a substitute for the Pacific Roads Commission bill.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Mrs. McKinley was enthusiastically greeted by the audience at a Chicago entertainment.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was worse yesterday and her physicians admitted that she was failing.

President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his home in Bala, a suburb of Philadelphia, yesterday, from heart failure. He had been confined to his room since last August.

The financial views of Lyman J. Gage, Mr. McKinley's selection for Secretary of the Treasury, were fully set forth in a letter, Dec. 10, 1894, to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to report the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, with amendments. Secretary Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote signed a treaty fixing the Alaskan boundary.

It was believed at Canton yesterday that Wilson of Iowa would be Secretary of Agriculture. A rumor was in circulation that Judge Goff would not enter the Cabinet, but desired to be Senator. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was hopeful that Gen. Woodford would be in the Cabinet, but Gen. Collis thought it more probable that New York would have no representative than that any of the New Yorkers yet named would be chosen. Mr. Gage denied that he was either a Spiritualist or a free taxer. It was reported and denied at Washington that Dawes of Chicago would be Controller of the Currency. It was suggested that Congressman Hitt might become First Assistant Secretary of State on the understanding that Sherman would retire in a year or two to make room for Hitt's promotion.

Page 2.

Millionaire Louis C. Evans tried to commit suicide at Springfield, Ohio.

Ralph Metcalf was appointed receiver for the Dime Savings Bank of Chicago yesterday.

Charles Knox, a New York business man, committed suicide at Lowville owing to ill health.

The Ohio Supreme Court sustains a judgment against a saloon keeper who sold beer which contained salicylic acid.

Officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said that the use of salt in times of snow did not interfere with the work of the underground electric trolley system.

Members of the Woman's Republican League were instructed in Johnson Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the methods of conducting meetings and debates.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday received and accepted the resignation of Louis A. La Grange as a Weighmaster of the department. Commissioner La Grange apologized for his part in having urged his brother's appointment.

Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, in his discourse at Temple Shaarai Tephilla, spoke of the true significance of the Book of Jonah, and indirectly replied to the recent sermon of the Rev. Dr. Abbott in Plymouth Church.

Page 3.

The New York Athletic Club team beat the team of the St. Nicholas Skating Club at hockey last night by a score of 3 to 2. This breaks the tie between them in Amateur Hockey League games.

Robert S. Welch of Philadelphia won the championship pigeon shooting match at Larchmont yesterday, killing 92 out of 100 birds. George McAlpin, Dr. Wynn, and H. Sanford finished next in the order named.

The skating tournament of the National Amateur Skating Association came to an end on Silver Lake, S. I., yesterday. A. Thomas of Newburg, by a great spurt, won the ten-mile championship.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Platt started for Florida. Mr. Platt consulted with Congressman Odell and others before he left New York. He said he knew nothing of a similar trip by Mr. McKinley or Mr. Hanna.

There is much adverse comment among savings bank officials on the Myers bill, before the Legislature, providing for yearly statements to all depositors and yearly publication of accounts which have stood over fifteen years.

Two more instances of the war of the Spaniards in Cuba have just been revealed. A Cuban hospital was burned by Gen. Weyler's forces, and all its inmates perished in the flames, and a party of insurgents driven to a cave were burned out and shot down.

Page 4.

John A. Skoag, a noted Swedish counterfeiter, was arrested in Chicago yesterday.

Page 5.

The steamer Nimrod has sailed from St. John's to search for the missing Georgia.

Company G won the Covell Trophy and Company B the Gazette Trophy at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening.

The woman suffragists decided at the Des Moines Convention to cease work in the East and devote their energy to Western States.

A resolution was passed by the Society of Friends last evening asking the United States Senate to ratify and confirm the arbitration treaty.

The board which was appointed by Gov. Black to report on State militia equipment met in Albany yesterday. Its report will recommend various changes.

The Committee on Gas Franchises of Good Government Club B reported in favor of municipal ownership of gas plants at last night's meeting, and the report was adopted.

The National Business League, a non-partisan organization, formed for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation, has opened permanent headquarters in Chicago.

The golden anniversary of the College of the City of New York was celebrated at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, and speeches were made by President Webb and others.

A cancerous growth was removed from the stomach of Charles W. Brooke, the lawyer, at the Smith Infirmary, S. I., yesterday. Mr. Brooke was under the knife for more than an hour. His recovery is expected.

The house of Charles Betts, near Chatham Centre, was entered by masked burglars Friday night. They bound the inmates and guarded them while they ransacked the house. Then they stole a horse and wagon and escaped.

Clarence H. C. Van Deusen, Ballot Clerk of the Kings County Board of Elections, was dismissed yesterday for selling books belonging to the city. Mr. Van Deusen says the books were his property, and that he will contest his dismissal.

United States District Judge Wheeler yesterday upheld Mayor Gleason's demurrer in the suit brought to annul his citizenship papers, on the ground that the court which took his oath of allegiance is presumed to have passed upon the circumstances.

Page 6.

The National Mothers' Congress will meet in Washington Feb. 17.

The formal opening of the Textile School took place at Lowell, Mass.

At the annual convention of the Jewish Socialists in Walhalla Hall yesterday the proposition of a new daily Socialistic paper was discussed.

A shoemaker was murdered and his mother-in-law seriously wounded at Potter Place Friday night. The police have his business rival and two other men in custody on suspicion.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday admitted that the water supply of the city might be cut off at any time by Newark, which has a contract with the East Jersey Water Company, which is now supplying Jersey City.

Page 7.

Two Harvard students were fined yesterday for discharging firearms within the city limits of Cambridge.

Page 8.

Mrs. Matthew Morris, having had a dream, will go to South Africa to see why a sister, dying, left all her money elsewhere.

Manager Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities tells how great demands are being made upon the organization now, and how difficult is it to meet them.

The overdue White Star freight steamer Cevic arrived in port, having been delayed by storms. Her arrival gives hope that other delayed steamers may yet be safe.

It is not at all improbable that a rough draft of the new charter will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow, in order that its validity may not be affected at the outset.

The Homeopathic Medical Association of Brooklyn at next Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Education will present resolutions protesting against the curriculum of the Girls' High School as too severe. The doctors say they have treated several pupils for nervous and visual troubles caused by overstudy.

Page 9.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History on "Upper Egypt and the Temples of Luxor, Karnak, and Thebes," with stereopticon illustrations.

At the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the employes of Dolge & Son, at Dolgeville, the founder of the town spoke of the satisfactory operation of the labor pension and insurance systems. He said there were serious defects in the banking system of the country, and that the people of the interior were suffering from high rates of interest.

Page 10.

It is announced that Drs. Arthur H. Messiter and Walter B. Gilbert, organists of Trinity Parish, are to be retired on pensions May 1.

Page 11.

The League for the Promotion of Social Purity, at its monthly meeting yesterday, passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Chapman for his action in the Seeley dinner affair.

In order to save $127,000 a year in the Custom House here, Collector Kilbreth yesterday, with the consent of Secretary Carlisle, dismissed thirty Inspectors and Weighers and abolished their offices.

Page 12.

The Board of Street Openings strongly objects to three bills, in reference to small parks in this city, now before the Legislature.

Smith College Alumnae held a quarterly meeting, listened to readings of poetry, and discussed the holding of whist parties to provide a fund for the college.

Page 13.

Many of the leading golfers of this section have been stirred up by the circular of Charles B. Macdonald, saying the next golf championship tournament should be held in Chicago. They say the East is the only place for a tournament, as the great number of players are in this section.

Page 15.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Morrison of Ogdensburg will be consecrated as Bishop of Duluth on Tuesday, at Albany.

Naval officers believe that torpedo boat No. 6 is capable of a speed of thirty knots an hour.

In his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Harold Frederic reviews the situation in South African affairs, regarding which Cecil Rhodes is silent and Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, is serious. A South African colonial union demanded by the people may be the outcome of the difficulty. The English conservatism, which operates to the injury of both trade and commerce, is pointed out and the growth of Liberalism indicated by the recent Salisbury election. Chamberlain has a plan for inviting all the colonial Premiers to the Queen's Jubilee. England loses a notable worker for the higher education of woman. Satisfactory ending of a Monte Carlo romance.

Page 19.

Politicians said that the Chairmen of the sub-committees of the Tammany Executive Committee would probably be announced early this week.

Page 20.

All arrangements have been made for the adoption in this city of the Bertillon system for the identification of criminals, and it will go into effect in a few days.

The third of a series of entertainments for the inmates of the Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island, was given, consisting of singing, dancing, music, &c., and was very much enjoyed by about 1,600 persons.

The Street Cleaning Department and the Barber Asphalt Paving Company to-day will make a supreme effort in street cleaning. Every cart that can be had will be put in service in removing snow, and all previous records of snow removal will be broken. The ice drift in both the East and North Rivers yesterday was very large, and the side wheel ferryboats were compelled to proceed very cautiously.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
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MRS. BEECHER IS FAILING.

It Is Now Believed That There Is Little Chance of Recovery.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is worse. She was able last week to sit up in her room for a short time each day, but she suffered a relapse, and to-day she could not be moved at all.

The attending physicians give the assurance that there is no immediate danger, but they acknowledge that she is steadily failing, and that, on account of her advanced age, there is practically no hope that she will recover from the injury to her hip.

She is weaker to-day, and suffers more pain than at any time in several weeks.

A PARSIMONIOUS DEACON.

Experience of a Georgia Minister in Trying to Collect Money.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., Jan. 30.—The Rev. W. H. McAfee, one of the leading clergymen of this section of Georgia, was to-day convinced that some of his leading deacons were not altogether up to the standard which he had tried to make for them.

One of these gentlemen owed the clergyman the sum of $50, for which he held a note, with a credit on the same of 50 cents. That note he took into court to-day for the purpose of enforcing collection, when the deacon pleaded the statute of limitation and claimed that the 50 cents credit, which was marked upon it, had been paid by his wife, and that it should be returned. Mr. McAfee thereupon turned over the note to his parishioner, handed him 50 cents, which he directed him to pay to his wife, and left the courtroom, satisfied that all men are not what they seem.

WILSON WILL BE CHOSEN

The Iowa Man Believed to be Slated by Mr. McKinley for Secretary of Agriculture.

CHANCES OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff Is Hopeful for His Friends—Gen. Collis Thinks No New Yorker Yet Mentioned Will Enter the Cabinet.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 30.—James Wilson of Iowa, who visited Major McKinley last evening by invitation, is no doubt to be Secretary of Agriculture, but the formal offer of the portfolio will be made by letter next week.

Mr. Wilson has been three times a member of Congress, and he introduced the first bill passed in the House providing for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. This was in 1872, and the bill did not become a law. Mr. Wilson is a practical farmer, a professor in the State Agricultural College of Iowa, and a practical politician. He is sixty years of age, and looks much like Senator Sherman did at that age, though he is not quite so tall and thin.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of New York, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon and lunched with Major McKinley. He urged the appointment of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to the Cabinet. After an hour's conversation with Major McKinley, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I think New York will be represented in the Cabinet, and I nope the President-elect will choose my friend and neighbor, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. He is a clean, capable, distinguished man, and ought to be very generally acceptable. I do not think there is any opposition to him on the part of Brooklyn Republicans."

The faction of the New York Republicans which is opposed to Mr. Platt and the organization was represented in Canton to-day by Gen. Charles H. Collis of New York City, who called on Major McKinley and suggested the names of several New York men, who, he thought, would make good Cabinet officers. Gen. Collis said that he thought it more likely New York would not be represented in the Cabinet at all than that any of the men now prominently discussed would be appointed.

Senator Brown of Utah was one of Major McKinley's callers this morning. He said: "I think the Republicans of Utah will return to the fold. They are tired of Bryanism. It is not synonomous with free silver. Bryan stands for class hatred and animosity with the thoughtful people of Utah, and they see that he is not the leader they want to follow. I think the Republican Party will regain its old strength."

DAWES FOR CONTROLLER.

A Report that McKinley Has Promised the Place in Advance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago will be appointed Controller of the Currency, to succeed Mr. Eckels. At least, President-elect McKinley is reported to have said so yesterday.

Mr. Reynolds of Iowa, who has been one of the most active aspirants for the office, arrived here from Canton this morning. He called on Controller Eckels, and told him that the name of his successor would be Charles G. Dawes. He said the President-elect told him that he regarded Mr. Dawes as one of his very closest friends and one eminently qualified for the office; that he had originally intended to make him a member of the Cabinet, but when that was found to be impossible, owing to complications, he made a formal tender of the office of private secretary, which Mr. Dawes declined.

The President-elect then asked the Chicago man to designate an office to his own liking. Mr. Dawes said he preferred to be Controller of the Currency, next to a Cabinet officer, and the President-elect promptly agreed to appoint him.

The announcement made by Mr. Reynolds is denied in dispatches from Canton, and is not generally credited here.

The term of Controller Eckels will not expire until April 1, 1898, more than a year and a month after President McKinley's inauguration. It is understood than Mr. Eckels has no intention of vacating the office until his term expires. He cannot be summarily removed without cause by the incoming President.

The position of the Controller is a peculiar one, as shown by the following section of the National Bank act:

"The Controller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office re- the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate."

This indicates that the authority of the President in the matter is limited. As there is no reason to believe that any charges upon which his removal could be based will be brought against Mr. Eckels, his tenure seems secure until April, 1898. Furthermore, it will be Mr. Gage, as Secretary of the Treasury, who will have the selection of the Controller, according to the law quoted, and while that gentleman would naturally defer to the wishes of his chief in the matter, the initiative rests with him.

MR. GAGE'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Expressed in Letter to the Banking Committee Two Years Ago.

Some important views on the National currency, held several years ago by Lyman J. Gage, selected for Secretary of the Treasury in the coming McKinley Administration, can be found in a letter stating his ideas on this subject to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

The committee was considering, in December, 1894, the plan of Secretary Carlisle for reforming the currency. Invitations to present their views on this matter had been extended to the leading bankers of the country, including many from the West. Mr. Gage, President then, as now, of the First National Bank of Chicago, could not attend the committee meetings in person, but he sent the following letter, under date of Dec. 10, 1894:

"I am honored by receipt of your request to appear before your committee on Saturday next, or some day prior thereto, in regard to the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury concerning the currency. The notice is so short that I cannot arrange to be present in person, but I beg very briefly to state here the conclusions at which I have arrived.

"Agreeing with criticisms made by these officers of the Government as to the present weakness of our situation and the great desirability of separating the Government from the direct responsibility of currency issues, I am persuaded that the country is not ready to accept their recommendations as to the methods proposed.

"In making any change, the method should be so simple that all can comprehend it, and it should be seen that the incidental effects would not be in any direction disturbing to trade, commerce, or industry. I believe that the 'Baltimore plan' carries the true principles of a credit currency, but we cannot reach it by any one step, and years may intervene before it could be realized. In the meantime the way for the Government to step out of the currency business and place the burden of redemption upon the banks is plain.

"Authorize the issue of $250,000,000 of 2½ per cent. bonds, payable at such times as Congress may elect, (twenty-five years desirable,) to be offered to subscribers at par. Accept in payment United States legal tender notes or Treasury notes, the same to be canceled.

"Amend the National Banks act so that banks can issue circulating notes up to the face value of bonds deposited as security for circulation.

"Reduce the tax on circulating notes to one-half of 1 per cent.

"This done, National bank notes would make good the vacuum caused by the retirement of Government notes; in fact, there would be som expansion under it to be followed later by some contraction through forced redemption of bank issues, if it be true, as some claim, that the volume of circulating medium in the United States is larger than can be maintained, and that the outflow of gold is nature's method of equalizing things.

"If this be so, if contraction through the exportation of gold, or by the retirement of a portion of the paper money be a logical sequence of our situation, then, in that case, the Government, being safe from demands, the banks with circulation outstanding would be obliged to bring their issues within narrower limits, but all this would work itself out, and need not be dwelt upon at length now.

"The problem is this; to take the Government out of the note-issuing business:

"1. Without contracting the currency in the process.

"2. Without inviting to expansion.

"Secretary Carlisle's plan is subject to the danger involved under the last suggestion.

"Were the above suggestions to receive serious consideration, there are some features of the National Banks act that would require amendment in order to give note holders easier and cheaper access to the point of redemption than now exists. Redemption agents in cities should be restored, but these are details which I will pass by."

MR. GAGE NOT A SPIRITUALIST.

He Laughs at the Absurd Stories Told About Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Concerning the report that he was a Spiritualist, Lyman J. Gage, the new Secretary of the Treasury, said to-day:

"It is a mystery to me where such a report could have originated. If I had been a Spiritualist the fact would have been known to the public long ago. The story is so absurd that it is laughable, and though it has annoyed me I cannot help laughing when I think of it. Of course I never consulted a medium in my life, and, what is more, never had any idea of doing so absurd a thing. I have never the time nor inclination to deny such baseless stories, and I do not propose to do so in the future."

Mr. Gage also denied that he was a devotee of Henry George's theory of single tax.

HAS JUDGE GOFF DECLINED?

A Desire to Be Senator May Keep Him Out of the Cabinet.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan 30.—The correspondent of The Daily News in Washington telegraphs:

"Judge Nathan Goff has declined the Attorney Generalship in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet. This can be stated on unimpeachable authority. His declination was made a day or so since, and is attributed to his desire to go to the United States Senate."

CANTON, Jan. 30.—Major McKinley said this morning he had not received a letter from Gen. Goff of West Virginia declining a Cabinet portfolio. No word has been received here from Gen. Goff since he left Canton. Gen. Goff, when he came to Canton, at the request of Major McKinley, last week, took the matter of entering the Cabinet under consideration, and there is at present no reason to think he has not or will not accept a Cabinet portfolio.

WHY HANNA FAVORED ALGER.

By So Doing He Made Sure of a Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A well-informed Ohio man says that the selection of Alger for Secretary of War secures Hanna's appointment to the Senate.

"Alger's preferment," this authority said to-day, "is a concession to Foraker. Alger and Foraker have long been political cronies. They have fought shoulder to shoulder in many a National contest, and what one has said the other ever has been prompt to swear to.

"When Alger's name was first mentioned, McKinley was not favorably impressed. Alger heard of this, and, knowing Hanna's wish to go to the Senate, had emissaries beseech Foraker to let Hanna know that the selection of Alger would not be disagreeable to him.

"This meant much for Foraker, because it would lay him open for Hanna's assault to capture his support in inducing Bushnell to appoint him (Hanna) to the Senate.

"But Foraker was willing to do much for Alger. And so he signified his belief that Alger would be a good man for the Cabinet.

"Hanna promptly urged his selection. His urging has borne fruit. Hence it is that I say Hanna is now assured of a Senate seat."

Delaware River Frozen Over.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Delaware River opposite this city is completely closed with ice. This afternoon for the first time this Winter parties crossed from the Pennsylvania shore to the New Jersey shore on the ice. Navigation is suspended. If it keeps cold, teams will be able to cross the river by Monday.

Heavy Failure at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The Standard Eagle Box and Lumber Company's property here was this afternoon placed in the hands of a trustee to satisfy creditors. The liabilities are reported at over $100,000. No statement of assets has been made.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

By a Vote of 6 to 4 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate Agrees upon a Favorable Report.

TWO AMENDMENTS ADDED.

All Reference to the Selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as Umpire Stricken from the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to report, with amendments, the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. Every member, with the exception of Mr. Turpie, was present this morning when the committee convened, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. It was the intention to put in the entire day, if necessary, in the consideration of the treaty, and to agree upon a report for submission to the Senate Monday, if possible. Members denied themselves to several Representatives who came over from the House, and refused to be disturbed.

Debate in the committee room developed an opposition to the treaty under any conditions that was entirely unexpected, and if the minority of the committee represents a proportionate membership of the Senate, the indications are that the treaty will have a hard time securing the requisite two-thirds vote.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon a vote was taken on the treaty, and a favorable report was ordered made to the Senate next Monday, with certain amendments. This action was not unanimous, and some individual amendments were reserved for submission to the Senate when the subject shall come up.

The Most Important Amendment.

The most important amendment was that which added at the end of Article I. the following words:

"But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties or the relations of either with any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by a special agreement."

The second amendment strikes out all reference to his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway as the umpire in case the court fails to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of Article III. and Article V.

The motion to strike out this clause was carried with but one negative vote, that of Senator Gray of Delaware.

An amendment was also offered, inserting a clause stating in positive terms that the Alaskan boundary question should not be submitted to arbitration under this treaty, but it was rejected by a vote of 6 to 4. It will be offered in the Senate.

The Final Vote.

The vote on the final motion to report the treaty to the Senate, as amended, was so close that it startled some of the friends of the convention who believed there would be practically no opposition to the amended treaty. When the roll was called the votes were cast as follows:

In favor of reporting the treaty to the Senate—Messrs. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio;) Davis, (Rep., Minn.;) Frye, (Rep., Me.;) Lodge, (Rep., (Mass.;) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) and Gray, (Dem., Del.)—6.

Against reporting the treaty to the Senate—Messrs. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.;) Mills, (Dem., Texas;) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) and Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)—4.

It was decided that the treaty should be called up in the Senate at the earliest day possible. The question of its possible consideration in open session was discussed informally. It is understood that while the members of the committee believe that such a motion may prevail, if made, no member of the committee will initiate it. This motion, however, will find some votes in the membership of the committee.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

A Treaty Signed for Its Determination by a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Olney and the British Ambassador at the State Department at 11 o'clock this morning signed "A convention between the United States and Great Britain for the demarkation of so much of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, with longitude, as may be necessary for the determination of the boundary between their respective possessions in North America." The President will send this convention to the Senate on Monday for ratification. It provides for a commission similar to the Mexican Boundary Commission, which will avail itself of the information already collected under the commission under the charge of Profs. Mendenhall and Duffield and Mr. King of Canada, who were working under an agreement made in 1892.

This treaty is to define the Alaskan boundary, and, it is believed, will settle the controversy over the location of the gold fields in that territory.

Urged to Favor Arbitration.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—At a special meeting of the Episcopal clergy of Boston yesterday, called for the purpose of considering the arbitration treaty, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that "this noble attempt to lead the two great Anglo-Saxon nations to 'follow after the things that make for peace,' should receive the hearty support of every citizen," and urging the United States Senators of Massachusetts to take every possible effort to secure the ratification of the treaty without unnecessary delay. The resolutions were signed by Bishop Lawrence and the Revs. Leighton Parks, Edmund F. Slafter, Percy Brone, R. M. Benson, and C. W. Duane.

Wyoming's Oldest Inhabitant.

WARSAW, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Obed Thornton of Arcade celebrated his one hundred and third birthday to-day. He is the oldest person in Wyoming County. He was born in Richmond, Cheshire County, N. H., Jan. 30, 1794, and came here in 1818, driving a yoke of oxen. Twenty-eight days was the time consumed in the journey. Although living but thirty miles from Buffalo, he has never seen that city. His first vote was for James Monroe, and he has always been a Democrat.

To Southern Resorts.

Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, via Richmond and Charleston. "N. Y. & Fla. Special" 4:30 P. M., except Sunday, fastest to St. Augustine and all Florida points. Also short line without change to Aiken, S. C., and Georgia resorts. 229 and 261 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fire in a Shop in Hoboken—Narrow Escape of Some Persons—Four Families Homeless.

A fire that broke out at midnight last night in the large wheelwright shop of Fred Schaeffer, 410 Newark Street, Hoboken, rendered four families homeless and burned five persons to death.

Schaeffer's place is a three-story frame structure. With his son, he occupied two rooms over the shop. The rear was occupied by Charles Schroeder, his wife, and five children. On the floor above lived James Blaretfield, his wife, and three little sons. With them was Blaretfield's married daughter, Mrs. Edward Logan of Jersey City. They escaped by climbing to a rear shed, then jumping.

Schaeffer and his son were pulled from a front window. From No. 412 Newark Street, John Gerkin and his family were compelled to flee.

Two alarms were sent out, the firemen fighting hard to save the adjoining property. The loss cannot be estimated. Schaeffer, however, will be the heaviest loser. When the fire was under control the entire Schroeder family was found burned to death.

GREETING TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

She Is Enthusiastically Received at a Chicago Entertainment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Mrs. William McKinley was the guest of honor at a performance by amateurs of a play entitled "The Coming Woman," which was given to-night in Oakland Music Hall, Hyde Park, close to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, whose guest she is during her visit.

The wife of the President-elect occupied a box with her sister, Mrs. Barber, and Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams.

The large and fashionable audience gave Mrs. McKinley an enthusiastic reception when the party entered the hall.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED BY MILK.

A Wagon Saved by the Fortunate Explosion of a Can.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A can of milk this morning served as a fire extinguisher at Fulton and Ada Streets, and thereto Dairyman James Grady owes the existence of his delivery wagon.

Grady started out with a load of milk calculated to make each customer's mouth water, but his wagon was struck by an electric car, and wagon, cans, horses, and Grady were soon mixed up in a grand scramble. Grady's left ankle was sprained and a lantern in the wagon exploded, setting fire to some straw, and soon the wagon was ablaze. At the proper moment a milk can thoughtfully burst, and the contents, streaming outward and upward, geyser-like, fell upon the flames, and that's how the wagon escaped cremation.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Belief That the Question Will Be Up at the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The annexation of Hawaii, it is understood here, will be one of the questions to be considered in the extra session of Congress.

A report went out from here Wednesday night quoting an unnamed man who claimed to have had it from Major McKinley that McKinley was antagonistic to the annexation of Hawaii. It transpires that the unnamed man is Editor Rosewater of Omaha. It is understood here that Rosewater is interested in the beet-sugar industry of Nebraska. That industry is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, believing that if it be not annexed Congress will place a duty on Hawaiian sugar, which, by treaty, now enters free.

Republican leaders here discredit Rosewater's forecast of what Mr. McKinley will do and to what Mr. McKinley will be opposed. They say that there is not the slightest doubt that before another year shall have passed Hawaii will be a part of this Union.

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Blind, Deserted Wife, Welcomes Her Husband, Who Is Almost Blind.

McKINNEY, Ky., Jan. 30.—After twenty-one years' separation from his wife and family, James P. Gooch, now nearly four-score years of age, and almost blind, has been reunited to them and has been forgiven by his wife.

Gooch left his family in 1876 and went to Texas. He returned last week, broken in health, sought out his wife, and prayed for pardon, which was tearfully granted, and the two aged people are now living together as of yore, save that their home has been sacrificed and they are living with their son-in-law, M. H. Morgan, near Waynesville.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, northerly winds, shifting to westerly.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia, in the lake regions, and generally at Rocky Mountain stations; it has fallen over the Gulf States and in the Missouri Valley. The barometer is highest over the lower lake region and lowest north of Montana. It is warmer, except over Northern New England, Northern New York, and Southern Michigan, where it is slightly colder. The temperature has risen about 10° in the Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, and Florida, and it is much warmer in the extreme Northwest. Rain has prevailed in Florida, and local showers or light snow from Texas northward to Nebraska. The weather was clear last night generally throughout the Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. Fair weather will continue generally throughout the Northern States east of the Mississippi, with slowly rising temperature in the central valleys. Showers will probably prevail from the Missouri Valley southward to the Gulf coast, and on the South Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	34	19	21
6 A. M.	34	19	22
9 A. M.	37	19	23
12 M.	39	25	27
4 P. M.	39	29	31
6 P. M.	38	27	30
9 P. M.	34	23	26
12 P. M.	32	20	21

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25⅛
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1896	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

GEORGE B. ROBERTS DEAD

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Passes Away at Bala, Penn.

HAD BEEN ILL SINCE AUGUST.

President Roberts Had Suffered from Heart Trouble for More Than Fifteen Years—His Family Were at His Deathbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home in Bala, a suburb of this city, from heart failure, superinduced by indigestion and catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. J. W. Lodge, who has been Mr. Roberts's family physician for thirty years, stated to-night to a representative of The United Associated Presses that Mr. Roberts had had a serious organic trouble of the heart for more than fifteen years. In July last Mr. Roberts went to New England for a short rest and change, and while there more serious symptoms were developed. On his return to his home, on Aug. 31, his affliction had so increased that it was necessary for him to be confined to his room. Since then he has been gradually failing, and for the past week his symptoms became more alarming, until his death this afternoon.

During his illness, Mr. Roberts had been attended by Dr. Lodge and Drs. J. M. Da Costa and James Tyson as consulting physicians. His wife and his immediate family and Dr. Lodge were at the bedside when the end came. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS'S CAREER.

Forty-five Years in the Service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In the death of George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines, which occurred at his home in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, a man of remarkable administrative qualities is lost to the railroad world. Judged by those of his own craft, he was the foremost railroad man of the present day. His long and brilliantly successful career has been wholly confined to railway affairs. No other business activities ever enlisted his attention. From first to last he was a railroad man, and every hour of his forty-five years of railway service was spent in the employ of the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Roberts's prominence in railroad matters has been unreservedly acknowledged for many years. In every branch of the business—engineering, finance, and traffic—he demonstrated a capacity and an astuteness that, as Mr. Depew once remarked, "amounted to actual genius." His unanimous selection as Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association, after having served for a long period at the head of the Trunk Line Association, was a significant expression of the esteem in which he was held by his rivals in the railroad field. He was an indefatigable worker, and so unsparing of his own energies that he practically broke down in health several years ago. A long rest in Europe partly restored his strength for a while, but inasmuch as he soon resumed his restless activities, his period of good health was not a long one. Early last Summer he collapsed completely and was obliged to keep to the seclusion of his home. His shattered nervous system was sapped by other ailments, and he continued to lose strength until a few weeks ago his physicians advised him that he would have to give up active business pursuits.

Mr. Roberts's Early Life.

George Brooke Roberts was born in Montgomery County, Penn., Jan. 15, 1833. His birthplace was the original house built about 200 years ago by his Welsh ancestors in the settlement now known as Bala. Mr. Roberts maintained a home in that identical spot throughout his life. Such early education as the future railway President's parents were able to give him was received in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, this State. When eighteen years old, young Roberts entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, and began his railroad career as a rodman in the construction department of the mountain division.

It was always a matter of pride with President Roberts that he had worked himself up from the lowest round of the ladder, and, furthermore, that he had mastered each department of the service as he advanced. In the middle of 1852 he became Assistant Engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and for about ten years following he was engaged in the location and preliminary construction of various branch roads. These roads included the Sunbury and Erie, the North Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania, the Allentown and Auburn, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, and the West Jersey, and some of them were completed by Mr. Roberts as Chief Engineer.

Just eleven years after he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, almost to a day, Mr. Roberts was appointed assistant to President J. Edgar Thomson. At that time he ranked as one of the best civil engineers in the State, and, in addition to his technical skill, he had developed administrative qualities of an uncommon order. In the Spring of 1869 he was elected Fourth Vice President, and a few months later was advanced to the Second Vice Presidency. In the latter capacity he assumed full charge of all engineering questions in relation to the extension and improvement of the various lines of the company. Subsequently, when he became First Vice President—under Col. Thomas A. Scott—he added to his engineering supervision a general control of the accounts of the corporation. He was at the same time the President's chief lieutenant in the matter of the relations of the Pennsylvania with other lines, and while he held the office of First Vice President of the Pennsylvania system he became President of several subsidiary lines.

President of the Pennsylvania.

In May, 1880, Mr. Roberts succeeded to the Presidency of all the Pennsylvania lines, in consequence of the death of Col. Scott. He had aided his predecessors in almost every stage of the development of the great railway system, and his ascent to the Presidency therefore marked no change in the Pennsylvania's general policy. The line of acquisition marked out by J. Edgar Thomson and amplified by Thomas A. Scott was followed by George B. Roberts, and that had in view the absorption by the Pennsylvania system of every railway line within the territory which that system was designed to cover. President Roberts was not only a tireless worker himself, but he appreciated and rewarded industry in others. He selected his sub-

ordinates from among the "hustlers" in the ranks, and constant loyalty to the service was the only price of his approbation.

Soon after he became President, Mr. Roberts reorganized the traffic departments so as to extend their facilities for obtaining and handling business. He was in no sense a "one department" man, but paid equal attention to the passenger and the freight department. He insited not only upon discipline, but uniform courtesy among his employes. His instructions throughout the entire period of his authority were to treat the traveling public with patience and never-failing civility. In that way he sought to popularize his road and minimize the public demands for new rivals. Under President Roberts's administration, the Pennsylvania grew to be the largest single railroad system in existence.

Resources of the System.

On the 13th of last April the fiftieth birthday of the Pennsylvania Railroad was celebrated in Philadelphia, with elaborate ceremonies. On that occasion President Roberts told his fellow-stockholders that they controlled 138 distinct companies, representing a railway mileage of 9,000 miles, and employing considerably more than 100,000 men. The aggregate capital of the companies in the Pennsylvania system is $834,000,000, the gross annual revenues about $135,000,000, and the average daily pay roll $100,000. Referring to the faithful services of the rank and file of the company's employes, Mr. Roberts, who was even then burdened with melancholy from long illness, said to the stockholders: "Let me ask of you, as the years pass on, a fair and honest treatment of those men, and to you, rest assured, they will always give a fair return for all you give them."

Mr. Roberts married early in life and had six children, all of whom are living. Although perhaps not the possessor of millions, he was in very comfortable circumstances, possessing a town house in Philadelphia and a country home on his ancestral estates at Bala, which is just five miles from Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Road. He was exceedingly domestic in his tastes, and passed most of his time when not in his office with his family. He had no taste for social functions, and was scarcely ever seen at a club. He said to a friend in New York not long ago: "I have joined two or three clubs in my lifetime, but I do not remember to have visited any one of them." He was a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, and also of the new Church of St. Asaph, at Bala. He ever manifested the most profound respect for Sunday, and, while recognizing the necessity for Sunday trains, he always sought to limit their number on the Pennsylvania Road, as closely as possible to public necessities.

Liberal with His Wealth.

Although of economical habits and an active foe of extravagance in corporation expenses, Mr. Roberts was not niggardly with his private means. On the contrary, he was usually very sympathetic and liberal in cases of personal distress, especially when such cases affected the employes of the Pennsylvania lines. His philanthropic tendencies were manifested by the establishment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Association, a benevolent institution within the railroad organization, designed to provide aid to employes when disabled and insurance to their families upon their death.

In his business habits the dead railroad President was almost as exact as clockwork. Before his latest illness, which seized him four or five months ago, he was at his office every morning, except Sunday, at 9 o'clock, and remained there until 5 o'clock P. M. It was his invariable custom to receive at certain hours any employe who wished to see him. One of Mr. Roberts's peculiarities was his aversion to allowing the use of his name in any business enterprises other than projects connected with railroads. He was constantly importuned to go into the Directories of trust companies, banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, but he persistently refused. He was one of the managers of the Burd Orphan Asylum, in Philadelphia, and was also a trustee of the estate of J. Edgar Thomson, all of which is to be eventually applied to charitable purposes.

Mr. Roberts was readily accessible to persons who had business with him. He was exceedingly democratic, with no affectations, no fads, no whims, and no desire for personal fame. He was very popular with the employes of his road.

A STATE CONVENTION.

Outline of the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Poughkeepsie.

The programme for the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Poughkeepsie Feb. 19 to 22 has just been announced. On the opening evening, when the report of the State Executive Committee will be made, William H. Sage of this city will preside, and the formal address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, his subject being "Our Greatest Need." The Bible study exercises of the convention will be led by James McNaughton, instructor on the English Bible at Mount Hermon School, Poughkeepsie. Discussions of the first day on religious meetings will be led by C. B. Mitchell of Troy and Clayton S. Cooper of New York. On the closing evening there will be a formal address on Bible study by the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson of Brooklyn.

Other topics and speakers are: "Work Among Boys," E. A. Groesbeck, Albany; "Educational Work to Help Spiritual Growth," A. S. Hill, New York; "Recent Development in College Work in This Country and Abroad," S. M. Sayford, the leader of the College Higher Ground Movement; "Work Among Men in Small Towns," John E. Wefer, New York; "Where and How to Do Personal Work," Harvey N. Wadhams, New York; "The Bible in Personal Work," with illustrations, the Rev. E. F. Hallenback, Albany; "How Physical Work Can Be Made Tributary to the Spiritual Aim of the Association," Richard L. Purdy, New York.

DR. DASHIELL HONORED.

Entertained at Dinner by the Lehigh University Club.

Under the auspices of the Lehigh University Club a complimentary dinner was tendered last night at the Hotel Savoy to Dr. Paul J. Dashiell, formerly Captain of the university football team and at present Professor of Chemistry at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Several Lehigh graduates were present, and among other college men were Alexander Moffatt, S. M. Dennis, Casper Whitney, Charles McK. Loeser, Robert G. Cooke, Robert B. Honeyman, R. H. E. Porter, J. Hollis Wells, Garrett B. Linderman, E. H. Gunsaulus, H. L. Bell, Rollin H. Wilbur of South Bethlehem, Pa.; Frank P. Howe of Philadelphia, Ralph W. Lee of Washington, Arthur Long of Wilkesbarre, Thomas M. Drown, President of Lehigh University; Burr McIntosh, and Joshua Hartwell.

The guest of honor responded to the first toast of the evening, saying, among other things: "The college spirit generally finds expression in athletic games. I believe that the college tone and the athletic tone are closely interwoven. Those that care for one cherish the other, and of all the sports, football is the most loved. It requires and develops certain traits in a man's character like no other game. Quickness of thought, determination, strength, self-control, self-subserviance to a common cause, courage in the face of difficulties, are all characteristics that are instilled into a man by practice of the game."

Other speakers were Burr McIntosh, Casper Whitney, John Hartwell, and Dr. Droun.

Sunk by the Ice Gorge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—What threatened to be a heavy loss in the Louisville Harbor occurred to-night, when the ice gorge gave way. Fortunately only a small portion moved. One barge containing 8,000 bushels of corn, was swept over the falls and lost. Another of 16,000 bushels was sunk, and a third, which was empty, was sunk. The larger part of the coal fleet is yet safe. Heavy ice is running, and all boats are fully manned. Raab & Bohmer owned the coal and barges.

Salvation Army Charity.

Between 400 and 500 unemployed men were fed last evening and slept last night at the Salvation Army headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street. The evening previous, 1,500 persons were fed. Women and children who apply this morning will receive breakfast. Besides headquarters, the Salvationists have opened the following barracks to the poor: For men, at 21 Bowery, in Cherry Street, near Water Street, and at Hudson and Canal Streets. For women, at 34 Bayard Street and the Rescue Home, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

A VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

Signals for Distress Given Off Sandy Hook.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reports at 1:05 A. M. that a steamer is off towards the East Channel blowing distress signals with her whistle.

She is also burning distress signals.

It is possible that the vessel that made the signals of distress was a tug with two mud scows in tow going seaward, which had passed Sandy Hook some time previously.

It will be impossible to learn the name of the vessel until the life savers return to Sandy Hook.

PARLIAMENTARY DRILLS.

Woman's Republican Union League Takes a Lesson.

A small squad of determined Brooklyn women opened systematic warfare yesterday afternoon, at Johnston Hall, on the bulwarks of parliamentary law. They were all members of the Woman's Republican Union League.

Indications of the impending conflict hung on the wall. They were a series of printed charts, containing a lot of cabalistic references to the danger points in Cushing's Manual, such as direct motions, motions to adjourn, motions to commit, questions of privilege, questions supplemental. These the ladies regarded with nervous alarm.

Mrs. Kate Bostwick, the league's President, sounded the call to arms, and the charge was led, in most soldierly style, by Mrs. S. M. Conklin. She has undertaken the job of making the league members so expert in parliamentary proceedings of all kinds that they will soon be able to keep a National Convention from jumping the track.

"If a woman wants to do anything by herself, she can always find a way," said the lecturer, "but when she gets into a meeting where things have to be done by organized rules, she must drop her independence and fall in line." After this general warning, Mrs. Conklin proceeded to state the elementary principles of conducting public meetings. She was thoroughly at home with her subject. In a few weeks the ladies will have regular drills with the new weapons.

A short debate followed the lecture on the question "Should the Cuban Insurgents be Recognized as Belligerents?" It was decided in the affirmative.

At the league meeting next Tuesday evening, at the same place, Prof. Cornelia Robinson will read a paper on "Social Economics," Miss Helen Varic Boswell will describe a visit to Major McKinley's family, at Canton, and an address will be delivered by Mrs. Clarence Burns.

DIED AS AN OUTCAST.

Wretched Career of a Member of a Wealthy Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—William Lytle, a familiar character of the Levee for nearly a quarter of a century, died in a Clark Street lodging house yesterday. His death ended a life of misery that had its beginning in affluence. His father was a wealthy merchant in Maghetra, Ireland, where a prosperous brother, G. D. Lytle, now lives. John Lytle, once Mayor of Belfast, was his uncle. William was given the opportunities of an early education, and was graduated from Queen's College, Belfast, and became a physician. He practiced some before leaving his native country, and was later the surgeon of an Atlantic steamer. Thirty years ago he came to America, making Chicago his destination. Almost from that time he was an outcast, and his home became the resort of the lowest. With his arrival here he began drinking, and his profession was neglected. Several years ago his father died, leaving him an estate in Ireland which gave him an income of several hundred pounds yearly. He received his allowance every month. He, with his friends, squandered it in a single day. For several years he has paraded the busy thoroughfares with advertising cards pinned to his back and breast, thus earning a little money. He died from exposure. Thomas Derby of Philadelphia, who married a sister of Lytle, will attend to the funeral.

LITERARY YOUNG MEN.

Debates and Essays at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A.

One of the most successful and enjoyable features of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is the Literary Society, which has a membership of 200. It has arranged a programme for the month of February, consisting of several essays and debates, with a patriotic dinner for Feb. 17, when the characters of Washington and Lincoln will be discussed. The subjects, with their speakers are:

Feb. 2—Essay, "International Arbitration," J. Elmer Christie; debate, "Resolved, That the United States Senate should ratify the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain."

Feb. 9—Essay, "American Literature," William J. McIlvaine; debate, "Resolved, That the daily reading of good books is more beneficial than the reading of daily newspapers."

Feb. 16, Essay, "Andrew Jackson," L. Frederic Mount; debate, "Resolved, That we condemn any relaxation in the civil service laws of the State."

Feb. 23—Essay, "The London Guilds," H. N. Wadhams; debate, "Are large department stores more beneficial than detrimental to the community?"

The officers of the society are: William F. Stonebridge, President; John J. Desmond, First Vice President; James S. Alderdice, Second Vice President; Alfred C. Jobling, Corresponding Secretary; William J. McIlvaine, Recording Secretary. Among the energetic members are Henry Amerman, H. F. Blake, J. N. Parr Colwell, H. N. Wadhams, John Langan, Jonathan C. Ross, John McFadden, Emil A. Sturmer, James J. Alderdice, J. J. Haley, Arthur S. H. Jones, J. Morgan Jones, George A. Voss, David Lindsey, H. Seifert, and A. J. Abadie.

A FAREWELL TO REDMOND.

The Irish Leader the Guest of the Waterford Association.

John E. Redmond, Parnellite Member of Parliament for the City of Waterford, was the guest of honor at a "farewell banquet" tendered by the Waterford Association, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, last night. Martin J. Keogh, Justice of the Supreme Court, who was to have presided, was detained at home by sickness in his family, and Patrick Merrigan took his place. There were fifty persons present.

Mr. Redmond sat at the President's right and Recorder Goff on his left. Next to the Recorder was Gen. James R. O'Beirne, then Henry D. Purroy, and next to him Col. George E. Waring.

Among the guests were Alderman Oakley, Justice L. A. Geigerich, Justice J. P. Daly, Justice R. J. Pryor, Justice J. H. McCarthy, Justice Frederick Smyth, Lemuel E. Quigg, W. Bourke Cockran, Wauhope Lynn, Theodore Roosevelt, John D. Crimmins, Hugh J. Grant, Charles L. Guy, Patrick J. Gleason, John E. McCall, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, B. F. Martin, Thomas F. Grady, Mayor Strong, William F. Sheehan, Dr. F. J. Quinlan, Dr. Simon Renan, Dr. C. MacGuire, Dr. T. G. McGillicuddy, Dr. John McGrath, Dr. J. J. E. Maher, Dr. J. A. J. O'Brien, Dr. James E. Kelly, Dr. Gregory Costigan, Col. James Moran, Capt. P. Costin, J. J. O'Donohoe, Charles B. Page, William R. Grace, J. B. Shea, Lieut. J. B. Strong, and Thomas F. Gilroy.

Before the banquet Mr. Redmond was asked if he had received any communication from Archbishop Walsh of Dublin in reference to the latter's advice to the different Irish factions to unite upon Mr. Redmond as their leader. He said that he knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Merrigan introduced Mr. Redmond, who spoke in part as follows: "When that peerless chief and indomitable captain who had led the ranks so long had fallen, I was chosen to go to Cork, and stand for the seat made vacant by his death. When defeated there, I was asked to contest the vacant seat in Waterford, and won against heavy odds. I feel that the compliment you pay me is because for the moment I represent Ireland. [Cheers.]

"What are the prospects of the old cause? I confess that it does not look as prosperous as it did several years ago, when all Irishmen were united behind one of the greatest men that ever lived, certainly the greatest Irishman since Hugh O'Neill. [Cheers.] It then looked as if victory was about to perch on our standard. But Parnell has fallen, and the standard has been driven back."

Speeches were made by Recorder Goff, Henry D. Purroy, and Gen. O'Beirne.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE DINNER

President Eliot of Harvard and John E. Russell Attack the Theory of High Protection.

TARIFF AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Evils Following After War—The Misunderstandings of Workingmen and Agriculturists—Resolutions Adopted.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—John E. Russell and President C. W. Eliot of Harvard University made quite unexpected addresses at the regular monthly meeting and dinner of the New England Free Trade League this evening.

President Henry W. Lamb occupied the chair, and the programme laid out by the committee in charge included speeches from Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston lawyer, who recently appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means in Washington on behalf of the consumers of the country; Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, a woolen manufacturer, and Mr. Samuel T. Mendum.

President Lamb opened the postprandial proceedings by a speech in which he took the ground that the true business interests of the country demand stability in commercial and tariff conditions, and said that the treatment given Mr. Brandeis, who desired to present the views of the consumers before the Ways and Means Committee, was such as would have disgraced Tammany's boodle Aldermen.

Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, who is a leading manufacturer himself, spoke on "The Present Condition of the Wool Manufacturing Business." He ridiculed many of the claims set out by the high protectionists, showing that there must be much more wool imported than it is possible to raise in this country. The cotton, wool, and iron industries do not desire to have duties advanced at present, knowing fully that it will only tend to unduly stimulate production.

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis described his recent effort in Washington before the Committee on Ways and Means, and humorously described some of the log-rolling methods employed in securing tariff legislation and increase in duties.

"Why not put some tax on whisky?" interjected Mr. Henry H. Faxon as Mr. Brandeis suggested a dollar-a-barrel duty on beer.

"I think there is a great deal on whisky now—$1.10," replied Mr. Brandeis, and the company applauded.

Mr. Samuel W. Mendum spoke at length on "Some Results of Protectionism." He reviewed the history of the agitation interestingly and held the attention of the audience.

President Eliot's Remarks.

President C. W. Eliot of Harvard University said the grasping persons who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee were the legitimate sons of the tariff system which the protectionists have been teaching since the war. He told a story of a fond father, who, rebuking his little son, called him a pig, and said: "Do you know what a pig is?" Whereupon the child replied: "Yes, papa; he is a big hog's little child," [Laughter.]

Republican Congressmen cannot afford to permit the present mongrel tariff to demonstrate that it is much better than the McKinley tariff law. The support given protection by the working people of this country is due to the mistaken view they have that protection enables them to secure higher wages. The fact is that wages are lowest in the most highly protected industries. Protection at first, and temporarily, redounds to the benefit of the capitalist and not to the benefit of the workingmen.

"Protection is a fundamentally mean and low idea," said President Eliot. "We should bring home to the people the idea that the manufacture and distribution of power are prevented by protection, but, since we have all these things, legislation cannot prevent the American people from taking their proper place among the nations of the earth which God and nature intended for this Nation.

"The evils of war in progress are nothing compared to the subsequent evils. We got used to flat money and enormous and extravagant expenditures during the war. Pensions are not in themselves wrong, when properly paid to deserving and suffering ones, but they are wrong when they are paid to undeserving ones, to those who have not suffered. Protection is the cause of these extravagancies.

"We owe a great deal to two Democratic Administrations. We want to export the products of skilled labor. We want to expose the absolute inadequacy of the home market. So long as we rely on the home market we shall have unsteady employment of American labor. Therefore one of the most promising fields for our missionary efforts seem to me to be the Home Market Club."

John E. Russell's Views.

John E. Russell responded when a general outcry from all those present for a speech from him made it simply imperative for him to stand up and say something. He paid a very high compliment to Mr. Lyman J. Gage as a great financier and to ex-Gov. Long as an accomplished gentleman, both of whom would do credit to Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

"I agree with President Eliot," said he, "that the Republican Party cannot afford to refrain from a change on the tariff. That party in recent years (though not originally) has rested upon the doctrine of high protection, and that is why I could take no part in politics during the recent campaign. Prior to the war we had no such ideas of protection as we hear declared nowadays, and no such extravagance."

Mr. Russell reviewed the extravagant notions and appropriations of the day. He touched humorously upon the methods of building a navy composed of ships "obsolete before they are finished," out of which the torpedo magazines had to be removed from the front of the ship.

He then paid his respects to Mr. Hanna as a very able man, so able, in fact, that he has not only declared the date when we shall have the next tariff, but the date also when prosperity shall come upon us. "Tariffs," said Mr. Russell, "have to be enacted to pay off political debts; tariffs are enacted to enable politicians to procure funds to run political campaigns, for now they can no longer tax the officeholders. Tariffs are enacted to build up and enable trusts to increase prices."

Mr. Russell showed that the price of wool had declined relatively with prices of other things. Mr. Russell declared that the unrest which exists in the agricultural communities is caused in large measure by false legislation.

Mr. Russell paid tribute to Mr. Olney as one of the greatest men the country has ever produced. He had proven himself a great statesman, equal to every emergncy in handling the large and embarrassing questions which had come before him.

Mr. Prescott F. Hall offered these resolutions, which were referred to the Executive Committee:

"Resolved, That the New England Free Trade League pledges itself to endeavor to secure, at all future hearings upon tariff matters by committees of Congress, a full and fair opportunity for the consumer and the citizen who believes in low duties to be heard, and to establish the principle that a fair hearing shall be accorded to all parties upon tariff questions."

Presentment Not Against Police Board

Police Commissioner Roosevelt made a statement yesterday concerning the presentment prepared by the Grand Jury Friday and not filed. He said the presentment, relating to methods employed by the police in securing certain kinds of evidence, was not against the Police Department or against the Police Board. It simply condemned certain practices of some of the policemen. Mr. Roosevelt says he showed the Grand Jury that in the case of Robert S. Johnson, a policeman, guilty a week ago of using the methods objected to, his name had already been placed on the trial calendar.

Kentucky Receiver for Tattersalls.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 30.—This afternoon the Fayette County Circuit Cort appointed R. A. Brasfield receiver for the sale stables of the Tattersalls Company of New York.

after that Delaney had things very nearly his own way. Two other minor bouts preceded the principal one.

THE BOOK OF JONAH.

Dr. F. de Sola Mendes Spoke on Its True Significance, Indirectly Answering Dr. Abbott.

Dr. F. de Sc'a Mendes's discourse at Temple Shaarai Tephilla, West Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning dealt with the Book of Jonah, and was a virtual reply to Dr. Lyman Abbott's recent lecture on the same subject at Plymouth Church.

"What shall we say," said Dr. Mendes, "of the modern preacher of religion who thinks it necessary to attract and rivet the attention of those whom he must suspect of being otherwise sleepy hearers by means of jest and joke. gibe and jocularity, hurled in wit and sarcasm at Scripture narrative and Scripture personage? To such an extent, indeed, that at the end it would appear he feared he had perhaps gone too far, and left the pulpit reproving and blaming the merriment he had himself called forth.

"For the view that looks upon the Book of Jonah as a narrative of absolute fact there is the supporting circumstance that those nearest to the time of its composition never regarded it as anything else. After Jonah's miraculous fate and preservation, which, however, have nothing to do with the ultimate success of his mission, the book continues with what seems to be the real and only object of the narrative, namely, the events in Nineveh, with which the preceding part has no connection whatever. The repentance of the Ninevites, after one day's proclamation by the foreign prophet, is then the climax of the book under this view, and the lesson to Israel is that if idolators are so ready to repent, why not Israel also?

"The alternative view is not concerned with the actual fact of Jonah's miraculous deliverance at all. It uses it only as symbolical, regardless of whether Jonah was rescued from death or not. It sees in the book an allegory of deep purpose, for the carrying out of which Jonah may or may not have been in the actual peril described. In a word, Jonah stands for Israel. This view notes first that Jonah is spoken of in the third person in contraposition to the other prophets, whose writings are always in the first person. This is then the exposition of the book: Like Jonah, Israel received a mission from God to proclaim his displeasure with idolatry. Like Jonah, Israel despised the mission, and, instead, went in for commerce. In result of the wealth and importance accruing, Israel for many centuries plunged into politics and dreamt of national greatness and political grandeur. The war storms between the great powers around found Israel sleeping instead of preaching the word of truth, the doctrine of peace, and as a result was flung overboard into the storm, there to be swallowed up by the darkness and bitterness of exile.

"By the time the author wrote, however, the exile had ended, and Israel must again be reminded of its mission. It remains only to add that the episode of Jonah being swallowed by a fish, made under this view to typify the exile, reminds us that the tutelary deity of Assyria was the fish god, as, indeed, the names of Ninus and Nineveh signify, and that the name of the prophet, Jonah ben Amithai, means 'the Dove, son of Truth.' The overtimid dove, with Truth for its father and origin, is under this view a sufficiently expressive name for over-retiring non-missionary Israel.

"So, expound Jonah as you will, see in it a call to Israel to repent, or a summons to missionary work, it is serious enough to be seriously treated."

GEORGIA SCHOOL BOOK LAW.

Effort of the Authorities to Have a Uniform System.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—The State of Georgia is about to make a radical departure in its school policy. Hitherto the selection of school books has been left to the various County Commissioners. Under the direction of the Legislature, Gov. Atkinson will, on Monday, appoint a State School Book Commission, whose duty it will be to select a uniform list of school books to be used all over the State.

It is probably that from the mere selection of such school books the State will proceed in a short time to print them. A serious objection is made by school teachers to most of the histories printed for school use, in that they do not present the secession movement, and the war consequent thereon, in accordance with Southern ideas.

The various publishing houses are hard at work to defeat the scheme, but it seems too far advanced now to be stopped.

Assignment of Jewelers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—G. L. Harrington & Co., jewelers, assigned to-night to Andrew Merden, a clerk, who holds a judgment for $500. The firm's assets are estimated at $20,000, and the liabilities at $16,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester is at the Imperial.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Rodman White of Philadelphia and T. H. Bennett of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—Henry G. Selfridge of Chicago and G. H. McKnight of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Col. Charles H. Jones of St. Louis and Robert H. Pruyn of Albany are at the Buckingham.

—Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole of Albany and the Rev. Winchester Donald of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. William Claflin of Massachusetts and Congressman-elect James J. Belden of Syracuse are at the Manhattan.

—J. C. Walter of Cincinnati, E. G. Wood of Boston, and C. H. Watson of Providence are at the Grand Union.

—Matt G. Reynolds of St. Louis, S. A. Reynolds of Chicago, and George D. Hersey of Pittsburg are at the Savoy.

—William Davidson of St. Louis, C. S. Mellen of New Haven, and Thomas H. Blundell of St. Louis are at the Hoffman.

—C. H. Hamilton of Rochester, A. O. Donley of Syracuse, F. R. White of Boston, and D. S. Bennett of Richmond, Va., are at the Astor.

—Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart and Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey, and ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland are at the Waldorf.

—C. M. Fenton and James Fenton of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Jack Peabody, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morgan, United States Army; Miss Morgan, and E. Hemage of London are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Wolf, Stern & Co., Cincinnati; D. Wolf, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Mays, upholstery goods, 54 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves; Hotel Manhattan.

—Schachne, M., & Son, Chillicothe, Ohio; M. Schachne, millinery; Hotel Albert.

—Robert, The J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. Vincent, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

—Robinson, The J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. McNeely, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

—Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; R. D. Davis, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Walker Brothers & Tyler Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Belfuss, silks and laces, 115 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; Mrs. H. Humphrey, millinery; Gilsey House.

—Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; R. B. Paterson, cloaks and notions; Gilsey House.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Simmons, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Nerve

Strength is impossible without pure, rich blood. That is why nervous people find real and permanent relief and cure, health and strength in

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact, The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A CHICAGO BANK CLOSES

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The Directors Make No Opposition, and No Surprise Was Caused by the Action Taken—Assets and Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Judge Froman to-day appointed Ralph Metcalf receiver for the Dime Savings Bank, requiring him to give a bond for $200,000. This action was taken upon a bill filed in the Superior Court by George W. Reed, a stockholder in the concern. There was no opposition on the part of the Directors, but on the contrary, they came into court with an answer and consented to the appointment.

The answer and the bill are silent concerning the details of the assets. It is admitted by the answer that there is due depositors and others the sum of $365,000, and that there is only $125,000 in cash on hand. It is asserted, however, that there are assets, consisting of securities and real estate. The answer and the bill are silent as to the amount and character of the assets, the defendants relying on an assertion that the bank wil pay in full.

In November last, says the bill, a bank examiner was sent to look into the affairs of the bank, and he reported the capital as impaired. The State Auditor required a money deposit of $80,000, and this was supplied promptly by the Directors. In fact, the stockholders have been required to put up $150,000 within a short period of time in order to keep the bank afloat. This led to a controversy between the officers of the bank as to the advisability of going into liquidation, some being for and some opposed to doing so.

If the cash on hand is paid out to depositors at once, it will make a dividend of 30 per cent.

After that the question of paying more depends upon the value of the securities held by the bank and the possibility of realizing upon them. If some of the securities have, as one rumor has it, greatly depreciated in value, the promise of full payment is not likely to be redeemed.

The last statement issued showed liabilities amounting to $490,681, of which $388,796 was due depositors.

The assets were listed as follows: Loans and discounts, $266,346; bonds and stocks, $30,390; checks, $5,744; due from banks, $55,704; cash on hand, $4,125; real estate, $104,501; Chicago safety vaults, $21,798.

Samuel G. Bailey is President and W. C. D. Grannis Vice President of the bank. Bailey claims to have resigned some months ago, and Grannis is sick in bed.

The posting of the receivership notice on the door of the bank did not create any excitement on the street, and the depositors who have been unable to get any of the money due them because of the enforcement of the ninety-day notice, were in a condition to receive the news as the only logical ending of the bank's embarrassment.

Receiver Metcalf, who was the newly-elected Treasurer, said: "I am almost certain we will be able to pay every dollar to our 4,000 depositors."

ADULTERATION OF BEER.

The Ohio Supreme Court Sustains a Judgment Against a Retailer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court, in a syllabus handed down to-day, sustains a far-reaching section of the pure food law.

Joseph C. Hutchinson, a Columbus saloon keeper, was fined for selling beer adulterated with salicylic acid. The case was appealed, and the judgment of the court below was sustained. Minshall, Justice, says: "A sale of beer as a food containing salicylic acid in any quantity without a label on the package notifying the purchaser that it contains such an ingredient is, when found to be poisonous or deleterious to health by its continuous or indiscriminate use, an offense against the pure food laws of the State."

HIGH POINT'S LEGAL TANGLE.

History of a Speculative Scheme at Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 30.—The legal tangle in which the High Point Cumberland Island Company finds itself has culminated in an injunction, issued by Judge Sweat against the foreclosure of a mortgage.

This property has National fame through a magnificent scheme to develop it into a Winter Paradise. The court records show that Messrs. Fordham and Shepherd, two Northerners, owned a half interest each in the property. Plans to develop it were under way when Col. J. M. Hunter of Cincinnati, purchased Shepherd's share. He gave $4,000 cash and a mortgage for $16,000. The debt was not paid and Shepherd began foreclosure proceedings. The injunction granted Fordham by Judge Sweat was on his claim that he owned all of High Point, having advanced Shepherd money to pay for his half.

The winding up of the High Point Company in the courts commences another story of misplaced confidence and lost money. Hunter was a promoter and organizer. He had money, and on purchasing High Point 500 men were put to work clearing the ground, grading streets, and laying off parks. A landscape gardener was brought in. Two good civil engineers spent weeks laying out plats and drawing maps. Money flowed like water. Hunter impressed all who met him. Many regretted his waste of money, but he saw nothing but success before him. Three excursion trains from Cincinnati rolled into Brunswick. They were composed of palace cars. Hunter paid for their use, but on each occasion misfortune met him. Once it was storming; again it was raining torrents for days, and on the last occasion freezing weather greeted the Ohioans. Hunter was discouraged. He advertised sales, but the elements were against him. The assistance of a first-class promoter was needed. A prospectus more magnificent than ever before seen here was issued. Two million dollars was the sum to be spent in converting High Point into a fairyland rivaling in splendor any of the Old World cities; but the panic came on, investors were scarce, and Hunter failed in his purpose.

A Week's Vital Statistics.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 758 deaths in the city, of which 281 were cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 34; influenza, 2; whooping cough, 6; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 11; heart disease, 48; croup, 5; bronchitis, 25; pneumonia, 109; phthisis, 120; Bright's disease, 57; violence, 36; other causes not given.

A Scheme to Swindle Widows.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 30.—Dr. S. T. Sherwood was arrested here last night, and was taken to Jersey City this evening on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Sherwood is alleged to have operated in several towns. His method was to write to widows, saying that a friend of the recipient's husband had left a policy in favor of her husband for $200, but that it had been allowed to lapse. The writer's plan was to get a fee in advance for trying to secure this money.

SOUGHT TO END HIS LIFE.

Millionaire Louis C. Evans's Rash Act at Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Louis C. Evans, the millionaire President and General Manager of the A. C. Evans Manufacturing Company, made a decided and sensational attempt at suicide to-day.

Mr. Evans, who was married only a short time ago to Miss Jane McLean Reed, daughter of a prominent and well-to-do resident of Montclair, N. J., arrived home this forenoon from Montclair, where he and his wife went several days ago to visit her parents. She remained to continue the visit for a week or more.

He retired to his brother's room in the Arcade Hotel. Shortly afterward, a bellboy was summoned to Evans's room, and found him covered with blood and with a ghastly bullet hole in his head.

Evans was conscious, but dazed. In answer to an interrogation, he said he did not know why he shot himself, and emphatically denies that he and his wife had had any trouble. He said: "It seems as if I was in a dream. I appeared to awake to find blood trickling down my face."

The most reasonable explanation of the attempted self-destruction is that Evans became temporarily insane as a result of a severe and protracted attack of insomnia. He said he had not been able to sleep to amount to anything for a month. Business troubles are supposed to be at the bottom of the tragic occurrence. A doctor removed the bullet, and unless something unforeseen occurs he will get well.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES KNOX.

A New York Business Man Kills Himself at Lowville, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Charles Knox, who from 1862 to 1888 was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this city, and who for the past few years had been of the firm of Mosby & Knox, importers, New York City, shot himself in the right temple at Lowville to-day and died instantly.

He had been at Lowville, where one of his sisters resides at the old home, since last November, trying to regain his shattered health.

A few days ago he was attacked by three dogs upon the street. This greatly heightened his nervous condition, and he purchased a revolver with which to defend himself.

He went to an apartment in the Strife Hotel just before noon to-day, and fifteen minutes later was found dead.

Mr. Knox came from a prominent Lewis County family. He was about sixty years of age and wealthy.

L. A. LA GRANGE RESIGNS.

His Resignation Accepted—Commissioner La Grange Makes an Apology.

The Fire Commissioners asked for and received yesterday the resignation as Weighmaster of Louis A. La Grange, on trial for negligence. The resignation was accepted.

L. A. La Grange is a brother of Commissioner La Grange, through whose influence he was appointed. Some time ago charges against him were formulated. These were that he had neglected his work, made wrong weight entries, and gave to certain contractors signed weigh checks without filling in the weight. Mr. La Grange denied the last two charges, and in a sworn statement read at the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, said some personal enemy was back of them.

Commissioner La Grange was present at the meeting and made a statement. The Commissioner said he made the statement because he felt responsible for the appointment, not only to the board, but to the Mayor as well. "I owe to the members of this board and to the Mayor," said he, "the fullest acknowledgment of error and expression of regret that can be made. I disregarded advice against the appointment made by my official superior. For this I am alone to blame and I am very sorry."

While contending that there was no dishonesty in his brother's negligence, the Commissioner conceded that such remissions made it possible for wrong to be done. "The measure of punishment," he said, "is just and the manner of it must be accepted." After the executive session it was stated that the resignation of the Weighmaster was presented by his brother, who said the resignation had been in his possession since Dec. 24.

Senator Raines and Civil Service.

Senator John Raines, who was in the city yesterday, is preparing a concurrent resolution for introduction in the Legislature which proposes to amend the civil service provision of the Constitution. The amendment is two-fold—to place the discretionary power of appointments and promotions in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners more fully than it is now, and to prevent the granting of pensions to any men who have been retired from civil service places, except in the cases of firemen and policemen. "I want to so amend the law that it will not be possible in the future for any official to hold up appointments by a mere appeal to the courts," said Senator Raines.

Hosiery Work to Start Up.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Works, which have been closed for several months, will reopen Tuesday. Six hundred persons are employed when the works are in operation. All of the old hands have been re-employed. The carding department will start up first, and the other departments will speedily follow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PRINCETON, Ky., Jan. 30.—Six buildings were destroyed by fire here yesterday. The loss is $30,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—The stores of F. Pabin and John P. Weber were burned today. The loss is $25,000; insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—At an early hour this morning fire was discovered in the last department at Banigan's rubber mill, Valley Street. The fire was confined to that department.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The shoddy mill of Becker, Lindsay & Nolan was burned this afternoon. The loss, which will amount to about $10,000, is fully covered by insurance.

BUTLER, Ind., Jan. 30.—The business portion of Stryker, Ohio, a town twenty miles east of here, on the Lake Shore, was almost destroyed by fire last night. The hardware stores of E. G. Buclar and Peter Charpriot were entirely destroyed. Loss, $40,000.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The shank factory, owned by George W. Stevens of Boston, and situated at Montello, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and it is thought to be fully covered by insurance. Some of the employes were slightly burned about the face and hands.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—A fire at 9 o'clock this morning almost totally destroyed Mahlon S. Drake's main ice shed at Irvington. Mr. Drake was superintending the cutting of ice, and had a large force of men at work when the fire was discovered. Owing to the lack of facilities for fighting the flames, the building was quickly burned. Four thousand tons of ice melted. The loss is about $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.]

—11:45 A. M.—169 East Sixty-first Street; flat of N. E. Basch; no damage.

—1:25 P. M.—1,041 Second Avenue; Mrs. Manix; damage, $100.

—4 P. M.—328 Broome Street; damage trifling.

—5 P. M.—102 Bedford Street; dwelling of James Ebbitts; damage, $25.

—6:15 P. M.—232 East Twenty-first Street; William Carroll, tenement; damage, $25.

—6:30 P. M.—254 Greenwich Street; D. Bain & Co., electric supplies; damage, $1,000.

—7:50 P. M.—259 Avenue C; tenement of Joseph Duffy; damage, $25.

—8:05 P. M.—172 Orchard Street; Abraham Sinsky, tenement; Alex Robinson, drug store, and others; damage, $1,800.

—8:45 P. M.—76 Fifth Avenue; Palms Extract Company; no damage.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

A Few Good Things For Baby

Are mentioned here, not because they are more desirable, in price, or otherwise, than many other articles we have for sale, but simply to suggest to mothers the advantage and satisfaction there is in beginning at the very outset to dress their children at the "Children's Store."

78c.



Long Nainsook Slip.

Yoke of fine tucks and hemstitching front and back, insertion in front—dainty collar and cuffs, has hemstitching and fine embroidered edge—finished with deep hemstitched hem—78c.



58c.

Embroidered Silk Cap.

Silk lined, edged with lace, full top trimming of net and ribbon. All sizes to 3 years, 58c.

65c.



Fine Nainsook Short Dress.

Yoke of all over-embroidery. Ruffle over shoulders. Wide skirt (2 yards around). Sleeves and neck finished with fine embroidered edge. Sizes, 6 months to 2 years.



Baby's First Shoe—

French kid, medium soft soles—sizes 0 to 4, 93c. Same in tan............$1.00.

Any of the above, by mail, postage paid, 5 cents extra.

60-62 West 23d St.

PRODUCE MERCHANT ARRESTED

Said to Have Refused to Return a Mistaken Bank Credit.

Selleck Seely, a produce merchant at 297 Washington Street, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Frank C. Hyatt, cashier of the Clinton Bank, on the charge of grand larceny. He gave bail to appear at the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

The allegation is that by a mistake of the bookkeepers of the bank a deposit made by another firm amounting to $366.92 was credited at the bank to Mr. Seely's account. Soon after this was done his books were balanced, when the mistaken credit swelled his deposits to $662. All but $48 of this amount was drawn out by Mr. Seely in one check. Subsequently he drew out all of the $48 but a few cents.

When the bank officials discovered the mistake they asked Mr. Seely, it is said, to return the amount of the deposit, but he refused. Cashier Hyatt appealed to him, as did the bank's attorneys. After patience was exhausted, the arrest was determined upon.

Death of Gen. A. J. Smith.

Gen. A. J. Smith died at his home in St. Louis yesterday after a brief illness, aged eighty-two years. His wife and his son, William Beaumont Smith, the actor, were at his bedside.

The veteran has place in history as a commander who was never defeated when in charge of a battle or campaign. To him is given the credit of saving the Banks Red River expedition from annihilation during retreat, of destroying the command of Forest, of driving Sterling Price out of Missouri, of being the main agent of destruction of Hood's army, and of causing the surrender of Mobile.

Gen. Smith was mustered out of the volunteer service as a Major General, and out of the regular service as Colonel. He retired from command of the Seventh Cavalry to accept the office of Postmaster of St. Louis, being appointed by President Grant in May, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Francisco Manano, aged seventeen, elevator boy in the Smith Building, was crushed to death by the elevator this morning.

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 30.—A mailpouch was stolen last night from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton station here. It was a transfer from the East on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, and was for Cincinnati. It contained a large amount of mail, including registered letters and other valuable matter.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—Frederick C. Riebe, a real estate dealer, this morning shot his wife, inflicting a fatal wound, and and then shot himself dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 30.—While crossing the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, Katie and Dottie Miller, aged fifteen and seventeen, respectively, were struck and killed by a passenger train.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Under the misapprehension that he could not meet the claims of his ward, John Simmons of Fenburg, Penn., John Reed, a prominent North Baltimore oil man, shot and killed himself. After his death it was found he had more than enough money to effect the settlement.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 30.—Bartholomew Race of Goshen yesterday shot and killed his wife, and then put a bullet through his own head, with fatal results. It is thought he was insane.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted Henry Durk, cashier of the failed First National Bank of Niagara Falls, on nine separate counts, for making false entries in the bank's books and for falsifying statements to the Controller of the Currency.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30.—Susie Hooper, fourteen years of age, was found dead this morning at the home of Newell Burnham of Rockport. Death was caused by coal gas from a stove.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 30.—James B. Inks was hanged at Oregon this morning. On May 15, 1895, Inks murdered John Patterson, one of the most prominent residents of Holt County, meeting him on the street and shooting him down without a word, because of a fancied insult.

AVA, Mo., Jan. 30.—Edward Perry was hanged here to-day. Perry on May 27, 1896, murdered Lafayette Sawyer, his wife, and their son Ernest.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Etta M. Ausman, who was shot Thursday night by her jealous lover, Morris D. Jackson, died this afternoon. Jackson is confined in the Herkimer Jail. He is said to be a mental and physical wreck.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 30.—M. Klotz, a German, aged fifty, was shot and perhaps fatally injured early this morning by Daniel Lent, while attempting to rob Lent's henhouse. Klotz has been regarded as an honest and industrious man, and until lately has been employed by E. C. Benedict. He has a wife and children.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—W. F. Trustin, a saloon keeper, was fined $50 by Justice Mott to-day for keeping a nickle-in-the-slot machine.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Essex County Grand Jury has found indictments against John Lawrence, Joseph Sells, and Marcus Van Noss, who were arrested in a raid made recently on Hill's road house, for pool selling.

THE SPANISH WAR IN CUBA

Insurgents Shot and Burned to Death Under the Rule of Weyler.

A HOSPITAL FIRED BY HIS MEN.

All the Inmates Sacrificed to the Flames and the Guard Shot Down —Cubans Burned from Their Hiding Place in a Cave.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 30.—Every mail from Cuba brings tales of massacres of innocent women and children, and of the most unheard-of torture of pacificos.

Specials from Key West to-day give the burning of the insurgents' hospital and the killing of helpless wounded or sick Cubans. Near Placetas, in Pinar del Rio Province, the insurgents had a large hospital where were quartered many sick and wounded soldiers. The well-known leper hospital of Cardosa, in which were about twenty unfortunates, was situated close by. Guarding the insurgent hospital was a company of Cuban amazons numbering about seventy, under command of Senorita Inez Alvarez, whose father and brothers had been killed by the Spaniards, and who had taken up arms for revenge. The hospital was in a solitary location, and was thought to be safe from Spanish molestation. But the Colonel of the Spanish regiment, de Bourbon, operating in that district, learned of the hospital's location, and sent 500 men to destroy it.

The Spaniards attacked it at night, and the first thing they did was to fire the buildings. The inmates and the Amazon Guards awoke to find flames roaring about them. The sick and wounded soldiers could not escape, but the Amazons rushed out, only to be greeted by a murderous fire. They fought bravely, but they were only a handful compared to the Spaniards, and were soon shot down. Many of them were only wounded, but even these were killed, save eight, whose great beauty led the Spanish Commander to order them saved for a fate worse than death.

In the hospital there were over seventy sick and wounded soldiers, six surgeons, and ten nurses. Not one of these escaped, and, including the Amazons, nearly 150 fell victims to the Spanish thirst for slaughter.

Returning, the Spaniards passed the leper hospital, which they set fire to, and nearly all of the inmates perished in the flames.

Gen. Weyler's presence seems to inspire his soldiers to special acts of savageness. As Weyler's column advances, they are flanked by flying squadrons which burn huts and murder or capture inmates. The corpses greatly outnumber the prisoners. As one of these flying squadrons was advancing, a batch of Cuban huts was discovered near the great cave of Mozote, a famous natural curiosity in Matanzas Pro ince. The Spaniards proceeded to fire the huts, and while so engaged were fired upon, four troopers being killed. The shots confused the Spaniards, and gave the Cubans, some forty in number, including women and children, time to escape to the Cave of Mozote. The Cubans, who were led by Enrique Rodriguez and his five grown sons, barricaded the cave, and determined to sell their lives dearly. The cave had hardly been barricaded when the Spaniards arrived. They demanded that the Cubans surrender, and this being refused, attempted to break down the barricade. The Cubans fired, killing and wounding several Spaniards.

The Spaniards then managed to build a great fire against the mouth of the cave, and, with rifles and machetes ready, waited for the flames and smoke to drive out the Cubans. Facing cremation, the hopeless Cubans broke through the wall of fire, only to be greeted by a murderous volley. Enrique Rodriguez and his five sons and eight other male members of the Cuban party were killed outright, and several others who were wounded were quickly butchered. The Cuban women and children rushed through the flames to escape suffocation, but their clothing ignited, and eleven of them burned to death, the Spaniards not offering to aid them. Among the women who perished were five beautiful daughters of Enrique Rodriguez. Six little children, ranging in age from four to eight years, were also cremated. In all over thirty Cubans died by Spanish bullet, machete, and fire. Not a man escaped.

The survivors were Señora Rodriguez, several other women, and a few little children. They were taken to Matanzas City and lodged in prison as "enemies of Spain."

INDICTED IN BALTIMORE.

Gen. Roloff and Dr. Luis Accused of Filibustering.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—The United States Grand Jury to-day found indictments against Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Provisional Government, and his compatriot, Dr. Joseph Luis, on the charge of "beginning, setting on foot and providing, within the district of Maryland, means for a military expedition against the territory of a foreign Prince with whom the United States is at peace: to wit, against the Island of Cuba."

The crime is charged as committed July 5, 1895. Capt. Hudson on that date purchased the steamer James Woodall in this port for $13,000 for the Cuban Junta, and fitted her up as a filibuster. On July 9 of that year the Woodall sailed hence ostensibly for Yucatan, but it is alleged that Roloff and Luis caused the vessel to put in at Arbor Key, Fla., where men and munitions of war were taken aboard and subsequently landed on the Cuban coast.

A second indictment for conspiracy is found against the men, in which the name of John T. Smith, otherwise known as J. T. Smith, is included. Roloff is said in the indictment to have been otherwise known as C. Miller, and Dr. Luis has a number of aliases, among which are J. J. Luis, J. J. Luccas, and Dr. Luiccas.

A bench warrant will be issued, and the men brought here from New York, where they are held in bail by United States Commissioner Shields for trial. It is thought the hearing of the case before Judge Morris, in the United States District Court, will be begun promptly upon their arrival. The witnesses before the Grand Jury, and also the witnesses who will appear at the trial of the charges, were Capt. John M. Hudson of Brooklyn and John Cronin and John Lockney of this city.

Expect the War to End Soon.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—The Epoca says that Gen. Azcerraga, Minister of War, has intimated in the course of conversation that an arrangement with the Cuban rebels looking to a cessation of hostilities in Cuba may possibly be reached soon. The Madrid newspapers profess belief that the recent visit of United States Minister Taylor to the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was an event of great importance in its bearing upon the situation in Cuba.

Gen. Roloff's Case Adjourned.

The case of Gen. Carlos Roloff, accused of aiding and abetting a filibustering expedition to Cuba on the steamship Woodall in 1895, was called before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and adjourned to Saturday, owing to the absence of witnesses for the Government, who are now in Baltimore, where the case is being investigated by the Grand Jury. The cases of Dr. José J. Luis and Enrique Trujillo, also accused of aiding filibustering expeditions, were adjourned for the same reason.

West Shore Repair Shops Moved.

The West Shore Railroad repair shops, at New Durham, N. J., were closed down Friday night. All men, about 100, were laid off. The machinery was moved yesterday and loaded on cars to be shipped to West Albany, N. Y. A few of the men were notified that if they would move to West Albany they would be given work there. The works at New Durham were established when the road went into operation.

DEATH OF ISAAC LEWIS.

A Former Merchant of This City, Who for Many Years Had Lived in Solitude in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Isaac Lewis, who has lived a hermit-like life in a hut on Pierce Avenue, Dorchester, for many years, was found dead on the floor of the little attic room which he occupied at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He had been dead several days.

Lewis was formerly a wealthy dry goods merchant in New York City. He has wealthy relatives in that city. Between forty and forty-five years ago he was one of the foremost business men in his line. Twenty years ago he failed in business, and lost a large part of his fortune. His mind was affected. His family decided, for their safety as well as his own, to confine him in an asylum in New York. There he remained for several years. Released from the institution, he turned his back on his home and relatives and came to Boston. It is not known that he had a relative in this city.

Upon his arrival here he purchased the house on Pierce Avenue, a two-story frame, French-roofed dwelling, which is at present not a bad-looking house on the outside. In this house the old gentleman had lived since that time, refusing to have intercourse with any of the neighbors and declining any efforts on the part of his friends in New York to make his old age more comfortable.

He was born July 1, 1810, and was therefore nearly eighty-seven years old when he died. His two daughters and one son are living. One of his daughters is the wife of W. H. H. Moore, who is the President of one of the largest fire and marine insurance companies in New York. Mr. Moore is also very prominent and wealthy, and has done everything possible to aid the old gentleman. The other daughter is unmarried, and lives with her sister, Mrs. Moore. The son is in business in Chicago, and is widely known. He also tried in every way to make his father's life more comfortable, but the old gentleman declined all aid.

Mr. Lewis had one brother, who died two years ago at the age of ninety years. When the parties brought the message to the old gentleman he refused to accept it, and would not listen to anything they had to say in regard to his brother's death. The house where he lived is unfurnished. Lewis when he purchased it did nothing to make it habitable. The two lower floors of the house are utterly bare. It was in the southwest corner of the attic in which he lived. It was in this room that his body was found. It lay on the floor, face down, between a dilapidated lounge and a small air-tight stove. In one hand was a stove shovel.

"COUNTESS ROSSI" INSANE.

Acquitted of the Charge of Robbery on That Account.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The self-styled Countess Rossi, who was arrested here last month on the charge of having plundered the villa of Count Rothe, at Neuilly-sur-Seine, was to-day acquitted on her plea of insanity.

NOT A TRAIN WRECKER.

Discharge of Palatka by the Court at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 30.—The Hungarian, Samp Palatka, who was arrested at Eatonton, Ga., a few days ago on the charge of wrecking the Birmingham mineral train at Chahaba River bridge, near Birmingham, on Dec. 27, when twenty-seven persons were killed, was discharged this afternoon by Judge Banks.

OUSTED FOUR MEMBERS.

Nebraska's Legislature Takes Action Against Corruptionists.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30.—The fusion majority in the lower house of the Legislature this evening, after an all-day debate, remarkable at times for its bitterness, unseated the four Republican members from Douglas County, (Omaha,) and confirmed the right of the fusion contestants to the seats.

TO BRING PALMER BACK.

He Will Start for New York at Noon To-day for Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—A Deputy Sheriff arrived here this morning from Westchester County, New York, with a warrant for the arrest of Arthur Palmer. The indorsement of Gov. Stephens had to be obtained by mail from Jefferson City. This will arrive to-morrow morning, and the Deputy Sheriff and his prisoner will depart for New York at noon to-morrow on a special train.

NEITHER BOXER WON.

A Twenty-round Bout Ended in a Draw, Though Well Contested.

The twenty-round bout between "Jimmy" Barry of Chicago and "Sammy" Kelly of New York, at the Broadway Athletic Club, last night, resulted in a draw. Both youngsters put up a lively fight and the crowd was well satisfied. While Barry is a harder fighter and harder hitter than Kelly he lacks the latter's coolness. In other respects the two were very evenly matched. Both men weighed in at 115 pounds.

In the first round Kelly opened up at a lively gait, and his admirers fairly went wild over his terrific rushing. After that Barry settled down and for nineteen rounds played for Kelly's face with his left arm, and with effect, too. Barry was very weak in the fifth round, and the bell saved him from a possible finish. The effect of this wore off in the next round, and Barry showed up stronger than ever. During the succeeding round Barry tried hard for a knockout, but in vain. Both men were weak at the finish, but quickly recovered.

There were two preliminary bouts of ten rounds each. The first, between "Billy" O'Donnell of Memphis and "Jack" Hannigan of Pittsburg, at 122 pounds. O'Donnell was the stronger of the two, and succeeded in getting in a knockout blow on Hannigan's jaw in the sixth round. Hannigan was game, and wanted to continue, but was prevented.

The second bout was between Louden Campbell of Philadelphia and "Jack" Smith of Norfolk, Va. This was short. Neither of the men had a great deal of skill, but in the second round Campbell landed on Smith's jaw, and the fight was ended.

NEW SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Officials Comment Adversely on the Myers Measure.

There is much adverse comment among savings bank officials of this city on the bill of Assemblyman Thomas F. Myers, who represents the Fifteenth District of this city.

This bill proposes that each year, before March 15, the savings banks shall send by mail to each of their depositors a full statement of balances due to such depositor, "inclosed in a sealed envelope and directed to the last known place of abode of such depositor." Another provision directs that when any moneys remain to the credit of any depositor without being withdrawn or disturbed for the term of fifteen years, the bank must publish in two daily newspapers, in the town in which it is situated, for two successive weeks a complete list of such depositors and the amount of deposits to their credit. The failure of any bank to comply with these provisions makes it liable to a forfeiture of $100 to each depositor.

"The Seamen's Savings Bank has 74,000 depositors," said Mr. Sturges. "If we were required to send each of them the notice called for by this measure, in the short time prescribed—two months and a half—we would be obliged to double our clerical force. The mailing of the notices is simple enough in itself, but we would have to search the records for the name, residence, and balance of each depositor before the notice could be prepared. To the savings banks of New York that means 1,732,382 searches. What good would it accomplish?

"Another strong argument against this provision of the bill is that these notices would in many cases fall into other hands, and betray the business of the depositor to persons who have no right to know it, and who would take advantage of the knowledge."

THE CHAMPION PIGEON SHOT

R. S. WELCH WON THE HONORS AT LARCHMONT.

George McAlpin Was Second, Dr. Wynn Third, and H. Sanford Fourth—The Contest Was Close for All the Places Except the First.

Robert S. Welch of the Riverton Gun Club won the championship pigeon shooting match at Larchmont yesterday. Out of the hundred birds he shot at during the two days he killed ninety-two. He won a cup and $560. George McAlpin of the Carteret Club was second, with eighty-four killed. His prize was $350. Dr. Wynn of the Larchmont Club was third, with eighty-three killed, winning $210, and H. Sanford of the Carteret Club fourth, with eighty-two killed, winning $140.

Only nine men were left in when the contest was resumed yesterday morning, five having withdrawn through failure to keep up the percentage of killed required according to the terms of the match. The weather conditions were favorable to good records, but the birds were such a strong lot that each shooter was on his mettle all the time.

Edgar Murphy was the first man to withdraw. The birds he drew were screamers, and four out of the ten he shot at got away without leaving even a feather as a keepsake. Murphy, in banter, declared that the birds, which came from Philadelphia, did all they could to favor the Quaker City shooter, and that when Welch, Moore, or Stokes were at the traps they would deliberately get in the way of the shot. Fred Moore retired with his eighty-sixth bird, L. I. Stokes went out with his ninetieth, and George Work with his ninety-sixth.

Welch was in rare form. He missed four in his last fifty. His nineteenth, a driver; thirty-first, a right quartering driver; forty-fourth, a right quarterer, and one hundredth, a left quartering driver, all got safely to the woods. Dr. Wynn, who was second on Friday night, held that position until the last string was reached. Then he had trouble with some fast right quarterers, and missed eight. George McAlpin dropped behind on his first string yesterday, but on the last twenty-five he pulled up wonderfully. Only two were lost. One, a left quarterer, fell deai outside the boundary, and the other, a driver, got away unhurt.

The fight for second, third, and fourth prizes was a very close one, and at the end only one bird separated the winners, with L. J. Davenport next, one bird behind. Davenport pulled up well in his last string, killing twenty straight, then he missed a right quarterer, and was out of the prize list. The scores follow:

	K.	M.
R. S. WELCH, Riverton Gun Club—		
2212212212222222222022222—24		1
2222202222221211222022222 0—22		3
First day	46	4
Total	92	8
GEORGE McALPIN, Carteret Gun Club—		
2202*2*2222222222*1022222 0—19		6
2221222222222*22202222222 2—23		2
First day	42	8
Total	84	16
Dr. WYNN, Larchmont Yacht Club—		
2122101212220222222222*2 2 1—22		3
2*2*2022*2220222)1021022 2—17		8
First day	44	6
Total	83	17
H. SANFORD, Carteret Gun Club—		
2222022022222222222022020 2—21		4
0*2222222222222222222222 2—23		2
First day	38	12
Total	82	18
L. T. DAVENPORT, Larchmont Yacht Club—		
22222122120220202202202**2—18		7
0*2222222222222222222021—22		3
First day	41	9
Total	81	19
GEORGE WORK, Carteret Gun Club—		
222202022000222200222 2*2*—16		9
2222022222222022212020 W.....—17		4
First day	43	7
Total	76	20
L. S. STOKES, Philadelphia Gun Club—		
22*11112222122220221222 2 0—22		3
210022202**2222 Withdrew ......—10		5
First day	38	12
Total	70	20
F. G. MOORE, Riverton Gun Club—		
2222022222202022222*022*22—19		6
0**02222200 Withdrew	5	6
First day	40	10
Total	64	22
E. G. MURPHY, Larchmont Yacht Club—		
2020022022 Withdrew	6	4
First day	39	11
Total	45	15
C. MACALESTER, Philadelphia Gun Club—		
First day's score	37	13
FRED HOEY, Hollywood Gun Club—		
First day's score	37	13
W. E. STAFFORD, Larchmont Yacht Club—		
First day's score	34	16
A. MARSHALL, Larchmont Yacht Club—		
First day's score	19	19

*Dead out of bounds.

Referee—Edward Banks; Scorers—Jacob Pentz and Charles Shortemeier.

After the big match several sweepstakes, $10 each, miss and out, were decided. Hoey and Work divided the first; Hoey, Work, and Sanford the second, and Hoey, Work, and McAlpin the third and fourth.

SHOOTING AT ELKWOOD PARK.

The Match for the W. A. Powder Company's Trophy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 30.—The shooting matches at Elkwood Park to-day attracted a crowd of sportsmen, interested in the contest for the W. A. Powder Company's trophy, a handsome silver canister filled with powder.

There were seven entries, including Dr. J. G. Knowlton of New York, a well-known wing shot, and Walter R. Patten, the crack left-handed marksman of Pleasure Bay. The plank promenade encircling the Casino had been cleared of snow, and the visitors and contestants felt no effects from this source. The day was perfect for trap shooting, and the birds were a fair lot. There were five ties in the big event, including White, Heyer, Conklin, Patten, and Seymour. In the three-bird shoot-off White and Patten again tied. In the miss and out Patten won by killing two straight, White missing his second bird. Patten's fine shooting was a feature of the day. Summary:

W. A. Powder Company's trophy, five birds, $5 entrance, (birds included,) trophy and 50 per cent. to winner; 30 per cent. to second; 20 per cent. to third. Ties at three birds, high guns miss and out. Henry C. White killed 5; Phil Daly, Jr., 2; Frank E. Heyer, 5; W. H. Conklin, 5; Dr. J. G. Knowlton, 3; W. R. Patten, 5; A. Seymour, 5. Ties—White and Patten, 3 each; Heyer and Conklin, 2 each; Seymour, 0. Shoot-off for Trophy—Patten, 2; White, 1.

Previous to the big event there were five sweepstakes, as follows:

First Event—$5 miss and out, White and Daly, 4 each; Heyer, 3; Cannon and Knowlton, 1 each. Money divided.

Second Event—$5 miss and out, Green, 3; Knowlton and Cannon, 2 each; White, 1; Daly and Heyer, 0.

Third Event—$5 miss and out, Heyer, 2; Daly, 1; Green and Cannon, 0.

Fourth Event—Four birds, $5; Heyer, Cannon, and White, 4 each; Green and Daly, 2 each. Money divided.

Fifth Event—Four birds, $5; Knowlton, 4; Cannon and Heyer, 3 each; Seymour and Green, 2 each; White, 0.

Final Event—Four birds, $5; Knowlton and Seymour, 4 each; Heyer and Green, 3 each; Daly, 2; Cannon, 1. Money divided.

Yale's Football Officers.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the students of Yale last night the following officers were elected for the Yale Football Association: President—D. C. Twitchell, Hartford; Vice President—H. F. Benjamin, Garrisons, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—Ord Preston, Englewood, N. J.; Assistant Manager—J. Brown, Chicago.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney, and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

THE SEVENTH'S MARKSMEN

COMPANY CONTESTS AT THE ARMORY LAST NIGHT.

Company G Won the Covell Trophy and Company B Captured the Gazette Trophy for the Second Time.

The shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was for the Covell and Gazette Trophies. The Covell Trophy is shot for by teams of six from each company, three of whom cannot be armory sharpshooters, five shots standing and five prone; competitors to be chosen as each Captain may select.

Company G won the Covell last night with a total of 273. The score is only three points behind the record.

The individual scores were:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
COMPANY A.			
Private W. E. Ward	22	23	45
Private R. H. Lockwood	18	23	41
Private J. Dixon, Jr.	18	22	40
Corp. J. L. Jordan	19	19	38
Private W. Foster	19	19	38
Corp. G. F. Picken	20	14	34
Total	116	120	236
COMPANY C.			
Private W. H. Hanley	23	23	46
Lieut. J. W. McDougall	22	24	46
Private M. Uhl	21	25	46
Private A. Balthasar	20	22	42
Private R. A. Stewart	19	21	40
Private E. H. Klotz	16	19	35
Total	121	134	255
COMPANY F.			
Corp. L. W. Stotesburg	21	24	45
Private G. Reith	21	24	45
Private R. H. Patton	22	22	44
Private J. R. Dederer	21	23	44
Corp. F. W. Perkins	20	24	44
Private E. S. Prince	20	19	39
Total	125	136	261
COMPANY B.			
Private H. E. Clearman	22	24	46
Private G. G. Milne	20	25	45
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	21	24	45
Lance Corp. G. H. Fraser	21	23	44
Sergt. L. Sands	21	22	43
Private F. W. Cobb	17	21	38
Total	122	139	261
COMPANY I.			
Sergt. H. V. Keep	21	23	44
Corp. A. W. Little	20	24	44
Private W. A. Belden	20	24	44
Lance Corp. C. Cragin	19	24	43
Lance Corp. B. Houston	19	23	42
Private G. A. Nicoll	19	21	40
Total	118	139	257
COMPANY K.			
Lance Corp. P. Jay	24	23	47
Private C. Riker	21	23	44
Private H. Burden	20	22	42
Corp. R. Wainwright	20	22	42
Sergt. H. Von L. Meyer	23	12	35
Sergt. T. Barron	14	18	32
Total	120	122	242
COMPANY H.			
Private F. A. Rooke	22	22	44
Private W. C. Morrill	21	23	44
Lieut. J. B. Holland	20	24	44
Corp. A. M. Pressinger	19	25	44
Lance Corp. A. R. Angell	20	23	43
Sergt. W. B. Miles	20	17	37
Total	122	134	256
COMPANY E.			
Sergt. W. H. Brown	24	23	47
Private F. R. Simonson	20	25	45
Private O. T. Carpenter	21	22	43
Private F. S. Baker	17	24	41
Corp. A. J. Vaast	20	20	40
Private C. W. Kirby	18	10	28
Total	120	124	244
COMPANY D.			
Lieut. G. S. Towle	23	25	48
L'ce Corp. W. F. Rob'tson	24	21	45
Private P. Cook	24	21	45
Private F. A. Griffin	20	22	42
Private H. T. Spencer	19	22	41
Private E. C. Schoonmaker	18	21	39
Total	128	132	260
COMPANY G.			
Private W. N. Croxton	23	25	48
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	23	24	47
Lance Corp. W. S. Burrell	22	25	47
Private F. A. Reed	22	23	45
Private C. S. McKane	22	21	43
Private E. B. Fernald	21	22	43
Total	133	140	273

The Gazette Trophy is open to one team of six men from each company of the regiment. Company B won it again last night, and if the team can win once more the trophy will become its property.

The scores were:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
COMPANY H.			
Private J. K. Morgan	21	23	44
Lance Corp. W. H. Ford	20	23	43
Private H. D. Nichols	20	23	43
Private H. L. Naisawold	21	21	42
Private T. O. Budenbach	21	18	39
Private W. Foster	18	13	31
Total	121	121	242
COMPANY K.			
Private T. M. Raborg	21	22	43
Private C. Newcombe	22	20	42
Private E. S. Auchincloss	21	21	42
Private C. H. Voorhees	20	21	41
Private C. Riker	20	21	41
Private T. W. Lloyd	19	21	41
Total	123	127	250
COMPANY F.			
Private R. H. Patton	22	25	47
Private G. Reith	23	23	46
Private S. B. Rogers	20	23	43
Private G. A. Fournier	21	21	42
Private F. M. Crossett	19	20	39
Private F. H. Hurd	19	15	34
Total	124	127	251
COMPANY B.			
Private C. W. Wood	23	24	47
Private C. H. Plump	20	25	45
Private J. E. Roeser	20	23	43
Private C. M. Kervan	20	23	43
Private G. G. Milne	20	23	43
Private F. I. Brown	20	22	42
Total	123	140	263
COMPANY I.			
Private W. A. O'Connor	23	24	47
Private N. C. Robbins	20	20	40
Private R. K. Potter	19	21	40
Private G. Perrine	20	20	40
Private J. A. Le Boutillier	16	22	38
Total	98	107	205
*Five men shot.			
COMPANY C.			
Private W. N. Croxton	22	23	45
Private A. A. Schoverling	20	17	37
Private C. H. Soule	21	14	35
Private G. Stratton	19	12	31
Private R. T. Dodd	17	14	31
Private E. W. Zentgrof	12	14	26
Total	111	94	205
COMPANY C.			
Private F. W. Wessell	23	23	46
Private G. A. Sacchi	19	24	43
Private J. Siegel, Jr.	21	20	41
Private F. H. Kennedy	19	20	39
Private A. R. Thoman	15	24	39
Private E. H. Klotz, Jr.	16	18	34
Total	113	129	242
COMPANY H.			
Private R. Butler	21	21	42
Private W. H. Witherspoon	18	22	40
Private S. M. Richardson	21	18	39
Private W. C. Relyea	18	20	38
Private J. A. Kiel	18	20	38
Private A. L. M. Gottschalk	17	17	34
Total	113	118	231

Greenwood Athletic Club Boxing.

Misfortune attended the boxing show of the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night. The first fight promised fine sport to the spectators, as Sam Price, a local lightweight, knocked out Frank Collier in two rounds. But the subsequent bouts were disappointing. The police stopped Frank Bryant and Jack Burge in the fourth round because both men committed palpable fouls. The principal contest of the evening was to be between Joe Bernstine of Brooklyn and Harry Miller of Baltimore. Bernstine, however, declared Miller to be Edward McCloskey of Philadelphia, a man above his class, and refused to fight him. Miller was withdrawn and Tommy Butler took his place. There was so little spirit in the contest then that both men were ordered from the ring, and Harry Fisher and James Jordan substituted. Jordan was so nearly knocked out in the second round that Police Captain Kenny stopped the fight.

Jack Delaney Defeats Billy Murphy.

"Jack" Delaney defeated "Billy" Murphy in fifteen rounds at the boxing show of the Polo Athletic Club, at the Atlantic Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night. Both men fought evenly for twelve rounds, but

SKATING TOURNAMENT ENDS.

A. Thomas of Newburg Wins Ten-Mile Championship—McClave Has an Unfortunate Fall.

Over 5,000 visitors crowded the ice on Silver Lake, S. I., yesterday afternoon, and witnessed the concluding events of the tournament for the amateur skating championships of America. The principal event was the ten-mile race, in which there were eight starters—A. E. Reynolds of Chicago, E. M. Phillips of this city, A. Thomas of Newburg, Charles McClave of this city, Thomas Cooney of Cornwall, N. Y.; W. F. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, this city; A. Y. Morgan of this city, and Stephen O'Brien of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

The track was in a poor condition, and several of the contestants wanted to postpone the races until next week, but it was decided to have the scheduled events go on.

The racers started off in a bunch with Thomas in the lead. They hung well together for the first eight miles, when occasional spurts separated them. Young McClave made a desperate fight for victory, and his efforts were cheered by the crowd many times. The young skater at the turn on his seventh lap had a fall, making a double somersault, in which he lost second place and fell to fifth man. This was at the three-and-a-half-mile stretch. The plucky skater picked himself up and resumed his race. At the completion of the ninth mile he led the procession.

The last mile was full of excitement. McClave lost his position to Reynolds, who held the lead until within five yards from the finish, when Thomas, the Newburg wizard, dashed ahead, beating Reynolds by less than two yards, with O'Brien third and McClave fourth. Time—39:10 2-5.

The 100-yard dash between Gus Walton, the ex-champion, and J. C. Heminent, was won by Walton. Heminent took a header a few yards from the finish, and in sliding over the rough ice injured his stomach. Time—0:11.

Owing to the poor condition of the ice, it was decided to abandon the races scheduled for last evening.

A CLOSE HOCKEY GAME.

New York Athletic Club Beat the St. Nicholas Skating Club Team 3 to 2.

A game that will go far to settle the championship in the Amateur Hockey League was played last evening between the New York Athletic Club hockey team and the team of the St. Nicholas Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street. After a hotly contested game, the New York Athletic Club won by a score of 3 to 2.

The teams were tied for leading place in the Amateur Hockey League, each having won from the hockey teams of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Skating Club. Consequently, the rivalry between the two has been fierce, although very friendly. The game put up by each team last evening was stubbornly played from start to finish, and was the hardest game ever played at the St. Nicholas Rink.

It was a clean exhibition of hockey, and the only time there was even a hint of off-colored tactics was when, about the middle of the second half, Crowninshield plunged against Macrae, probably inadvertently, and knocked the latter off his feet.

The spectators, who numbered about an even thousand, were largely New York Athletic Club backers, and applauded frantically through the halves. S. Phillips of the New York Hockey Club acted as referee, and the goal umpires were C. J. Post, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club and H. Drakeley. The teams lined up as follows:

N. Y. A. C.	Positions.	St. N. S. C.
B. Bogart	Forwards	T. Barron
A. G. Fry	Forwards	*W. A. Larned
D. Cameron	Forwards	M. G. Chace
F. Wonham	Forwards	E. A. Crowninshield
*J. A. Fenwick	Cover Point	R. D. Wrenn
I. Lynch	Point	H. W. Slocum
G. B. Macrae	Goal	E. Hewitt

*Captain.

The game started off fast, and for the first half the St. Nicholas team was evidently outplayed. By a series of hot rushes, the puck was forced to the St. Nicholas goal, and Fenwick, on a pass by Wonham, scored the first for the New York Athletic Club. Practically the same tactics sent the puck again down to the goal posts, through which Cameron passed it by a difficult cross stroke.

In the second half the play was at first all in the St. Nicholas territory, and Fry found little trouble in scoring the third goal for the New York Athletic Club. Then the St. Nicholas team took the offensive and by swift and brilliant pasing were soon threatening their opponents' goal. Larned finally broke from the bunch and drove the puck past McCrae for the first goal for St. Nicholas. Their third goal was made by Barron on a pass by Larned. The New York Athletic Club men rallied after this, but could not score further.

The accurate passing and fine spurts of Lynch were undoubtedly the features of the game. Chace's individual work was of the star order, but was a little too rapid to insure support.

Another game will be played by the two teams.

BASKET BALL TOURNAMENT.

Eastern District Y. M. C. A. Team Won in Thirteenth Regiment Games.

Some exciting games of basket ball were played last night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn. The attendance was disappointing, but those who were there enjoyed the sport. The Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association team, in the open tourney, easily won the honors, outplaying the teams against which it was matched at every point. The scores in the open tourney were:

Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association	15
Team E, Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association	5
Bay Ridge Athletic Club	8
Poughkeepsie Young Men's Christian Association	6
Washington Heights Field Club	8
Bay Ridge Athletic Club	6

The three final games between the two highest teams resulted in the score:

Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association	24
Washington Heights	11

The score in the interscholastic tourney was:

Adelphi Academy	9
New York Deaf Mute Institute	11

The score in the military match was:

Company F, Thirteenth Regiment	7
Thirteenth Regiment	2

Two men were injured in the games. Coffin, right guard of the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association, played through the last game of the open tourney finals with a sprained ankle, and when the game was finished, it was giving him much trouble. G. Quigg, left guard for the Washington Heights team, in that game, fell heavily on his stomach, and while he was able to get up, he was helped off the floor, and it was feared that he was suffering from some internal injuries. The floor on which the games were played was hard and glossy.

NAVY ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Crew from the Flagship New York Defeats the Indiana's Men.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 30.—Two picked crews from the flagship New York and the battleship Indiana raced for the championship of the navy and a seven-thousand-six-hundred-dollar purse in Hampton Roads this afternoon over a five-mile course.

The New York's crew won by nine strokes, or about four boat lengths.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists, 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises..7:11	Sun sets..5:16	Moon rises..6:34

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..6:16	Gov. Is'd..6:46	H. Gate..8:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..6:57	Gov. Is'd..7:28	H. Gate..9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, FEB. 1.		
Werk'dam, Rot'dam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, FEB. 2.		
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charl't'n.	....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.		
Britannic, Liverpool.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, N. Orl'ns.	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	....	....
St. Paul, South'm'n.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 31.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 24.
Armenia, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Ceylon, Penarth, Jan. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 15.
Circassia, Glasgow, Jan. 20.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 23.
Marsala, Hamburg, Jan. 11.
Mendota, Newcastle, Jan. 13.
Menemsha, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Newcommen, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Nordkyn, Hamburg, Jan. 13.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 27.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 16.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Chaucer, St. Lucia, Jan. 24.
Italia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 27.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 22.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
St. Enoch, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Yumuri, Havana, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 30.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Massachusetts, London, Jan. 21.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Jan. 19.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Orizaba, Havana, Jan. 30.
Rhaetia, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 19.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Cloverhill, Gibraltar, Jan. 19.
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 20.
Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 22.
Georgian, London, Jan. 21.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Kaffir, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Newstead, Shields, Jan. 20.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21.
Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 24.

Arrived, Jan. 30.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello Jan. 20, Curacao 22d, La Guayra 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Jan. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Jan. 15, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:44 A. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Marshall, London Jan. 15, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Halifax Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Boxgrove, (Br.,) Mahly, Laguna Jan. 15, Campeche 17th, and Progreso 21st, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:18 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, from Liverpool Jan. 23, via Queenstown Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Reported south of Fire Island at 11:05 P. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull Jan. 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 30, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Lord Gough, (Br.,) for Newcastle and Aberdeen.
SS Megantic, (Br.,) for London.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) for Carthagena.
SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Munchen, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Habana, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Clive, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.

Notice to Mariners.

Wreck of Alvena Light.—Notice is given that on Jan. 20, 1897, two fixed red lantern lights were established, each about 20 feet above the water, one in the starboard fore rigging, the other in the port main rigging of the sunken steamer Alvena, and will be maintained until the obstruction is removed. The steamer lies in about 25 feet of water, mean low tide, on the easterly side of the South Channel entrance to New York lower bay, and about one-half mile SE. by E. from the junction of the Main Ship and Swash Channels. The deck of the wreck is awash at low water. The masts and smokestack were standing when last reported. Bearings of prominent objects from the wreck are: Navesink (northerly) Lighthouse, S. by W. ½ W.; Sandy Hook Lighthouse, SW. by W. ⅛ W.; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, NW. ½N. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 62, after No. 325, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1896," Page 107.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vallat, from New York Jan. 13 for Marseilles, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York Jan. 16 for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New York Jan. 16 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from London for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Pierce, from New York Jan. 25 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 5:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York Dec. 4, arr. at Buenos Ayres Jan. 6.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York Dec. 3, arr. at Cape Town Jan. 8.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, from New York Nov. 24, via Cape Town, arr. at Mossel Bay Jan. 11.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York Jan. 1, arr. at Trieste Jan. 27.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York Jan. 16, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ochelman, from New York Jan. 12, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sonderhoff, from New York for Stettin, via Christiania, passed the Lizard at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Genoa for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS La Normandie, Capt. Deloncle, sld from Havre for New York to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, sld. from Suthampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:30 P. M.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Boeuf, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Torridon, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, from New York, via Newport News, for Copenhagen, passed the Lizard to-day.

Our Countermand Sale Builds Trade

For us that is bound to become permanent, for the values we have given to our pleased investigators of the well selected imported woolens that the best mills of England and Scotland had on their hands, and which we secured at less than half cost, will surely bring these investigators back to us as permanent patrons.

Exclusive tailors charge $40—and more—for a suit or overcoat made of these goods. We will make such for you in our workrooms, in the building we occupy, by skilled tailors—no sweatshop work.

Suits or Overcoats, $15.00 To Order.

Perfect fitting, neatly trimmed and well tailored.

Trousers, Cylinder fitted, so they do not bag at the knees . . . . . **$4.00** To Order.

To authenticate the genuineness of this sale, the correspondence pending negotiations between us, the commission house and the mills, is in our office and is open to the public for inspection.

☞ *Out of town orders given correct attention, as we have a well organized mail order department.*

Cohen & Co *Tailors,*

N. W. cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

ENTIRE BUILDING,

105 and 107 Nassau St.

25, 27 and 29 Ann St.

MR. PLATT OFF TO FLORIDA.

Knows Nothing of a Similar Trip by McKinley or Hanna.

Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt started for Florida at noon yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are traveling in the private car Virginia, which belongs to President Barton of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and the car was attached to the Florida Limited. The Senator said that he was going South to get much needed rest, and that he would remain away until he obtained it. He said that he knew nothing whatever about the story that President-elect McKinley and M. A. Hanna were soon to start for Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Platt will probably go to Palm Beach from Jacksonville. Before his departure Mr. Platt consulted with Congressman B. B. Odell, Edward Lauterbach, Senator Lexow, Senator Raines, and other Republican leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and final instructions were given in reference to matters in Albany. During Mr. Platt's trip he will be in sufficiently close touch with the organization to direct matters if it becomes necessary. He has taken his private secretary, Mr. Howe, with him.

Thief Returns a Card Case.

E. W. Perry of 582 Third Street, Jersey City, on Friday lost a card case in which he had placed $25 belonging to Hudson Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand Master. Yesterday, as Patrolman Perry, his father, was passing through Palisade Avenue, on the Heights, he was stopped by a man who told him he had found a card case with the name of E. W. Perry on it. The man gave him the case. When he carried the case to his son, the $25 was missing. Officer Perry did not know the man who gave him the case. The man merely said that he was a member of Rising Star Lodge.

Co-operation Against Firebugs.

District Attorney Olcott stated yesterday that he would work in co-operation with the District Attorney of Kings County in the prosecution of alleged firebugs. Each District Attorney will aid the other with information in his possession. No definite plan has been agreed on. It has not been decided whether to reject the proffered evidence of Adolph Hirschkopf, now undergoing a life sentence in State's prison.

Chief Conlin Tries the Mayor's Tea.

Chief of Police Conlin called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. The Mayor invited the Chief to take tea with him, and he did so. Each official drank two cups of Oolong. Afterward the Chief said that his visit was nothing but a "social call," and the Mayor agreed with him. Chief Conlin said that the Mayor's tea was very good.

Gen. Day's Appointment.

Gen. Nicholas W. Day has been appointed special aide by Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the McKinley inauguration parade. Gen. Day will have command of the rear guard of the marching column. He held the same command in the very successful parade of business men Oct. 31 last.

In the interest of Justice and fair play we ask all who use our

Old Crow Rye



to disfigure or remove the labels when the bottle is empty, as the commercial pirates are buying up all they can find and refilling them with trash. Buy your supplies of reliable dealers and you will receive the genuine article.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.

INAUGURATION OF M'KINLEY

Ceremonies and Spectacles Which the National Capital Will Furnish the First Week in March.

PROVISION FOR THE VISITORS.

Sights Not Directly Connected with the Change of Administration—Means of Transportation—Cost of Accommodations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—One month from to-day this city will be interesting to many persons all over the country. March 3 the President-elect will be here, and unless the new Cabinet shall have been completed and announced in the usual unofficial manner, to prevent the late and urgent applications of those who long to serve their country near the President, the rooms of Major McKinley will be besieged as those of other Presidents-elect have been under similar circumstances, and party concern about the future will take away some of the interest that will be felt in the Congress that will be then approaching its dissolution. During the last week of the Fifty-fourth Congress there will be much pressure upon the Speaker and upon the managers of the floor to rush through measures that have not been reached earlier, and there will be something to be seen and heard "up on the hill." But popular interest will be greatest in the neighborhood of the hotel in which Major McKinley will be lodged while he waits for President Cleveland to move out of the White House in order that the Republican President may move in.

President McKinley will be the President of the United States, of the whole people, including Populists, and the men who are arranging for the proper ceremonies of inauguration, to be conducted largely upon the plans adopted for several preceding inaugurations, would have made just as liberal and elaborate preparations, probably, if William J. Bryan had been elected. The successful man has very little to say in making the arrangements, and the work of preparation is carried on by Democrats as well as Republicans, first, because Washington does not care to have any President come here with the impression that party feeling is to be a prejudice to him on his arrival, and, second, because Washington does not intend that anybody shall be kept away from the town at any inauguration time in consequence of any undue partisan spirit that might be shown.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

Everybody who lives in Washington knows what the inaugural ceremonies are like, is familiar with the parade, the moods of the street crowds, the difficulties of getting about, the crush at the Capitol and at the ball, and the tumult at the night assembly on the White Lot when the money that the Committee of Arrangements has set aside to be burned—in fireworks—is rocketed and wheeled and ballooned into the air in flame and smoke. To that constantly arriving throng of persons from the country who do not know about these things, and particularly for those who may have a desire to come here during the inauguration to witness so much as may be seen of the inauguration, these lines are written. To some of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES it may be old, but to many of those who are old readers it may not be useless repetition because it is not absolutely new except for this occasion.

Washington has learned something through its experience of inaugurating all the Presidents since Adams. It found out in course of time that the ceremony of inaugurating the President in the Senate or House of Representatives was not satisfactory because it could not be seen by a sufficiently large number of people. Jackson was the first President to go into the open air to be sworn in. Every President since that time has followed his example, breasting the most inclement weather in order to show himself to the people at the moment he took the oath of office. But in a city with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, and with 50,000 or 100,000 or more visitors added to the number of residents, the necessity for preparation must be obvious to all. The necessity was recognized many years ago, and as the tendency to elaborate the ceremonies has developed, the impossibility of getting along without a broad organization, including the best men of the city, has been so fully demonstrated that there is no longer any question when the proposition is made to organize the leading citizens to assure the seemly and decent inauguration of a Chief Magistrate.

There is a Committee of Arrangements here, with Mr. C. J. Bell as its Chairman. With the aid of Republicans and Democrats of prominence Mr. Bell has developed a plan which will be carried out smoothly and liberally, and which undoubtedly will make the inauguration of McKinley as pleasing a pageant as any that has preceded it. Eight years ago, following the plan now governing the public-spirited citizens, $50,000 was raised to pay the expenses necessary to be incurred in making arrangements. This included the advertising for street stands, music, printing, decoration of ballroom, contracts with musicians, carpenters, gas fitters, and what not. The street stands were sold, the ball tickets were sold, there were popular concerts by the hired musicians, and there were incidental privileges sold for speculative account. In 1889 the privileges brought in $76,000. In 1893, following the same policy, there was raised something like $60,000. In both inauguration years the persons who had subscribed to the guarantee fund received back all the money they contributed and something was left to be given to charities. It is expected that there will be something left this year after the Committee of Arrangements has restored to the subscribers the money they have promised in case there should be a failure on the part of the country to send crowds here to see McKinley inaugurated. Washington does not expect to contribute much of the money to make the investment successful. The people here will spend some money, but the purses out of which most of the money is expected to come will belong in more or less distant places.

The Work of Preparation.

The work of preparation has been carried out by twenty-one committees, on Finance, Reception, Transportation, Press, Carriages, Civic Organizations, Parks and Reservations, Public Comfort, Music, Comfort at Ballroom, Invitations and Tickets, Military Organizations, Printing, Banquet, Street Illumination and Fireworks, Ballroom Decorations, Badges, Auditing, Public Order, Street Decorations, and Floor and Promenade.

This list of committees is not given to create the impression that everybody in Washington had to be provided with an official position in connection with the inauguration, but to make it evident to the new visitor, the stranger who may feel disposed to try Washington at the time of the inauguration, that if he comes he will not reach town to discover that he was to be totally unprovided for in a strange place. As a matter of fact, the organization has been arranged with some study of the possible needs of strangers, as well as with concern for the reputation of the city, acquired in arranging former inaugurals. If a stranger comes here totally ignorant of the way to find a lodging or a breakfast it will be either because he does not read THE NEW YORK TIMES, or, having read it, has neglected to test the efficacy of newspaper information as an aid to comfort.

WHAT THERE IS TO SEE.

Attractions for Visitors During the Week of Inauguration.

McKinley will be inaugurated March 4. Inauguration Day will fall on Thursday, so that persons living as far as 2,000 miles from the National Capital may leave home, see the inauguration, and be back at home again between Sundays. Many persons who would like to see the new President sworn in, and who would like to visit Washington, may hesitate after considering the question of venturing here at a time when the hospitality of the city is being tested to its limit. Well, every man must be his own judge of the amount of discomfort he will endure to see an inauguration. About 30,000 persons may actually see the President sworn into office. Part of that 30,000 can hear what the new President will say in the address following, preceding the taking of the oath. Only about 2,000 can expect to see the ceremonies attending the swearing in of the Vice President in the Senate Chamber. About half of this number will be members of Congress, the others will be spectators favored with cards from members of Congress. But 3,000 or more of spectators may see the President and the President-elect as they ride to the Capitol, and as they return to the White House after the ceremony of inauguration has been completed. Everybody may look at the night display of fireworks, and 10,000 or more may get into the ballroom by simply paying for a ticket.

Death of a Congress.

Early visitors to the ctiy during the week of inauguration will have an opportunity to watch Congress in its hours of dissolution. The body dies in a very conscious condition. There is usually a spurt of intense activity at the close, for in the last twenty-four hours of a session, or, for that matter, in the last six days, business goes on with a rush, and an anxiety on the part of its promoters that gives to the Chambers of the Senate and the House an aspect that impresses the visitor chiefly because of the confusion that seems to reign. The Congress must stop at the close of the day of March 3. Legally it has no business to exist on March 4. As a matter of fact, the Congress never stops on March 3, but runs to 12 o'clock or thereabout on March 4, the legislative day being extended by simply prolonging the session and making the record say that the last session was held on March 3. Members who have neglected their business up to the last week, or who have been unable to get recognition until the very last moments, may be seen in their most eager and helpless condition during the expiring hours of the body, particularly if the member who has left undone the things he should have done is about to go to his home to return no more as a member of the Congress.

Outside of Congress.

In addition to the sights suggested here, rather than described, the visitor may see others involving no contact with crowds. He may go to Mount Vernon by steamboat or by trolley car for $1 or less. He may go by trolley or by private carriage to Arlington, the home of the Lees, and now the resting-place of many heroes of the war of the rebellion, including Sheridan and Gresham. Without cost of any kind, he may linger for hours in the National Museum, a superbly arranged collection of natural history and of personal interest to those who have read the lives of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson, and Grant. There is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be examined, also without cost to the visitor who cares to see how greenbacks and other paper money is made, how postage stamps are prepared, and how the Government works 500 plate printers in a room that is much too small for the purpose. The Government buildings of the city are sights to be seen, and there are still people who think they ought to hunt up the model room of the Patent Office, although few of those who have been there are ever likely to revisit Washington solely for the purpose of seeing the place again. The belief that the Patent Office Museum is interesting is part of a tradition. Formerly there were things to be seen there that were interesting. No one went to look at the models, and many went to see things that are now in the National Museum.

The Library and Monument.

Having been at the Capitol, to see the two houses of the Congress, possibly in operation, and the Congressional Library, just completed, and within a stone's throw of the Capitol, the visitor, who has refused to climb the dome of the Capitol, but is anxious to get a bird's-eye view of the city, will take a street car to the Washington Monument, some time before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and without fee will be raised to a height of 555 feet, and will get such a view of Washington as will last him to his dying day. Of drives and rides by trolley, street car, hacks, there is no end, and for the bicycler there is no direction in which a wheel can be headed without finding some good roads, while the bad roads are few. The city streets are nearly all asphalted. Washington's streets are the bicycler's dream of perfection.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Twelve Trains Daily from Metropolis to Capital.

Visitors to the capital from New York need scarcely be told that Washington may be reached from that city by either the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Baltimore and Ohio. Twelve trains run from New York to Washington over the Pennsylvania each day, and it is probable that for a few days before the inauguration the management will run several sections of each train now scheduled, and thus afford to the largest possible number of persons opportunity to reach the capital in good time and with comfort. The Transportation Committee has arranged with the leading railroads for uniform rates of fare. Military or civic organizations, or parties numbering 200 or more, will be carried from New York at a round-trip fare of $5. This is just half the usual excursion fare of $10. Single tickets may be purchased for $8 for the round trip, and will be available for use a few days before the inauguration and for return within a week. The rates are made by both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Getting About the City.

Passengers arriving by either of these roads will find abundance of transportation from the station to any part of the city. Electric cars run from the front of the stations of both roads, and cable cars from a short distance from each, reaching the northwest or eastern and southeastern sections of the city. Passengers may safely buy tickets on any line, six for a quarter of a dollar, good on any road in the city. There are some transfer privileges, which need not be explained here, but which ought to be learned by visitors who intend to do any sightseeing. Then there are hacks for those who do not care to travel with the general public, and the hacks are under strict police supervision, obliged to carry a passenger a mile for a quarter of a dollar, in a one-horse turnout, and, as they are usually driven by a race of hackmen who have never been in the Niagara service, they seldom rob their patrons.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

There is advantage in timing one's arrival here so as to have daylight in which to get bearings. As the night trains from New York reach the city long before comfortable breakfast time, those who can arrange beforehand to secure berths and take one of those trains may come here without having rented rooms and be reasonably sure of finding quarters before night, though very little chance of getting them in the preferred hotels.

Accommodations in Plenty for All the Visitors.

There are houses enough in Washington to accommodate everybody who will come to the inauguration. Unfortunately, there are many houses not occupied, but if there was a promise of a great rush many of these could be temporarily rented for use during inauguration week and fitted up as dormitories, the occupants looking elsewhere for meals. But there is not great likelihood that there will be occasion to seek such quarters. There are upward of eighty hotels in Washington, of all classes, but all of them are decent. The rates in these houses are not to be advanced, but the proprietors are making terms that are equivalent to an advance. Where a room will hold two double beds and accommodate four persons, and is rented by two persons, the hotel men expect to get the rate they would obtain by letting it to four. A room that would only accommodate one person at any time, and would be charged for at $3 a day, whether there was an inauguration or an epidemic, will go for $3. The best hotels get $5 a day for each person for room and board. With more than one room, and with a bath or meals in the rooms of the occupant, the rate will be higher.

Most of the hotels are conducted on the American plan and at rates varying from $2 to $5. But there are some hotels run on the European plan, and a few of them are good, according to the exacting tastes of the New Yorkers. All the hotels are near the centre of the city, although that would not make much difference to anybody accustomed to the long distances of the metropolis. It is scarcely more than a mile from the railroad stations to the most remote hotel within the city limits.

The Committee on Public Comfort has made it easy for intending visitors to provide themselves with rooms alone or rooms and board without first coming here to shop for quarters or waiting to pick them up after arrival, when the choicest rooms will have been snapped up. In response to an announcement this committee has received offers from many house owners, some of whom are of course boarding house keepers, to provide rooms, with or without board. Books have been opened at the Glover Building Headquarters, and Col. L. P. Wright, the Chairman, has thus far registered rooms in which 27,215 persons can be provided with lodging or lodging and board; 10,356 places where meals alone can be obtained, and additional reports are looked for to bring the offers up to perhaps 50,000 in addition to the provision offered by the eighty-three hotels.

All Sorts of Rooms.

The rooms offered differ a good deal in attractiveness and in price. There are some places where the rooms are offered at $5 a day for the apartment without board. This is the case with handsomely furnished rooms and bath, the house being in a desirable quarter and the persons renting not very anxious to rent. Then there are very good rooms, indeed, for $2 and $3 per day, in some instances including breakfast. Prices run all the way from 50 cents to $2 for the poorest to the average rooms. In some houses in which the rooms are offered at a low rate the price will bring only the privilege of sleeping in a room with twelve or fifteen others. The bed will be a cot and there will be no luxurious baths or other comforts for the fastidious. No rooms are accepted for registration that the committee cannot safely recommend for use. As soon as rooms are offered, an agent of the committee goes to the address given, examines the rooms, asks the price from the mistress or master, and makes report as to whether the room is first-class, good, fair, or poor. The rooms are represented as described by the agent to any inquirer who writes for quarters. Many of the houses are not usually open to lodgers or boarders. A lady called at the headquarters to-day who offered to rent several rooms in a quiet and rather fashionable street for not less than three days, at "any rate you say is right," but was kindly led to make a rate of $3 a day. The only warning she gave the Chairman of the committee was that he should not send anybody "up there" with big boots.

Col. Wright has received some applications from New York for accommodations, and he has sent lists of houses of the better class at rates of from $1.50 for lodging alone to $2.50 and $3 for lodging and board. These offers are for white people only. But there is a registry of accommodations for negroes in houses kept by negroes. Up to to-day there were registered rooms for about 1,100 persons, and 3,000 places where meals will be furnished for colored persons.

Another matter that the Public Comfort Committee is looking after is the supply of horses for the day. Of animals to be let for inauguration day, they have a list of 1,334, of which 90 have been spoken for by those who are to need horses on the day of the parade. Horses may be hired for $2.50 for the day, or they will be stabled and fed for $1 a day. The committee will find stalls for horses brought here by their owners.

THE SIGHTS AT THE CAPITOL.

Interesting Ceremonies May Be Witnessed by the Few.

Everybody would be glad to see what there is to be seen at the Capitol, but all cannot comfortably do so. As has been said, about 2,000 persons only can get into the Senate Chamber to see the dissolution of the session of the Senate in the Fifty-fourth Congress, the swearing in of the Vice President, and the new Senate, the arrival of the outgoing President and the President-elect, the procession to the east front of the executive officers, the Judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps, the Senate, and the House, and the favored friends of all these who have obtained admission by cards from Senators and Representatives.

The scene in the Senate for an hour before 12 o'clock will be a very bright one. The galleries will be crowded. The families of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley will have rows of seats in the gallery at the right of the diplomatic section. The thirty seats for the Diplomatic Corps will not answer for the families of the Ambassadors and Ministers. To each of the ninety-two Senators or less a ticket will be given, and sometimes an extra ticket. Each Representative will also be entitled to one or more tickets, and these allowances will use up about all of the less than 700 seats in the galleries.

The Press Gallery.

The press gallery, to which about 150 resident correspondents are entitled to admission, but which has seats for less than 100, of course will be overcrowded, if all the men stationed here desire to attend the Senate proceedings. Visiting newspapers men probably will seek for tickets for the day, and the standing committee of press correspondents may be able to secure for these visitors tickets for the ceremonies at the east front.

The doors will be carefully guarded after midnight on Wednesday night, and only those provided with tickets of admission for inauguration day will be allowed to remain in the Senate end of the building after the inauguration proceedings begin.

There will be better opportunity for visitors at the east front of the Capitol. The steps and platform will accommodate a large number of persons, perhaps 3,000, and outside a part of the platform set aside for those who have the best places in the Senate Chamber there will be other places for an increased number of spectators. If the weather be at all good this will be a point of view of the proceedings worth securing. On each side of the central platform two stands are to be erected, and these will be occupied by holders of tickets distributed by members of Congress.

THE TWO PARADES.

They Will be Visible to All Who Wish to View Them.

There will be two parades, as usual. Both traverse the same route, going from the White House to the Capitol and returning from the Capitol to the White House, over Pennsylvania Avenue. The distance is about as near a mile as may be. The two-hundred-feet-wide avenue will be roped in from curb to curb, and the ropes will be protected by policemen in pretty close order. Probably at 11 o'clock, or earlier, the cable cars on Pennsylvania Avenue will be stopped at each end of the line of march of the escorting party and the general parade, and will not be resumed until the review in front of the White House is over.

Some years ago it was customary for the President to go to the Capitol early on March 4 to sign bills passed by Congress in the last moments of the session. President Cleveland has pursued the practice of requiring all bills to be sent to him at the White House, and when he leaves for the Capitol it will be with his labors all completed. That will give him opportunity to join Major McKinley when the President-elect drives from his hotel to the White House to go to the Capitol. Escorted by a small part of the whole parading body, the President and the President-elect will be driven, between 11 and 12 o'clock, along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. As the route is confined exclusively to Pennsylvania Avenue and a short section of Fifteenth Street that is also a part of Pennsylvania Avenue, all the places from which the parade may be seen are on that avenue.

In order to see the parade, therefore, it will be necessary to get a place along the avenue. Various opportunities are to be afforded to look at the processions. Every window on the avenue will have its price. In the hotels the guests who are so fortunate as to have front apartments will consider them cheap at any decent cost. The average price is about $10. The Committee of Public Comfort, that has registered rooms for lodgers or boarders, has also registered 325 windows, to be rented for from $7 to $600, the latter price being for a room with a range of windows. One desirable corner, with two windows on the avenue and three on Fifteenth Street, second story, will be rented for the day for $200, and the office is one in which there would be room for the occupants to have a little spread with which to while away hunger and the wait between the going to the Capitol and the return to the White House.

The Public Stands.

For those who cannot afford the luxury of windows, with warm rooms behind them, there will be public stands, built by speculators, on sites over which the Committee of Arrangements has control, and which it has rented at rates fixed by competition. These stands will be erected at Lafayette Square, immediately opposite the White House, and at nearly, if not all, the intersecting streets between Fifteenth Street and the Peace Monument, at the foot of Capitol Hill. The prices of seats on these stands will depend somewhat upon the situation of the stand and of the seats. The Lafayette Square stand, being immediately opposite to the President's stand in the White House grounds, is always preferred, and the places in that stand are higher than in any other.

Ranging from a leading price of $5 for seats on the Lafayette Square stand, the seats may be procured at from 50 cents to $3 and $4. The stands will all be built upon plans approved by proper officers, and will be decorated according to plans the acceptance of which became a part of the contract by which the privileges were secured. The stands will be covered and inclosed at the ends, thus securing greater protection than usual from wet or windy weather.

A more elaborate stand than all the others will be in front of the White House. This will be occupied by President McKinley as reviewing officer and by the guests of the President and the Committee of Arrangements. Col. John M. Wilson, who will look out for the comfort of the President while in this stand, intends to provide under the stand a gas stove supplying heat through a register, so that in case the weather is very inclement it will be more comfortable to face an icy northwest breeze while standing over the register.

FEATURES OF THE PARADE.

Forty-five to Fifty Thousand Men Will Be in Line.

A month remains in which to make up the parade that will escort the President from the Capitol to the White House, but at present it is evident that the procession will number 45,000 to 50,000 soldiers and civilians in organizations. Col. Cecil Clay, who is to have charge of military organizations in the parade, looks for 15,000 soldiers, including the 8,000 National Guardsmen of Pennsylvania. These troops will be quartered in several large buildings in town. Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Missouri, Ohio, and, perhaps, New York, will contribute the rest, although there is now grave doubt as to whether New York will send any of her National Guard to the city.

Of civic organizations there are already 23,000 men who have signified their intention, through their officers, to be here. A list of them would be almost impossible to make, and as the privilege of making an official list has been sold by the committee, such a list will not officially be published until the contractors issue it.

In the line there will be the Naval Cadets from Annapolis. Bicyclists want to parade, but they have been excluded. Many Governors of States have announced to the Committee of Arrangements the information that they, accompanied by their staffs, will appear in the line.

Indians in the Line.

Probably at the suggestion of Frontiersman John Burke, the Committee of Arrangements has consented to allow an Indian exhibition to be made, in which the progress of the savage from his first known estate will be shown at a glance, with some not too wild Sioux as the most savage savages in the land, and Indian police, laborers, students at Hampton and Carlisle, the Carlisle Indian, and a few Indian statesmen to round out the illustration of Indian advancement.

Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal of the parade, intends to move the procession past the reviewing stand at the rate of 12,000 an hour, and to rush the whole procession by the President before dark. With that speed it ought to be over in less than three hours, and there is no reason why the head of the procession should not reach the White House before 3 o'clock.

SCENES THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

Ways of Spending the Hours After the Parade.

After the parade there are two ways of deepening the impression made by the inauguration. One will cost nothing except the discomfort of mixing with a great crowd in the dark; the other will cost $5 to begin with for a ticket to the inaugural ball, and in addition the hire of a carriage, supper, extra ladies' frocks, gloves, and what not. The great free show will be the burning of $4,000 worth of fireworks in the White Lot.

Those who wander along Pennsylvania Avenue before it is quite dark enough for fireworks will see a fine illumination, but not so elaborate a scheme as was proposed by the Committee on Illumination and Fireworks. It was intended to have constructed across the avenue arches to represent each of the thirteen original colonies, the arches to be handsomely decorated and lighted at night with many electric lamps. This scheme promised to cost so much that it was abandoned.

Pain, the Coney Island pyrotechnist, will enable the committee to burn its money very plausibly. His programme will not be announced ahead of the appearance of the official programme, but it is known that one of the pieces he will show will be an American flag, 250 by 500 feet, suspended by balloons in the sky immediately over the heads of the multitude present. One display will be a midheaven piece that will for a moment turn night into day. Then there will be several set pieces, but not many, it being the opinion of the committee that better satisfaction could be given to the largest number by affording most of the show in the upper air.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The Pension Building Will Again Be Utilized.

Once more the Pension Building will be the scene of the inaugural ball, and it will provide a much better ballroom than could have been made if the Congressional Library Building had been misapplied to that purpose. F. E. Crane of Paterson, N. J., who secured the contract to decorate the ballroom, will turn it into a beautiful place. Hitherto the decorations of the hall have been too much suggestive of a political meeting or a mass convocation of flag-crazy patriots. Latterly great offense has been given by adding some whirling and crossing disks of electric light that were wonderful to dazzle and provoke profanity. The ball will not be an exhibition of any system of lighting. There will be no killing of ladies' dresses by lights that destroy all color and expression in stuffs.

The court in the Pension Building will be lined with white and gold throughout. In the ceiling there will be three canopies; the great central pillars will be hidden by covers of gold and white. Over this background, which must be very elegant and effective in so large a hall, there will be a fine display of ferns and flowers. There will be liberal use of incandescent lamps, but no panels with the names of statesmen and politicians in them in letters made by lamps.

To promote conversation for those who do not dance and to regulate the movements of the dancers, there will be music by a band of sixty-five pieces, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, and by an orchestra of 125 pieces, led by Will A. Haley of Washington.

The New President's Arrival.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will be looked for at the ball about 9:30 or 10 o'clock, and supper will be served at 12. Apartments have been set aside on one floor of the building for the use of the President and the Vice President. The press will have a room, and there will be rooms in which cases for 10,000 hats will be provided. As this provision is for men's hats, it appears to be probable that the ball may attract the attendance of 12,000 or 15,000 persons, although so many cannot be comfortably accommodated on the first floor of the edifice.

To make access to and egress from the hall possible, minute instructions are to be given to the police on duty, so that they may be able promptly to guide every one approaching the hall to enter, and a plan has been agreed to by the livery men that instead of waiting for a coupé, Herdic cab, four-wheeler, or coach, a man or a couple ready to leave may take the first vehicle like his own upon production of his ticket.

On Friday and Saturday there will be concerts by Herbert's band, and as part of the programme. The price of admission will be low.

E. G. D.

Inaugural Ball Tickets Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Inaugural Committee announces to-day that the tickets for the inaugural ball are now ready for distribution. Each ticket will be accompanied by a souvenir, which is exceedingly handsome, and is included in the price of the ball ticket—$5. Orders by mail will be filled in the order of receipt. No complimentary tickets will be issued, except to President-elect McKinley and Mrs. McKinley.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Agricultural Bill Passed in the House After a Debate on the Distribution of Seeds.

SPEAKER REED'S FIRST VOTE.

Hearings by Committees on the Loud Postal Bill and the Bill for a Commission to Settle Pacific Roads' Debts.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—After the transaction of a few matters of unimportant legislation, the House went into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) raised a point of order against several increases of salary for employes in the Bureau of Animal Industry, amounting altogether to $2,270, and they went out.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) expressed his appreciation of the value of certain bulletins of statistics issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in the campaign preceding the last election. They were useful in exposing and refuting the fallacious arguments by the friends of the free coinage of silver advanced to demonstrate the theory that the prices of farm products rose and fell with that of silver.

Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) replying to Mr. Bromwell, said that until the inauguration of the Cleveland era every distinguished economist had taken the ground that the prices of grain followed that of silver.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) and Shafroth (Pop., Colo.) While the latter was talking Mr. Wadsworth (Rep., N. Y.,) in charge of the bill, anxious to conclude its consideration to-day, made the point of order that he was not speaking to the paragraph under consideration. Chairman Payne sustained the point of order, from which Mr. Shafroth appealed. The committee, by a vote of 70 to 40, sustained the Chair's ruling, thus cutting off what promised to open up an indefinite financial debate.

The Seed Question Raised.

Regarding the item of $120,000 for the distribution of seeds, Mr. Wadsworth stated that, in his opinion, seeds should be distributed through the State experimental stations, and not through the Department of Agriculture. The reading of the paragraph opened up the usual discussion of the seed question. It was opposed by Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) and approved by Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.)

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) denounced the seed distribution as the greatest humbug to be found in Washington, and a shame and disgrace as well.

Mr. Mondell (Rep., Wyo.) read a speech on the general agricultural situation, the despondency of which he charged to the operations of a tariff law that lessened the purchasing power of the workingmen of the Nation.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) evoked considerable applause by exposing what he termed "the general stealing of seeds, books, and maps" which was going on in Washington of which Congressmen were the victims, and which, he claimed, accounted for the supplies of Government publications found in many stores. Congress owed it to itself and to the public to make a thorough and searching investigation of this scandal.

Frauds on the Government.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) offered an amendment authorizing the members to select the seeds they desire, the Department of Agriculture to purchase and distribute the same. Supporting the amendment, Mr. Bromwell gave his experience with one of the seed contractors as Congressman and as a private purchaser. The allotment of 140 packages of flower seeds, purchased by the department and supplied to him, contained just six varieties, two of which were sunflowers and castor beans. He purchased of the same contractor, as an individual, 2,000 packages. One lot of these, 1,400 in number, contained over 50 varieties, and another lot of 600 contained 93 varieties. He had some correspondence with the contractor, in which he expressed the opinion that a fraud had been perpetrated upon the Government, and this opinion had been intensified by a proposition, amounting practically to an offer to bribe him, to say nothing about his experience.

Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) confirmed the statements of Mr. Bromwell as to the worthlessness of the flower seeds furnished under the present system, but insisted that the source of the difficulty was in the department.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) moved to strike out the appropriation for seeds altogether. He did this at the request of a delegation of farmers from his State.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.,) offered an amendment that in addition to seeds, every farmer be furnished half a dozen chickens, hogs, horses, and cattle, all thoroughbreds and equally divided as to sex.

To a suggestion by Mr. Wadsworth that his amendment was a joke, Mr. Mercer returned an indignant denial. "My amendment," he said, "is no more a joke than what has been taking place here the past two hours. There are many farmers in my district, and they see no reason why they should not be supplied with live stock as well as seeds. Having said this much, I will withdraw the amendment."

Mr. Bromwell's amendment as to the method of selection and allotment of seeds was agreed to.

Reed's First Vote.

A rising vote on Mr. Hill's motion to strike out the appropriation for seeds was announced as 53 yeas and 55 nays.

A count by tellers was had, resulting: Yeas, 39; nays, 70. Among the affirmative voters was Speaker Reed, this being his first vote in this Congress.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) made a point of order, and had struck out of the bill the item appropriating for salaries of Weather Bureau officials, which made a rearrangement and necessitating a return to the provisions of the current law. Mr. Dockery said he would make a point of order against an increase of salary for any official "until returning prosperity puts additional profits into the pockets of the people."

The committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and it was passed as amended.

A bill authorizing the establishment of a life-saving station at Great Boar's Head, N. H., was passed.

At 4:55 the House adjourned until Monday.

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SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Arguments For and Against the Loud Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A hearing was given this morning by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to persons interested in what has come to be known as the Loud bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, applying to the postage on second-class mail matter.

Gov. Cleaves of Maine said the act would affect many interests, and would withdraw many of the great privileges now enjoyed by the people. The distribution of good literature and good newspapers throughout the country gave to the people advantages which they appreciated, and which they should have, even though the Government might not make a profit on its second-class mail.

Gov. Cleaves asked the committee to give the matter a more searching investigation than it had done yet. A liberal construction of the postal laws would meet the approval and commendation of the whole American people.

Mr. H. N. Wheeler, representing Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Cambridge, Mass., declared the proposed act would grant subsidies to the express companies.

Norman J. Colman of Missouri, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, said the proposed law would be felt very severely in the West. The passage of the bill would be a blow to the agricultural press, but a still greater blow to the farmers of the country. It was a monopolistic bill, which would enable the big fish to eat up the little ones, and Congress could not afford to let that be done. His principal point was to the effect that the "sample copy" privilege must be maintained.

Patrick Farrelly of New York, representing the American News Company, urged Senator Chandler not to insist on his first amendment, striking out the words "or when sent from a news agency, or to other news agents," and he also suggested such an amendment of the bill as would allow newsdealers the "return privilege" on unsold copies.

Mr. Finley Acker of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Postal Committee of the National Board of Trade, presented resolutions of that organization in favor of the Loud bill. He expressed the belief that the 2 cents letter postage would long ago have been reduced to 1 cent but for the enormous losses directly traceable to the abuses of second-class matter.

This statement was questioned and contradicted by Mr. T. A. Vernon of a firm of paper manufacturers of New York.

Mr. Thomas K. Cree of New York City, representing the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, spoke in favor of the Loud bill as a step in the direction of cheap letter postage.

Mr. Walter T. Stinson and Mr. Hill, both of Augusta, Me., opposed the Loud bill—the latter claiming it would create a monopoly in the publishing business by cutting off competition.

Secretary Bryant of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association stated that that association had unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the Loud bill, and that there had been no dissent to that resolution since.

Mr. Bryant, in response to questions, said the association embraced 163 of the 1,800 daily papers of the country, and he gave the names of daily newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities who were members.

Mr. Vernon of Brooklyn spoke briefly in opposition to the bill.

Senator Butler having made a suggestion that the express companies were interested in the passage of the bill, Mr. Loud declared that the express companies were against the bill, and that Mr. Platt, the New York Senator-elect, was specially mentioned as adverse to it.

The meeting was closed with a brief address by Mr. Williams of The Iron Age in support of the bill, and with the presentation of some statistics in opposition to it.

Senator Chandler stated there would be no further hearings on the subject unless by order of a majority of the committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

Adjournment of the House Committee Without Definite Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads adjourned today, after a session of nearly two hours, without having reached a definite conclusion respecting the Harrison bill, to provide for a commission of three Cabinet officers to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific Railways to the Government. There was some discussion as to whether it was advisable to form a Cabinet commission or delegate the work to a commission of private citizens. It was also questioned if the Cabinet commission should have plenary power, or if its duties should be merely advisory. Generally speaking, the sentiment of the committee seemed to favor the Cabinet commission idea, but a vote was postponed until the meeting of the committee on Wednesday next, in order that the members might have a fuller opportunity to study the merits of the bill.

Mr. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.,) opposed the Cabinet Commission bill and offered as a substitute a measure prepared by himself. It provides for a non-partisan commission of thirteen persons, each to receive $10,000 as compensation for his services. The commission is to have full power to settle the indebtedness of all the bond-aided railways to the Government. It has authority to pursue as any judgment creditor might do the assets and other resources of the companies, all free from all statutes of limitations or other technical defenses. The commission is to have full power to enforce forfeiture of the roads or to foreclose or compromise the claims in any way which shall seem best to it, except that the commission shall not accept anything in the form of securities for the Government's claim except such as shall be secured by a first lien which shall cover both the Union and Central Pacific properties as an entirety or one property. The commission, while directed to settle the matter as soon as possible, is given full power to regard the operation and connections which will follow its disposition of the railroads as a part of the consideration to be agreed upon. The commission is to especially consider and bear in mind the existing provisions of law which require the Union and Central Pacifics to be operated as one continuous line, and the provisions under which all other railroads have a right to make trackage connections with these roads.

The commission is specifically instructed to decide whether the present lease of the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific constitutes a monopoly which is burdensome to the people of the Pacific coast, and if so the commission is given power to break the lease and to guard against its re-establishment. The commission is also to see to it that no disposition which the commission may make of the roads shall hinder or prevent a competition between the Union Pacific and other railroads running from the eastern slope of the Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico. Any railroad from the East may connect with the Union Pacific at any point on the Missouri, and preferably to any other disposition of the roads the commission may convey the roads to the Eastern railroad companies which meet the Union Pacific at its eastern termini, in consideration of the payment or guarantee of the Government debt of the Union Pacific by such Eastern railroad companies, so that all the Eastern railroads could have an opportunity to reach the Pacific over one great trunk line, which was the design of the Government.

BILL AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS.

A Strong Written Statement in Support of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has filed with the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce a written statement in support of the bill against ticket scalpers, in which he points out that the present law, framed to prevent discrimination in rates, is defective, in permitting such discrimination, by requiring that at the regular authorized railway ticket offices the lawful published tariff rates shall be charged, while the ticket scalper is permitted to sell tickets between the same points at cut rates.

Assuming, as claimed by the representative of the Ticket Scalpers' Association in his address before the Senate committee, that an occasional road would avail itself of the services of the scalper as a medium for the sale of its tickets at less than published lawful rates, this only shows that the law-abiding carriers have no alternative in meeting such competition but loss of traffic or open reduction in published rates, both of which entail loss of revenue, or of adopting corresponding methods to that of the road which has made the arrangement with the scalper, and which necessarily involves violation of law. It is, therefore, contended that the law, as now in effect, fails to afford to the law-abiding carrier the protection to which it is entitled in its efforts to conform thereto, but which the present bill would, in a great measure, afford.

In dealing with the question of fraud practices in ticket scalping, Chairman Caldwell stated that a volume could easily be filled with testimony showing the frequent identification of the ticket scalper with the issuance and sale of counterfeit, forged, fraudulent, manipulated, and transferred tickets. He also stated that the reason convictions for such criminal practices were not more numerous was because of the extreme difficulty in securing sufficiently complete evidence of such irregular transactions, as well as because of the insufficiency of our laws against forgery.

He also stated that the manipulations of the scalpers were making it more and more difficult for the railways, in the protecting of their own interests, to grant to the public reduced rates for excursions and large meetings in the interest of agricultural, benevolent, military, civic, and other organizations. A very strong petition has been addressed to Congress by the leading business men of Chicago, such as Marshall Field & Co., John V. Farwell & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., urging the passage of this bill. The National Board of Trade, at its annual session, this week in Washington, passed a similar resolution, petitioning Congress to act favorably upon the recommendations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Relief for Lee's Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) offered in the House to-day a bill which recited the circumstances of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and the written guarantee that the artillery and cavalry officers of the Confederacy should be permitted to retain their horses, side arms, and baggage. After the surrender the Federal soldiers despoiled the Confederates of these effects, and they were never returned to their original owners. His bill appropriated $200,000 as a compensation for these losses, upon satisfactory proof being furnished by the Quartermaster General.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

Chicago Police Capture John A. Skoag, a Noted Swedish Criminal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chief Hazen of the United States Secret Service has been informed of the arrest of a Chicago counterfeiter—one of the most skillful that the Secret Service officers have ever encountered. The man's name is John A. Skoag. He is a Swede.

Skoag was arrested by Policemen McDonald and Rogers for offering one of the new counterfeit twenty-dollar silver certificates. He had four others in his possession. When Skoag was turned over to the Secret Service officers this morning, he confessed that he was the maker of the notes, which were manufactured by the photogravure process. He was also making counterfeit one-hundred-kroner notes on the Sveriges Ribsbank, Stockholm, Sweden, dated Jan. 2, 1892.

The Secret Service officers found in his room Skoag's complete outfit, consisting of negatives, copper plates, ink, camera, and press, together with forty-five counterfeit twenty-dollar silver certificates and eighty counterfeit one-hundred-kroner notes. Skoag had no accomplices. He passed the first twenty-dollar silver certificate in Chicago in November last, and had passed twenty-five since then, all in that city. Counterfeiting got him in trouble in Sweden four years ago, and he left his native country for America. He was held in bonds of $10,000.

Mr. Cleveland in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont reached Washington from New York at 7:40 this morning.

THE GRIDIRON DINNER.

It Was the Finest Entertainment the Club Has Ever Given.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Memorable as have been the dinners of the Gridiron Club, the twelfth annual dinner to-night surpassed all the previous efforts of this famous organization, both in the prominence and widely distributed character of its guests and the elaborate nature of the decorations and electrical and other scenic effects.

The list of guests included the Vice President of the United States, Senators Gorman and McBride, Speaker Reed, Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary Morton, ex-Senators, representatives of the clergy and of the leading railroads in the country, the Chairman of the late Democratic National Committee, Senator Jones of Arkansas; also the former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senator Carter; Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator-elect Mason of Illinois, ex-Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Controller Eckels, ex-Minister John Russell Young, Logan Carlisle, Dr. Talmage, and other guests that made the number seated around the beautifully decorated tables more than 150.

In every respect the dinner was the most successful gathering that the Gridiron Club has ever had.

No Breakfast Table complete without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where my 41 Teas are used. I HAVE ONLY ONE STORE. It is my constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of my goods, the large assortment I keep, and the prices at which I sell them. Send for a price list.
Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.
L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to
CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 VESEY ST,

Gluten Soap. Healing, Soothing, Beautifying, Antiseptic.
Patent Office Registry, 1878.
We believe it to be the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD for all personal uses.
Health Food Co., 61 5th Av.,
and all Druggists.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY

WAGNER AT THE MATINEE, "RIGOLETTO" IN THE EVENING.

Immense Audience to Hear "Tristan und Isolde," but a Small Attendance at the Night Performance—Mr. Bispham Still Ill.

There was an immense audience at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, when Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was given. In the evening "Rigoletto" was performed to a very small assembly. Every time this season that a German work has been sung at the matinée at $5 a seat and an Italian work in the evening at half that price, the same state of affairs has been noticed. The significance of the matter has been pointed out in this paper before, and does not need discussion now. It ought to be noted, however, that the magic name of Wagner is not sufficient to account for these conditions. The cause must be sought in the difference between a dramatic and an undramatic work. The public of New York is tired of the old barrel-organ repertoire, and demands operas thoroughly modern in spirit and form.

The performance of "Tristan und Isolde" was in most respects admirable, though there was one disappointing change in the cast. Owing to Mr. Bispham's continued illness, Mr. William Mertens of the Damrosch German Opera Company was called upon to sing Kurvenal. His performance was creditable, but it lacked the touching pathos of Mr. Bispham. M. Jean de Reszke was in good voice and sang and acted Tristan with splendid vigor and power. M. Edouard de Reszke was an admirable King Marie as usual, and both Mme. Litvinne, as Isolde, and Mlle. Olitzka, as Brangäne, did their work conscientiously. Mr. Seidl conducted, and the orchestra played well.

At the evening performance, Signor Campanari assumed the title rôle of Verdi's opera. He sang the part with great sincerity and fervency and with an abundance of fine tone; but he marred his work by over-indulgence in the tremolo, a fault of which he is not generally guilty. Signor Cremonini was the Duke, and the best that can be said of him is that he looked handsome. He sang flat a good deal of the time, and, of course, that was fatal. M. Castelmary was excellent as that prince of bravos, Sparafucile. Mme. De Vere-Sapio was a pleasing, if not notable, Gilda, and sang most of her music in a creditable manner, Mme. Mantelli was the Maddalena. Signor Bevignani conducted, and it cannot be said that the work of either chorus or orchestra called for high praise. The audience, though small, was generous with its applause.

Faversham Struck by Swordpoint.

In the first act of "Under the Red Robe" last night, at the Empire Theatre, William Faversham, who has the rôle of "Gil De Berault," and E. Y. Backus, who acts as "Sir Thomas Brunt," showed a little more vigor than usual in their duel. While Mr. Backus was pressing the attack his rapier rang against the rapier of Mr. Faversham and broke. The end of the blade struck Mr. Faversham in the face, but did not cut him. Mr. Backus was greatly agitated until he found the matter was not serious.

HORSE RUNS AMUCK.

Animal Attached to a Sleigh Creates Havoc in Brooklyn.

A horse and sleigh owned by Edward T. Cronin of 39 Second Place, Brooklyn, was standing in front of 65 Hamilton Avenue, that city, last night, when a passing trolley car frightened the horse. It started to run, throwing the driver, Henry T. McGuckin of 582 Henry Street, to the ground. The reins, falling on its flank, increased its fright as it raced down Hamilton Avenue. At Woodhull Street it upset a peanut stand and knocked down George Collis of 213 Richard Street. Then it turned up Woodhull Street, and at the corner of Henry Street ran into the front end of Trolley Car No. 653 of the Nassau line, smashing the dashboard and pitching the motorman, George Sheerin of 80 Coffey Street, to the ground. Kicking about to free itself from the wreck, the horse stunned John McGee by hitting him with its head.

The whole affair lasted less than three minutes, with this list of casualties: Sleigh smashed to flinders, horse cut and bruised all over, McGuckin cut head, treated by ambulance surgeon; George Collis, dislocated shoulder; Sheerin cut head and bruised arm, McGee bruised.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF GAS.

Committee of Good Government Club B Favors It.

At the meeting of Good Government Club B, held last evening at the clubrooms, at 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Committee on Gas Franchises reported, through its Chairman, Miles M. Dawson, that on investigation it found the gas companies of this city, acting in harmony in such a manner as to prevent competition. According to evidence furnished by users of gas and by former employes, it appeared that the gas companies were employing various means to increase the gas bills without rendering any equivalent.

The committee could see no remedy for the evil except in the introduction of a bill in the Legislature authorizing the municipal ownership of gas manufacturing plants and the conducting of the gas business by the city primarily for the purpose of serving the public.

The club indorsed the report and decided to call for a public meeting to discuss the subject.

Acosta Nichols delivered an illustrated lecture on the subject of "The City's Housekeeping." The stereopticon views which were thrown on the screen showed New York as it was fifty years ago, and as it is now.

Dropped Dead in a Field.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 30.—The body of Charles Rogers, a real estate dealer, with an office in Brooklyn, was found this morning in a field belonging to John Kemp, a florist, at Great Neck. The Coroner decided to hold no autopsy, as Dr. W. H. Hoag of Manhanset, the Rogers family physician, notified him that Rogers was a sufferer from apoplexy and that it probably caused his death. Mr. Rogers resided in Great Neck during the Summer and spent his Winters in Brooklyn. He was last seen alive here about 5:30 o'clock last evening, and then he was on his way to the railroad station.

Te-to-Tums Beaten at Basket Ball.

A game of basket ball between the St. Thomas Athletic Club and the Te-to-Tums last night, in the clubhouse of the latter, 346 East Twenty-third Street, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 20 to 0. The line-up was: St. Thomas Athletic Club—White and Laeffler, forwards; Debinsky, centre; Millar and Lee, defense. Te-to-Tums—Reagan and Harmon, forwards; Schwaner, centre, and Fitzgerald and O'Connell, defense.

Judge Walker Fearn Ill.

News of the serious illness in Cairo, Egypt, of Judge Walker Fearn of Alabama, caused his son, Percy Le L. Fearn, to sail on the Campania yesterday, with the hope that he may reach Cairo in time to see his father alive. The Judge's advanced age makes his recovery doubtful. Judge Fearn is a member of the International Tribunal at Cairo. Young Mr. Fearn is a mining engineer, with an office at 18 Broadway.

Ball of the Circle Colon-Cervantes.

The Circle Colon-Cervantes, comprising the exclusive Spanish society of this city, gave a "Ball of Etiquette" last night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Among the guests were Dr. Juan N. Navarro, Consul General of Mexico; Don Arturo Baldasano of Topete, Consul General of Spain; Aristides Martinez, Pedro R. de Flores, Dr. D. Oswaldo Ros, and Eladio Chao.

BALLOT CLERK REMOVED.

Clarence H. C. Van Deusen of Brooklyn Accused of Irregularities—His Sharp Rejoinder.

Clarence H. C. Van Deusen, Ballot Clerk of the Kings County Board of Elections, was removed yesterday for cause. Less than a month ago the Commissioners congratulated him on his work during the last election and raised his salary from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum.

The Commissioners at first declined to explain the removal, but after consultation among themselves they said that Mr. Van Deusen had sold to the city through the county canvassers thirty copies of the official election code at $1.50 a copy, when the books were already the property of the city, and that he had taken 1,000 copies of the instructions to election officials, the property of the Board of Elections, and had sold them to the New York Police Board for the use of the Bureau of Elections, receiving $50 for them. The facts in the case have been laid before District Attorney Backus.

Mr. Van Deusen denies that the books were the property of the Board of Elections. He says the book was compiled by him, with the assistance of Mr. Jewett in Albany, and the copies he sold were consigned to his house.

Van Deusen married about eight months ago a daughter of Henry Hawkes, the Water Purveyor, and lives at 397 Flatbush Avenue. He was appointed Ballot Clerk July 1, 1890, at a salary of $1,600. He had the full confidence of all the board, and was a candidate for a Commissionership when the present board was appointed by Mayor Schieren. He is a Republican, but lately has not been active in politics. It was whispered yesterday that his attendance at the Platt dinner in Albany has something to do with his dismissal. His friends say he will fight the removal.

Mr. Van Deusen said last night that the action of the Commissioners was prompted by jealousy, and was an attempt to kill him politically.

"I worked," he said, "with Senator Raines in compiling the elections law, and my suggestions effected a great saving to the State. I was invited to confer with the Greater New York Commission on the charter, and my proposition to abolish the Elections Commissioners altogether was adopted. Naturally, they did not like my idea, and this is their way of getting even. The law I drafted, if passed, will save this city $30,000 a year, and New York at least $175,000 a year. I expected under the consolidation to be rewarded with a high office.

"The pay I received was not for the books belonging to the Board of Elections, but for my original work, a compilation of the elections laws showing the changes lately made in the laws."

THREE PARK BILLS OPPOSED.

Objections to Proposed Legislation by Board of Street Openings.

Three special acts relating to small parks are before the Legislature, which are opposed by the Board of Street Openings.

One, introduced by Senator Page Jan 14, confirms the steps taken by the Park Board to acquire the triangular park bounded by St. Nicholas Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, known as Kilpatrick Square, but provides that the whole cost shall be borne by the city, and that the assessment already made shall be canceled. Another, introduced by Assemblyman Maccabe, the same day, contains similar provisions in regard to the proposed park bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The third, by Assemblyman Gledhill, authorizes the Park Board to acquire not more than one square between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets, lying west of Ninth Avenue, and to pay the cost by city bonds.

These bills were submitted by John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office to Henry De Forest Baldwin, Assistant Counsel to the Board of Street Openings, who has written that they are against the city's interest.

"The city is frequently appealed to," he explains, "to open a small park. Steps are taken and half the cost is assessed on adjoining property. Then come the property owners and ask to have the assessment set aside. As the amount that the city can spend on small parks each year is limited, the result is that there is just so much less to be spent on the crowded east side, where parks are most needed. The bill for Kilpatrick Square is particularly objectionable. There is ample evidence that property has increased in value one-third in the last three years, part of which is certainly due to the proposed park. The assessment, which is not large, can well be borne by the property."

GLEASON IS A CITIZEN.

United States Judge Wheeler Yesterday Decided in His Favor.

United States Judge Wheeler yesterday practically decided the suit against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, in the suit brought to annul his citizenship papers, on the ground that he made a false affidavit as to his age when he came to this country. The decision was on Mayor Gleason's demurrer, in which he claimed that the United States had no right to revoke the citizenship.

The Judge said that the court which admitted Mayor Gleason to citizenship is presumed to have passed on the circumstances, and the action of the Court in administering the oath constitutes "a judgment of admission to citizenship." He says any injunction against any further exercise of citizenship, if it should be given, could not run against the Mayor's past acts. He says an attempt to enforce a decree making invalid his past acts would produce great confusion and mischief.

Mayor Gleason, when informed of the decision yesterday, said he had expected it all along.

CITY COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

A Celebration at the Annual Dinner of the Alumni.

The golden anniversary of the College of the City of New York was celebrated at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Alumni Association, last evening, at the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable Building. There were about 165 present. Charles E. Lydecker presided.

President Webb, of the college, made a strong plea for a new site in place of the one from which they were "thrust by the bayonets of the Sixty-ninth Regiment," and pledged the audience that there would be sufficient growth once there was room for expansion. "When a boy's jacket and trousers are six inches too short," he said, "you can't expect him to grow with much enthusiasm."

Other addresses were made by Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia University, President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, Prof. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins, and Cleveland Abbe of the United States Signal Service.

OPERATION ON MR. BROOKE.

Cancerous Growth Removed Yesterday from the Lawyer's Stomach.

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke, who has been in a critical condition at Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, suffering from a cancer of the intestines, underwent a successful operation yesterday afternoon. It was performed at 1 o'clock by Prof. Conrad Lange of this city and Drs. William C. Walser and C. Wilmot Townsend of New Brighton, the attending physicians.

Mr. Brooke was under the knife for more than an hour. It was said by the physicians that the operation was a success, as the cancerous growth was removed. The patient last evening was resting as easily as could be expected. He recovered from the effects of the ether. His two sons spent some time with him, and several friends called at the infirmary to make inquiries about his condition.

Consecration of Bishop Quigley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Papal bull announcing the appointment of the Rev. Father Quigley as Bishop of Buffalo reached here this morning, and will be read in the churches of the diocese to-morrow. The consecration will be held Feb. 24. Archbishop Corrigan will be the celebrant, assisted by two Bishops of the Archbishopric. The ceremony will take place in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

FRIENDS FAVOR ARBITRATION.

They Ask the Senate to Ratify the Treaty.

A meeting of the Society of Friends was held last night at the meeting house, Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place, to take action on the arbitration treaty.

After a speech by Aaron M. Powell, who presided, the following resolution was adopted:

"To the United States Senate:

"Resolved, That this meeting, held under the auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of the New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, in the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth Street and Rutherford Place, in the City of New York, rejoices in the official approval by representatives of Great Britain and the United States of an international arbitration treaty for the amicable settlement of all future differences between the two countries, and it hereby asks the Senate of the United States, after full consideration and with due regard for all the important interests involved, to ratify and confirm the treaty."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to the United States Senate.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.

The Recent Cold Wave Covered Nearly the Entire Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following special bulletin was issued by the Weather Bureau this afternoon on the cold wave of Jan. 23 to 30:

The condition of extreme cold that has prevailed over the country during the past week has been remarkable for its extent, duration, and severity. The temperature over nearly the entire United States east of the Rocky Mountains has been greatly below the normal during the whole week, the deficiencies in some sections ranging from 30 to 40 for several days.

Throughout the Ohio Valley and the lake region on the 25th, and the Carolinas, Central and Northern Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Eastern Tennessee on the 28th and 29th, the minimum temperatures reported were lower than any previously recorded by the Weather Bureau during the last ten days of January. The conditions were especially severe throughout the Southern States, the line of freezing temperature extending nearly to Jupiter, Fla., and the temperature as far south as the Gulf coast falling to 14 degrees below freezing and continuing 10 degrees or more below for several days.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE POLICY.

Eastern Work to Cease and the West to Be Canvassed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 30.—With a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day the annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association concluded. The policy of the association for the coming year was outlined, and it was practically determined to remove the National Headquarters from Philadelphia to New York, and to place it in charge of the Committee on Organization, of which Carrie Lane Chapman Catt is Chairman. Mrs. Avery, Corresponding Secretary, will continue to do her work from Philadelphia, her home.

It was determined to drop efforts in the East and devote all attention to Western States. Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada will be made the battlegrounds. A chief effort will be to induce the enfranchisement of women in States that already have equal suffrage to take an interest in the cause in other States. At present they are of almost no help to the National organization.

The next convention will be held in Washington in January, 1898.

To-morrow nearly all the leading pulpits of the city will be occupied by prominent members of the convention.

ROBBED BY MASKED BURGLARS.

The Inmates of the House Bound by the Intruders, Who Escaped.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The house of Charles Betts, near Chatham Centre, Columbia County, was entered by masked burglars last night. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Betts and Mr. and Mrs. George Flint, were compelled at the point of revolvers to go to one room, where some of the intruders stood guard while the others ransacked the house, but secured little.

Mr. Flint is a cripple, and Mr. Betts an invalid. Their pockets were searched and a few cents, together with two silver watches, were secured. The inmates of the house were then bound to their chairs with ropes and the burglars helped themselves to a meal. It was then nearly 11 o'clock, the intruders having been in the house since 7. They threatened to burn the house and the inmates unless more money was produced. The threat not having the desired effect, they inquired if there was a horse and cutter in the barn. Upon being told there was a horse, but no cutter, they inquired who in the neighborhood had such a team as they wanted. Mrs. Betts refused to tell, so all were more securely bound and tied to doorknobs, legs of the piano, and bedsteads, while the marauders harnessed Mr. Betts's horse to a wagon and made their escape toward East Chatham.

Mr. Flint was the first to break his bonds and quickly released the others. The burglars drove as far as a railroad crossing near East Chatham, where the horse was left, and they boarded a freight train for the west.

FLUCTUATIONS IN WHEAT.

The Bulls Had the Best of It in Yesterday's Operations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The smash in the wheat market was hard medicine for the heavy holders. The bull leaders, who did all their buying above 75 and 75 cents last Fall, have seen their paper profits wiped out. Those who began around 60 cents and bought all the way up, had lines averaging about 70 cents. They have lost the cream of their profits, but escaped with something for the season's campaign.

In the conspicuous case of W. T. Baker, President of the board, it is believed that only a part of his big line has gone over—that none of it went at a positive loss, and that the big commission houses induced liberal trimming for their own safety.

The market opened to-day with buying force. The strength was felt on the curb early. First prices for May were 75¼ to 75½ cents, with a bulge to 75¾ cents. Much of the late bull news of yesterday was confirmed. There was no positive bear news. On the opening bulge there was a lot of selling by people who picked up wheat between 73 and 74 cents Friday. The selling gave the price a set-back to 74⅞ cents during the first hour.

It was at this point that the best buying of the day began. Allen Grier bought 1,000,000 bushels or more for St. Louis shorts. There was a claim of foreign buying through Frazier and Norton & Worthington. The market made 1 cent straight advance, to 75⅞ to 76 cents—nearly 3 cents rally from the low point of Friday. This upturn was not permanent. An hour later the May price was back to 74⅞ to 75 cents. This was followed just as quickly by a re[illegible] to 74½ cents. On the late rally the price got to 75¾ cents, and closed at 75½ cents, July 72⅝ cents.

Benefit for Hampton Institute.

The Armstrong Association will commemorate the anniversary of Lincoln's birth by an entertainment for the benefit of Hampton Institute, at the Berkeley Lyceum, Feb. 12. Joseph H. Choate will preside, and, after songs by Hampton singers, Mrs. Waldo Richards will read selections from "Hiawatha," illustrated by tableaus by the Indian students. Harris Barret will give a representation of "Uncle Remus," and plantation songs will be sung by the student quartet, in character. Tickets may be procured at the office of the Berkeley Lyceum, Miss Bryce, 40 West Fifty-fourth Street; George McAneny, 54 William Street, or any of the members of the Executive Committee, who are Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Miss Edith Bryce, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. John Markoe, William Jay Schieffelin, Morris K. Jesup, George McAneny, Lloyd McK. Garrison, A. S. Frissell, Charles E. Bigelow, Arthur Curtiss James, John Kendrick Bangs, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

THE DE COVERLEY DANCE.

It Was the Fourth of the Season and a Great Success.

The fourth De Coverley dance of the season was held last night at Sherry's and was a great success.

The guests arrived quite early, and the cotillion began a little after 9 o'clock. It was led by Mr. William McClay, and lasted until 11:30. After that there was general dancing until 12 o'clock. The guests then went to supper, which was served at small tables.

The ballroom was decorated with palms and smilax. The patronesses were Mrs. James Benedict, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George M. Groves, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, and Mrs. C. P. Roe.

Among those present were the Misses Norris, Brundage, Groves, Brigham, Betts, McClay, Benedict, Anderson, Starr, Baker, Hurlbut, Homans, Church, Riker, Harper, and Messrs. Bliss, Jack Iselin, Carter Nichols, Robert Lozier, Williams, Adams Batcheller, Hugh N. Camp, Rufus Corvin, Harold Matthews, Shepard Homans, Gardiner Corning, Phillips Stillman, Albert Millbank, and Dr. McWilliams.

The next and fifth dance of the series will be held Feb. 20, and if there are enough funds left over there may be yet another before Lent.

SILVER WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana Receive at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Starr Dana observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding by a reception at their residence, 1,031 Fifth Avenue, last evening. A pleasing feature of the occasion was that most of the guests were those who were present at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dana. From 9 to 12 o'clock Mrs. Dana received, wearing her wedding gown and the diamond tiara and necklace worn at her marriage. The hallways were decorated with palms and other tropical plants, and over the approach to the drawing room was a floral piece with the dates "1872—1897" in pinks.

A string orchestra furnished music and a collation was served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Granville Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, and Mr. and Mrs. Buell.

To Support a Hospital Bed.

A musicale and sale for charitable purposes was given by the Wednesday Morning Sewing Class yesterday at the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street. The class, composed of west side young ladies, during the past year has supported a bed in the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The musicale and sale were held yesterday to obtain funds to support the bed for another year. Among those in charge of the tables were Mrs. George Marlow, Mrs. James H. Briggs, Mrs. J. Bradley Patterson, Miss Edith Dunshee, Miss Louise Seymour, Miss Emminetta Greggor, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. John Livingston, and Mrs. Alfred Pulsford.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—James J. Van Alen gave a small dinner last night at his house, 19 East Fifty-fourth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker entertained Sir Bache and Lady Cunard at dinner last night in the large dining room of the Waldorf Hotel.

—Miss Ford gave yesterday morning in the small banquet room of the Waldorf Hotel the first of a series of five "literary conferences." She read a paper, and discussion followed. The attendance was large.

—The wedding of Miss Marie Hortense Duhain, daughter of Louis Duhain of 41 East Sixtieth Street, and Dr. William H. Crawford will take place at the home of the bride on Feb. 10 at high noon. The Archbishop of New York will perform the ceremony, which will be private. A small breakfast will follow.

—The Women's University Club gave a tea at its clubrooms, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Post-Graduates' Club of Barnard College were guests. Mrs. G. D. Trask, Mrs. Frank G. Bryson, President of Barnard College Alumnae; Miss Florence Colgate, and Mrs. Helen Dawes Brown received.

—Miss Harriet Duer Robinson has formed a golf class, which meets on Monday afternoons at the assembly room of the Madison Square Garden, under "Willie" Dunn, champion golfer of 1894. Among its members are Mrs. C. G. Peters, Miss Emily Jackson, Miss Humbert, Miss Martha Strickland, Miss Mary T. Morse, and Miss Marie Vernon Brown.

—The third cotillion of the Cinderella dances was given last evening at Dodworth's. It was led by Herbert Jessup Waterbury, assisted by Henry K. White, Jr. An entirely new feature was observed in the card figure, the cards being sketched in pairs, to match, the dancers retaining them as favors. The guests were received by Mrs. Henry Tuck, Mrs. George Pryor Johnson, and Mrs. Thomas Whittaker.

—One of the most pleasant teas attended by the younger west side set was given yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Armory, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, by the patronesses of the Saturday Evening Roller Skating Club. The four tables at which tea was served from 4 to 6 o'clock were presided over by Misses Grace White, Nina Willis, Edith Owen, Grace Hubbell, Pauline Ives, Hannah Willis, Fannie Foote, and Grace Clarke. The club proposes to hold fortnightly meetings, beginning Feb. 13, for twelve weeks.

—The successful musicale in Carnegie Lyceum—Carnegie Hall—yesterday morning ended the Powers-Brockway-Mannes series of musical mornings. Miss Sara Layton Walker and Ffrangcon Davies were the assisting artists. Those present included Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. Henry Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. A. C. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Mrs. Frances Dugro, Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Miss Corbin, Col. Corbin, Mr. George Stuart Smith, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Countess Naselli, Mrs. Trenor Park, Baronne de St. Seigne, Mlles. de St. Seigne, Mrs. Titus Meigs, and Mrs. Charles Hudson. A series of subscription musicales will be given during the Lenten season, the dates for which are March 10, 17, and 24.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Second Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., will be reviewed on Feb. 10 by Gen. McLeer at its armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

—The annual ball and culinary exhibition of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique will be held at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening.

—Beginning with to-morrow evening, Union Methodist Evangelistic services will be held at Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, up to and including Friday evening.

—Richard T. Percy will give the first of his free organ recitals at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

—The meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, to-morrow evening, will be in charge of the Section of Astronomy and Physics.

—At the meeting of the New York Neurological Society, in the Academy of Medicine Tuesday evening, Prof. William James of Harvard will read a paper entitled, "Demoniacal Possession."

—W. W. Hollingsworth will read a paper entitled "Forgotten Treasures" at the meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society next Thursday evening, in the Academy of Medicine.

—Beginning with to-morrow evening, until Feb. 13, there will be placed on exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, a series of art studies in photography by Mrs. Gertrude Kasebier.

—The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home will give a concert, to be followed by a dance, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Thursday evening. Some of the principal soloists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company will participate in the concert. The proceeds will go to the home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, D. D.

The Rev. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, D. D., the learned and venerable President of Evelyn College, Princeton, N. J., died at his home there yesterday of heart failure. He was eighty-two years of age. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

The deceased divine and instructor was born March 4, 1815, at Lewes, Del. He finished the Princeton collegiate course in 1837, and was graduated from the Theological Seminary three years later. His first pastorate was at Little Falls. In 1860 he joined the Faculty of Princeton University in the Chair of Belles Lettres, where he remained for ten years, after which, from 1870 to 1874, he had charge of the High Street Church, in Newark. He was the first clergyman to apply the name of "Westminster" to a Presbyterian church. Dr. McIlvaine was a profound scholar in the Oriental languages, as well as a deep student of phililogy and anthropology. He delivered six lectures in 1859 before the Smithsonian Institution in Washington on comparative philology in Relation to ethnology.

He was for many years a member of the American Oriental Society. In 1854 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Rochester. Dr. McIlvaine founded the Evelyn College for Girls at Princeton in 1887. Among his publications are "The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil," "Elocution, the Sources and Elements of Its Powers," "The Wisdom of Holy Scripture, with Reference to Skeptical Objections," "The Wisdom of the Apocalypse," and a number of religious and scientific articles.

He leaves one son, the Rev. Dr. J. Hall McIlvaine of New York City, and two daughters, the Misses McIlvaine of Princeton, who were associated with him in the conduct of Evelyn College.

Bishop Jacob Franklin Oller.

Bishop Jacob Franklin Oller of Waynesborough, Penn., Bishop of the German Church of Pennsylvania, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, yesterday. Bishop Oller had been at the hospital for about two weeks, and was operated upon last Wednesday. His trouble was cancer of the stomach, from which he had been suffering several years. Twice before, in March and September, 1896, he was operated upon. This time, however, the growth of the cancer involved the abdominal organs to so great an extent that the shock of the operation caused death. The Bishop's body was taken to his late home this evening by relatives.

Bishop Oller was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1825, and lived in Waynesborough all his life. He entered the ministry of the German Baptist Brethren Church forty years ago, and fifteen years ago was consecrated a Bishop, retaining his pastorate of the church in Waynesborough. He was largely interested in the Geiser Manufacturing Company of Franklin County, Penn., of which his son is Treasurer. He left a wife and six children.

Hugh C. Miller.

Hugh C. Miller died at his home, 243 West Twenty-first Street, last Wednesday. He was forty-three years old, and was born at Springfield, L. I. His father, the Rev. Alexander Miller, a retired Presbyterian minister, is at present at San Omega, Fla., sixty miles from Jacksonville. Mr. Miller was for some time in business with an uncle. About a year ago he founded, with his brother, A. S. Miller, and W. J. Jenkins, the firm of W. J. Jenkins & Co., manufacturers and importers of lace handkerchiefs. The firm has factories in Belfast, Ireland, and in St. Gall, Switzerland. The funeral will be held from the family residence to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Holtz of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn will officiate. Mr. Miller was a widower, and leaves two sons, Harry A. and Frank H. Miller.

Francis H. Inloes.

Francis H. Inloes, senior member of the firm of Fred Butterfield & Co., importers at 725 and 737 Broadway, died suddenly at his home, in Bradford, England, Friday morning, from heart failure. Mr. Inloes left no family. He was sixty-eight years old, and was a member of the firm of Butterfield & Co. since 1866. Previous to that time Mr. Inloes was an employe of the firm. On becoming a member he took up his residence in Bradford, England, where he had charge of the interests of his firm. Mr. Inloes visited this country a few weeks ago and left here Jan. 13 on the White Star Liner Majestic. At that time he complained of feeling unwell. During his early business career Mr. Inloes was a member of the firm of J. S. Inloes & Co., in Baltimore. He was much esteemed by the business men of Bradford and had many friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Asa G. Trask.

Asa G. Trask died at his home, in Westfield, N. J., yesterday, aged eighty-six. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1811, and came to New York in early youth. Together with A. Trask, he formed the mercantile house of A. & A. G. Trask, and became one of the largest wholesale dealers in shoes in New York in the years previous to the war. After the war he moved to Westfield, having retired from business. He had been in poor health for several years previous to his death. Three sons survive him—two in Chicago and one in this city. The funeral will take place Monday at Westfield.

The Rev. John T. Demarest.

The Rev. John T. Demarest died at his residence at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, at the age of eighty-five years. He had been in good health, and on Friday was about the house as usual. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke and requested to be removed to a lounge. At 6 o'clock he was found there dead. His death was due to heart failure.

In his early life he attended Rutgers College and the theological seminary. For some time he was pastor of the Pine Bush Reformed Church, in New York State.

Andrew Whitely.

Andrew Whitely, father of William N. Whitely, the reaper manufacturer, and of Amos Whitely, a prominent manufacturer, died at Springfield, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, after an illness of over a year, at the age of eighty-seven. The deceased was an inventor of note, and his friends always contended that to him really belonged the credit of having made the first mower in the world.

Obituary Notes.

—Justice James T. Murray, a popular member of the Rensselaer County bar, died at Troy yesterday from an attack of pneumonia. He was thirty-nine years of age, was born in Ireland, and had been a resident of Troy since 1862. He was married last November.

—C. E. Mayb y, a member of the "Shannon of the Sixth" Company, now filling an engagement in Louisville, Ky., died suddenly Friday of hemorrhage of the bowels. The dead actor was about fifty years of age, and was said to be a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family.

—Miss Anna C. Joyce, a teacher in Grammar School No. 18, died Friday at 153 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, aged thirty-five. Her sister, Mrs. De Shays, had been, until her death last year, the Principal of this same school, in which Miss Joyce was a teacher for fifteen years.

—Dr. Francis M. Lorette died Friday at his home, 495 Third Street, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases and old age. He was in his eighty-fourth year, and for more than fifty years was a practicing physician in Brooklyn. He retired from active business ten years ago. His wife died in 1890. Three daughters survive him.

Lost Duck Shooters Found.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 30.—William Ellison, Sidney Smith, William Raynor, and Elvin A. Dorlon of this place, the four gunners who started on a duck-shooting expedition last Monday and had not been heard from since, have been found. All four men are safe, and have been comfortably housed for some days in an oyster shanty on Broad Creek. A searching party made an attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of the men yesterday afternoon, but were unable to do so on account of the heavy wind and great amount of snow and ice in the bay.

NEW PLAN OF BALING COTTON.

Organization of a Company to Operate Under Valuable Patents.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 30.—It is learned from an authentic source that there is in contemplation here the formation of a stock company with a capital of $5,000,000, for the introduction and operation of cylindrical bale cotton compresses throughout the cotton States. As this system of compressing involves a complete change in the present manner of handling cotton, it is aimed to make it an international affair, in order to find a ready outlet for the cotton thus put up.

The advantages of this system of baling cotton are manifold, and especially so under the patents the company will control, and will result in great saving to the producers as well as to shippers of cotton over the present methods of handling the staple.

Domestic Tragedy in Maryland.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Jan. 30.—Allen Grace, thirty-three years old, to-day fatally shot his wife and tried to kill Ralph Pond, of whom he was jealous. Grace is in jail.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is the best tonic in the world for dyspeptics.

E. & W. Winamac. A NEW COLLAR. E. & W.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 29, 1897, Mary Dexter, wife of the late Dr. Frederick C. Adams and daughter of the late Marcus T. Reynolds, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

COIT.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 29, 1897, John Owen Coit, formerly of Litchfield, Conn.

CONDIT.—At Millburn, N. J., Jan. 29, 1897, Israel D. Condit, in the 95th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREDERICKSON.—At his residence, 141 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on the morning of the 29th inst., Charles W. Frederickson.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. Interment later at the convenience of the family.

HALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1897, in the 70th year of her age, Lovina Stone, widow of Robert Safford Hale.

INLOES.—Suddenly, in Bradford, England, Jan. 29, Francis H. Inloes.
Baltimore papers please copy.

JONES.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19, 1897, Maria Sprague, widow of George Jones, in the 74th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at her residence, 235 West 132d St., Susanne Amelia Moeran, widow of Abraham Steers.
Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

TRASK.—At Westfield, Saturday, Jan. 30, Asa G. Trask, aged 86 years.
Funeral services from his late residence in Westfield on Monday, Feb. 1, upon arrival of 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty St.

WIGHTMAN.—On Jan. 28, Clarissa Butler, wife of Stillman K. Wightman, aged 91 years.
Funeral services at her residence, 70 East 131st St., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment at Cromwell, Conn.

WOODS.—Suddenly, Jan. 29, Harvey H. Woods, son of Esther and the late Richard H. Woods.
Funeral services from the residence of his mother, No. 38 3d St., on Monday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at White Plains at convenience of the family.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station. Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ARMSTRONG, Ella S. W.	302 W. 134th St.	1	29
ALBANO, Rosa	176 Thompson St.	1	29
BROWN, Elizabeth	Newburg, N. Y.	48	30
BELL, Dominico	27 Chrystie St.	1	28
BURKE, Catharine	169 E. 83d St.	85	29
BAILEY, Florence	225 W. 30th St.	1	27
BLAKELY, John H.	409 W. 25th St.	28	29
CLANCY, Michael	507 Grand St.	45	29
CONNER, Walter	475 Morris Av.	1	29
CURRAN, Francis	Manhattan College	50	30
CAVALERO, Joseph	210 E. 5th St.	30	29
CALONI, Giovanni	150 Sullivan St.	2	30
DAGG, Mary	107 E. 120th St.	1	28
DEMAREST, Catharine	347 W. 59th	50	25
DALTON, Mary A.	449 W. 37th St.	32	28
DEVLIN, Hugh F.	290 3d Av.	12	29
DRISCOLL, Mary	312 W. 37th St.	65	28
DUSTERMANN, Catharine	550 W. 52d St.	40	29
EISENBERGER, Marie	73½ Columbia	30	29
EDWARDS, Henry	26 Downing St.	55	29
FRANK, Charles	442 E. 15th St.	51	28
FARLEY, Katie	547 W. 26th St.	15	29
FARLEY, John J.	113 W. 60th St.	1	29
FENTON, Margaret P.	71 W. 12th St.	85	27
FINNEGAN, Bridget	67 Columbus Av.	39	29
FLANNAGAN, Elizabeth	351 W. 39th	20	29
GREEN, Michael	356 W. 49th St.	38	29
GROEHLING, Charles	343 E. 9th St.	52	28
GREEN, Frances	202 W. 19th St.	55	29
GILMORE, Eliza	51 E. 117th St.	56	29
GEDNEY, Hahhah M.	30 E. 131st St.	58	29
HUGHES, Frances	433 E. 9th St.	1	28
HAMMA, Madeline	89 1st Av.	1	29
HEALY, James	47 Park St.	66	29
HINES, Eleanor	44 Downing St.	2	28
HANNIGAN, Annie	239 E. 51st St.	19	29
HEILS, Frederick	102 W. 89th St.	74	29
HOY, Man	34 Pell St.	23	30
HICKEY, Nellie	516 W. 53d St.	2	30
JOYCE, Anna C.	153 E. 116th St.	35	29
JOHNSON, Salliet M.	525 W. 40th St.	2	29
KENNEDY, Theresa	346 W. 59th St.	29	29
KERNS, John J.	8 E. 133d St.	43	28
KIDNEY, Mary A.	135 E. 69th St.	31	29
KAMP, William	229 E. 127th St.	1	29
LEVY, Max	78 E. 9th St.	59	29
LAWLOR, Edward	214 E. 32d St.	47	30
LYONS, Mary A.	228 Elizabeth St.	50	29
LOCKWOOD, William	841 E. 165th St.	70	29
MERCK, Catherine	177 3d St.	56	29
MAXWELL, Sarah	300 E. 88th St.	1	29
MILLER, Hugh C.	243 W. 21st St.	40	27
MASSONI, Giovanni	51 Franklin St.	43	28
MANDLE, Julius	432 E. 11th St.	46	29
MONAHAN, Martin	44 Vandewater St.	52	29
McCARTHY, Julia A.	522 E. 16th St.	49	29
McLANE, Cynthia	683 8th Av.	45	27
NAPOLITANO, Joseph	176 Hester St.	44	29
O'BRIEN, Daniel	Bellevue Hospital	26	28
O'ROURKE, Katie	171 E. 84th St.	33	28
PELIKAN, Sophie C.	347 3d Av.	4	30
PERRIMAN, Arthur B.	Harrison Av., Westchester	24	29
QUINN, Patrick	337 E. 125th St.	1	29
ROBILOTTA, Catherine	196 Morris Av.	25	29
ROGERS, Samuel	132 W. 26th St.	32	28
RUDOLPH, Carl G.	89 Ludlow St.	36	30
ROBERTS, Florence	347 W. 36th St.	24	29
SCHRADER, Charles	219 Bowery	53	29
SENN, Ursula	116 Suffolk St.	63	29
SPANGENBURG, Ida	240 E. 59th St.	30	30
SMALL, Margaret	189 Avenue C	62	28
STOKES, James	82 Clinton Place	48	30
SEE, Isaac N.	34 W. 131st St.	46	29
SCHLACHER, Jacob	524 E. 156th St.	25	30
STUYVESANT, Charles S.	154th St. and St. Ann's Av.	78	30
TAYLOR, Timothy M.	317 E. 72d St.	56	28
VANCE, William	Pelham Road	15	27
VALDEZ, Jacoba	43 W. 98th St.	24	29
WEILAND, Jacob	47 Clinton St.	31	28
WURHMAN, Henry	207 Eldridge St.	52	29
WHITE, Russle	524 W. 45th St.	2	29
WYNNE, Catherine	423 W. 17th St.	56	28
WHITE, Michael	66 Avenue D	66	29
WOLFF, Eugenia J.	315 E. 56th St.	40	28
WRIGHTMAN, Clarissa B.	70 E. 131st.	91	28
ZACHARIE, Millie	320 E. 25th St.	1	29

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ASHA, Charles E.	36 39th St.	69	28
BONN, Anna	321 Stagg St.	3	29
BOCK, Carl N.	98 Washington Av.	21	29
BULLOCK, Percy	677 Union St.	2	28
BLACK, Samuel	204 Clermont Av.	81	29
CASSIDY, J.L.	Washington, nr. Grant	47	29
CARSON, William S.	217 27th St.	2	29
CONKLIN, Wm. H.	W. Meadows, C.I.	1	29
FREDERICKSON, C.W.	141 Herkimer	73	29
GAFNEY, Thomas J.	652 Chauncey	36	28
GLASER, Ernst	560 De Kalb Av.	69	28
GILMORE, Mary	308 N. 2d St.	55	27
GOLDEN, Charles	670 Wythe Av.	30	30
HARGROVE, Catharine	1,024 Kent Av.	4	29
HUTCHINS, Joseph	139 Powers St.	1	29
JAEGER, Caroline	205 Stockton St.	63	29
JEMISON, Wm. S.	1,101 Bedford Av.	31	29
KELLER, Maggie	Kings Co. Hospital	1	29
KELLY, James	23 Sullivan St.	46	28
KING, Elizabeth A.	167 Floyd St.	1	29
LORD, Caroline A.	1,432 Bedford Av.	58	29
LEONARD, James	9 41st St.	1	29
LOTZ, Daniel J.	371 Furman St.	1	29
MOORE, Louisa	9 Douglas St.	1	28
MONAHAN, Katie	1,487 Gates Av.	3	28
MURPHY, Maud E.	94 S. 5th St.	26	29
NOLAN, Catharine	46 S. 5th St.	67	28
NORTON, Catharine C.	1,233 B'way	21	28
O'REILLY, Annie	199 Concord St.	26	28
POWELL, Theresa	115 Greenpoint Av.	1	28
ROEHM, Mary K.	183 Wyckoff Av.	1	29
RYDER, Katharine D.	63 7th Av.	50	28
SCHWINDT, Edward	46 Oakland St.	38	28
SIMONS, Henry	Brooklyn Hospital	40	27
SMITH, Anna E.	184 S. 9th St.	85	28
STEINER, Rose	344 Van Brunt St.	42	28
STRAUSS, Charles A.	101 Utica Av.	1	29
SMITH, Deborah	1,213 Broadway	76	29
THOMSON, Albert A.	191 32d St.	6	28
TOOLE, Joseph	150 2d Av.	2	29
ULRICH, Annie	163 Varet St.	1	28
VAN DUSEN, R. G.	45 Marcy Av.	1	29
WETHERELL, W.G.	210 Division Av.	4	29

SEARCHING FOR THE GEORGIA.

The Nimrod Leaves St. John's to Cruise in the Ice Floe for the Missing Steamer.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 30.—The steamer Neptune being unable to fit out at once, the steamer Nimrod will sail in search of the missing steamer State of Georgia. She will be gone about a week, and will cruise through the ice floe in the hope of sighting the missing vessel. The undertaking is regarded as hopeless here, the general opinion being that the State of Georgia has foundered with all on board.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 30.—Capt Rankin of the steamer Mohawk, which went ashore on Goshen Point early Wednesday morning, has filed a protest alleging that Pilot Henry Scofield was responsible for the accident. He attributes the cause of the accident to an error in navigation by the pilot, which took the vessel several degrees out of its course. The Mohawk will be taken to New York for repairs. Two new plates will be put on and the repairs will cost about $1,200.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 30.—The steamer Rosedale broke her shaft off Penfield Reef about 8 o'clock this morning and lay disabled on the Sound. She left here at 7:30 to make her regular trip to New York. She had aboard forty passengers and a large quantity of freight. The vessel's signals of distress were seen by the occupants of some oyster steamers dredging a short distance away, and word was sent to this city. The disabled steamer was towed in by three steam tugs, and her passengers were removed in safety. She will be laid up for some time.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The pilot boat Liberty, (No. 3,) which was put in Thursday's blizzard, and the non-appearance of which in port yesterday caused much anxiety, reached her wharf at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Her experience was a rough one. A dispatch from Nobska, Vineyard Sound, this afternoon, states that there is no vessel ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal or on Dead Man's Island. The four-masted schooner reported to have gone on Dead Man's Island must have floated off and proceeded.

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

An Organization Formed to Influence Federal Legislation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The National Business League, an organization of business men, formed for the purpose of influencing Federal legislation, opened headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building yesterday. The league is the outcome of the last campaign, and its purpose is to supplement the work begun by the sound-money organizations which sprang into existence at that time. It includes, as the nucleus of its membership, several hundred of the leading merchants and bankers of the city. The officers are: President—Ferdinand W. Peck; Vice President—Erskine M. Phelps; Treasurer—E. G. Keith; Secretary—C. A. Gilbert; Attorney—John W. Ela.

In explaining the objects of the organization, President Peck said to-day:

"It has been deemed wise to supplement the work of the campaign of last Fall by the Honest Money League and other organizations by endeavoring to direct or influence National legislation upon the lines along which the campaign was fought. We have the promise of a business administration, and believe we are going to have it, but there are many grave considerations in tariff legislation, in the policy of the Government, in its monetary system, and other issues in connection with Governmental affairs, in which business men feel they should have a direct relation.

"For these reasons, among others, the National Business League has been organized. It is already backed by several hundred of the leading business men of Chicago, and it is proposed to add the influence of manufacturers, bankers, and others throughout the Union. It is also proposed to augment the present Executive Committee with prominent representatives from other States. The headquarters will be in Chicago, but its work will be absolutely non-partisan and National in its scope."

HAS CONGENIAL COMPANY.

Murderer Butler Among a Bad Lot on the Swanhilda.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The British ship Burmah, coal laden, from Newcastle, New South Wales, entered the harbor last night. She sailed four days before the Swanhilda, the ship that is bearing Murderer Butler to this port, and her crew reported that during the whole of the voyage they did not see a sail.

The Burmah and the Swanhilda lay side by side in the harbor at Newcastle. The crew of the Burmah say that the Swanhilda has a hard set of men for a crew. Four of them were in the prison at the coal port, and they were liberated only to be placed on board the ship when she had received her cargo and was ready for sea. One of the men was in jail for striking Capt. Fraser on the streets of Newcastle while the ship was waiting in the port for her load. Most of the crew were in mutiny nearly all the time the ship was in Newcastle Harbor.

STATE MILITIA EQUIPMENT.

A Report on Necessary Changes Will Be Made to Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The permanent board appointed by Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast on the subject of uniforms and equipment for the State militia met today and organized. The board consists of the Adjutant General, the Brigade Commanders, the Senior Commanding Officer in the naval militia, and the Senior Assistant Adjutant General of the State.

Those present included Adpt. Gen. Tillinghast, Brig. Gens. Fitzgerald, McLeer, Oliver, and Doyle, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer, and Commander J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia.

The recommendations of the board suggesting changes in equipment and uniforms will be embodied in a report to the Governor and announced by him as Commander in Chief.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

A GRAND SALE BY AUCTION
OF EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE
OLD MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
REAL BRONZES, SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, DELFT PLAQUES, RARE SPECIMENS OF CARVED OAK, LOUIS XIV., XV., XVI., AND EMPIRE FURNITURE.
BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF MARQUETERIE, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, INCLUDING
A Superb Chiming Hall Clock.
AN ASSORTMENT OF CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON AND COLONIAL CHAIRS, BUREAUS, SOFAS, CHIFFONIERS, DRESSING CASES, BRASS AND IRON ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS, EUROPEAN PORCELAINS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, AN ARTISTICALLY CARVED FLORENTINE CABINET, ETC., ETC.
EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY, February 1st and 2d, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
SALE WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, February 3d, 4th, and 5th, at 2 o'clock.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Modern Paintings, Etchings, and Engravings,
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE
WILLIAM LIBBEY,
Monday & Tuesday, Feb. 1 & 2,
At 3:30 and 8 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

No Rate War in Ohio—Efforts to Maintain Peace Here.

Washington E. Connor, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, who attended the meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association at Cleveland, returned to this city yesterday. Of the bituminous coal question he said that so far as Ohio is concerned it is practically settled; the Eastern end of the operating field is the more interesting. Mr. Connor was understood to refer to the contracts procured by President M. E. Ingalls for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, for the delivery of several million tons of soft coal at tidewater. Some of the contracts extend to 1898. They were obtained before the meeting of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association Thursday. At that meeting Chesapeake and Ohio was represented. Harmony and continuance of former rates were discussed.

A sequence to the meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association of last week will be a meeting to-morrow night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The seven roads, members of the association, will be represented by a special committee. A final and definite arrangement is expected, based on a division of traffic. The committee consists of N. Monsarrat, Acting President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company; Stevenson Burke, President of the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Kanawha and Michigan Central Railways, and Mr. Connor. There will be another meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association at Columbus later in the week.

Sunshiny Railroad Prospects.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Orders have been issued on the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads that indicate an encouraging revival of business. A number of train and yard crews have been put on within the past few days to handle the freight, and it is expected that if business keeps up in its present volume, the full force of yard and road crews on both roads will be restored the coming week. Business has been dull on the roads since the early part of the year, but the amount of freight contracted for now makes it appear that the present increase is a healthy one, and will continue for the rest of the Winter. The freight that is being handled is in almost every instance merchandise which is being put in for the Spring business.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Benneville F. Bertolet, Superintendent of the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg Railroad of the Philadelphia & Reading system, has resigned, after continuous service with the Reading since 1866.

—H. R. Harris, Master of Transportation of the Northern Division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, has resigned, and will be General Manager of the Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway.

—James M. Hall, General Passenger Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, has resigned. The receivers decided to consolidate the offices of General Passenger Agent and General Freight Agent, and R. J. Booth will serve in the combined position.

—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has given notice that, owing to the competition of lines carrying salt to the Missouri River from Michigan points, it will not consent to any advance in rates from Kansas mines.

—An interesting novelty in passenger car construction is a renovated coach, which has been sheathed with sheet copper of No. 30 gauge, under the direction of Master Car Builder Appleyard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. The copper does away with painting and varnishing, is on thin wooden sheathing, is handsome, waterproof, and can be repaired in sections.

—In the report, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, of the result of the examination of the Long Island Railroad for the Pratt Syndicate, Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction and Street Railway Company, should have been quoted as the author of the report on the physical condition of the road, which followed Stephen Little's report on its accounts.

—The Pennsylvania and Southern new service between New York and Aiken and Augusta, Ga., has placed these two resorts in easy reach of New York. The New York and Florida Vestibuled Limited leaving New York at 12:10 noon, carries a through sleeper, New York to Augusta, and reaches that point the following morning at 11:20, and Aiken at 10:55. The present travel is heavier than for many seasons.

—On the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway and on other roads, the American Express Company has placed armored express cars, which are burglar and bullet proof. A chamber in them is practically impregnable, as the walls, roof, and floor are of 1½-inch steel. This fortress is loopholed. The cars have various devices for observation without danger, and are equipped with arms and ammunition.

LOWELL'S TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Exercises in Connection with the Opening of the Institution.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 30.—The formal exercises connected with the opening of the Textile School took place at 4 o'clock in Hungton Hall before a large audience. A. G. Comnock, President of the Board of Trustees, presided, and in his opening address gave a brief history of the Textile School and an interesting account of the progress and extent of technical instruction in the old country in the different branches of the industry.

Lowell has the second school of the kind in this country and one in which the facilities and equipment are not surpassed, if equaled, by any in the world. The city has given $25,000 toward the expense of the school, and the manufacturing companies of the city have contributed an additional $50,000 in machinery and substantial support.

The school, although to some extent an experiment, has started, the speaker said, under the most favorable circumstances, with every prospect of ultimate success. It is designed to make the school available to women by opening in connection with it an art department where the art of designing will be taught.

Mayor Courtney gave an address of welcome on behalf of the city, and was followed by Senator Roe of Worcester, who spoke for the State in place of Gov. Wolcott, who had been obliged to return to Boston. Mayor George S. Junkins of Lawrence also extended congratulations on behalf of that city, and the exercises closed with the principal address of the occasion on "Textile Schools" by Col. S. N. D. North of Boston.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER.

Newark May Cut Off the Contract Supply at Any Time.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday refused to discuss the water situation, but he admitted that he had received notice that complications in Newark might lead to the suspension of the temporary contract with the East Jersey Water Company.

Mayor Wanser has always been opposed to the temporary contract, but was overridden by the Street and Water Board. He told the Commissioners that the East Jersey Company could not supply Jersey City, because Newark would soon need all the water the company could furnish.

Jersey City officials have no fear of a water famine, however. They say that should the East Jersey Company fail from any cause to furnish the supply, the city will merely have to return to the Passaic River as a source of supply. The city plant at Belleville is in the same condition as when the contract was made.

Capitol Force Reduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The force of employes under Superintendent Easton in the Capitol Maintenance Department was reduced by about sixty persons to-day. This is the second big lay-off this month, eighty having been dismissed two weeks ago.

This last reduction cuts down the force of the department to 130 men, the lowest point in years. The force has almost always numbered from 180 to 225, the maximum being reached in the Winter, during the Legislative session.

The lay-off was made to carry out the orders of Gov. Black for economy in the department. Among those laid off to-day were twenty laborers, five porters, two orderlies, and a few others of various occupations.

MURDER IN POTTER PLACE.

A Shoemaker Killed and His Mother-in-Law Shot—Friends of a Business Rival Suspected.

Giuseppe Rondello, a shoemaker employed by Pietro Viafore, in Potter Place, is wanted by the police for what may turn out to be a double murder. He is suspected of killing a man Friday night and seriously wounding a woman. Three of his friends are in custody, suspected of knowing about the crime.

Potter Place, near Bedford Park, is occupied by a few Italian boarding houses for the men employed on the aqueduct. Viafore was the community shoemaker until Giuseppe De Sio went there a short time ago. Business competition engendered so much bad feeling between the men that they became open enemies. To patch up this enmity friends pursuaded De Sio to give a card party Friday evening, to which Viafore and his assistant, Rondello, went. Donato Popipi, Pietro Sangnito, and a young Italian known as Giovanni were also there.

The men drank to intoxication, and finally De Sio ordered them to go away. After they were gone, his mother-in-law went to the front door to fasten it for the night. Before doing so she looked out on the street, and only had time to notice the forms of two men in the shadow when a pistol shot was heard. The bullet struck the woman in the left jaw, breaking it, and came out on the other side of her face. De Sio rushed to her assistance, and, as he reached the door, another shot was fired. The bullet struck him in the neck, and lodged near the spine. De Sio fell back dead over a red-hot stove, upset it, and scattered the coals over the floor. Neighbors put out the fire that resulted.

The police arrested Viafore, Popipi, and Sangnito, but Giovanni and Rondello escaped. Police Captain Price of the Tremont Police Station thinks the murder was committed by Rondello at Viafore's instigation. The shooting of the mother-in-law was a mistake.

Detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station yesterday morning arrested an Itlaian corresponding almost exactly to Rondello's description. At the Harlem Police Court witnesses would not identify the man as the supposed murderer, and Magistrate Wentworth discharged him. The other prisoners were remanded until Monday at the Morrisania Police Court.

JEWISH SOCIALISTS CONVENE.

Their Speech a Jargon of Several Languages Hard to Understand.

The annual convention of the Jewish Socialists began yesterday in Walhalla Hall, which for the occasion was rigged out with a great deal of blood-red bunting. The chandeliers were wrapped up in red cloth, and red surrounded a portrait of Engel, one of the hanged Chicago Anarchists, which was placed over the platform.

There were forty-six delegates from Socialist sections and trades unions in various cities—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester, New Haven, Haverhill, and Boston. The part of the hall immediately behind the delegates' seats was packed all day long with Socialists, who listened with wrapt attention to the proceedings.

All the proceedings were carried on in the east side jargon. This has been gradually undergoing considerable change by the admission of English words and terms, so that a newly arrived immigrant from Russia or Poland would not be able perfectly to understand it. "Board of Directors," "referendum," "vote," "geinstructed," "editorial staff," "gecatched," "er ist mistaken," "literary mensch," and scores of other English words and mixed phrases were used freely.

The main object of the convention is to establish a Jewish Socialist daily newspaper that is to belong to the party. A paper published in New York, the Abend Zeitung, has been in existence for several years, but the Socialists believe that it is rather a close corporation, and does not always express the ideas of the party. This publication, it was said, has been making a good deal of money, and recently bought a $10,000 press. The men who control the paper tried to get control of the convention, but an overwhelming majority was against them, and the convention is entirely in the hands of the reform party that wants to start the other paper, to be controlled by the party at large, and to have the editorial staff elected by a referendum vote of all the sections of the party. They say there is a field for a second paper, and the profits of such should be used for spreading Socialistic propaganda.

The convention will conclude its labors to-day, and in the evening will hold a mass meeting in the Windsor Theatre.

FREE POPULAR LECTURES.

Courses to Be Given in Co-operation with Columbia University.

The Columbia University lectures next month will include in co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art a course on the higher beauties of painting, by Prof. John C. Van Dyke of Rutgers College. These will be at 11 A. M. on Saturdays at the museum. The subjects will be: Feb. 6, "Truth; or, the Point of View"; Feb. 13, "Individuality; or, the Personal Element"; Feb. 20, "Imagination; or, the Creative Faculty," and Feb. 27, "Pictorial Poetry and Feeling." The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides. No tickets of admission are required.

In co-operation with the Cooper Union, the subjects and lectures will be: Feb. 2, 7:45 P. M., "This Great City," Dr. E. R. L. Gould; Feb. 9, "The City's Housekeeping," Arthur W. Milbury; Feb. 16, "The City's Traffic," R. R. Bowker; Feb. 23, "The City's Purse." The lectures will be in the big hall of the Union. No tickets will be required, but the doors will be closed at 8 P. M.

C. E. Pellew of Columbia University will deliver the course at the American Museum of Natural History. They will be on Saturday evenings, at the Museum, and tickets will be furnished free on application to the Secretary of Columbia University. The subject will be "Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages."

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

The First One Will Meet in Washington Feb. 17.

The first National Congress of Mothers will meet in Washington Feb. 17 for a session of three days. The meeting will be conducted by mothers, and attended by mothers from all parts of the country, and will result, it is hoped, in the general establishment of mothers' clubs throughout the land.

The object of the Congress is to consider questions bearing upon the better and broader spiritual and physical, as well as mental, training of the young, such as the value of kindergarten work and the extension of its principles to more advanced studies, a love of humanity and of country, the physical and mental evils resulting from some of the present methods of our schools, and the advantages to follow from a closer relation between the influence of the home and that of institutions of learning. Of special importance will be the subject of the means of developing in children characteristics which will elevate and ennoble them, and thus assist in overcoming the conditions which now prompt crime, and make necessary the maintenance of jails, workhouses, and reformatories.

These matters will be presented to the congress by men and women well known in such work. Arrangements have been made by the Washington committee to have Mrs. Cleveland receive the delegates at the White House on the afternoon of Feb. 17.

Masons Honor Charles B. Thurston.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of the State of New Jersey at Trenton on Thursday evening, Past Master Charles B. Thurston, one of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was presented with a valuable jewel in the form of the Masonic emblem, set with a pure white three-carat diamond, surrounded by emeralds and pearls. In presenting this token, Past Grand Master Congdon stated that it was a token of admiration, esteem, and brotherly regard from fellow-members of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Jersey. It bore the date of Jan. 27, 1897.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is said in prominent military circles that it is likely that Gov. Black will shortly appoint a board of officers to recommend a plan of reorganization for the National Guard. In connection with this reorganization, and the appointment of a Major General incident thereto, it would seem to the best interests of the service that there should be no salary attached to the new office. A salaried office, it is claimed, would tend to the introduction of military politics and endless wirepulling by parties interested from a pecuniary standpoint. As there are a number of eligible officers who would gladly take the position without pay, it is further argued that in view of this fact it would be a waste of public moneys to make the office a paid one. In regard to the selection of a Major General, officers hereabout are practically unanimous in favor of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. He is the senior brigade commander of the State and an officer of recognized standing and ability, who has no axe to grind, except that of having the affairs of the Guard conducted by proper military methods, and making the entire force the equal of the splendid brigade he has so successfully commanded for over ten years, which is acknowledged to be the model brigade of National Guard, either in or out of the United States. Gen. Fitzgerald served all through the war of the rebellion in important commands, and has been in the military service nearly forty years.

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It is hoped that the bill before the Senate, asking for an appropriation to send a representative organization of the National Guard to represent New York in the inaugural parade at Washington will be favorably considered. The State should be represented, and by its leading organization. This, of course, means the Seventh Regiment.

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Even if the appropriation above referred to is not forthcoming, it is said to be very positive that the famous "Gray Jackets" will leave this city the night of March 3, to take part in the inaugural parade in Washington. In this connection, it is also given out that the regiment will not be called upon to defray its own expenses, as arrangements will be made, it is further said, whereby a liberal amount will be available from some influential friends.

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The recent meeting of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, which is hereafter to be known as the Military Club of New York, was the largest the club ever held, and the resolution of the Governing Committee to change its name and widen its scope was adopted without debate. The new by-laws offered by the above committee were also adopted, with no change of importance, except reducing the limited distance from New York of non-resident members from thirty to fifteen miles. It will probably take thirty days, under decree of the Supreme Court, before the new organization can assume its new title. Meanwhile, the club will receive applications for membership, so as to be ready to elect new members without delay. The club already has a large number of applications for membership in hand, and upward of 100 have been received from Squadron A alone. These will be presented at once.

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The veterans of the Seventh Regiment will attend a memorial service in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The active members have been invited to unite with the veterans in the services.

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Company A, Seventh Regiment, may hold an election for First Sergeant, in place of Schasty, promoted First Lieutenant, next Friday night. There may be more than one candidate in the field. The handicap and team-of-three matches will be shot for on the armory range next Saturday night. Sergt. T. J. Conroy and Private W. N. Bavier have been detailed as executive officers during the match. In Company E the following civil officers and committees have been chosen for the ensuing year: Treasurer—Private Gleason; Secretary—Corp. Thornton. The committees are as follows: Recruiting—Lieut. Pressinger, Sergt. Bernard, and Corp. Hopkins; Finance—Capt. Rhoades and Privates McFaddin and Tenney; Armory—Quartermaster Sergt. Koch, Corp. De Mille, and Private Buckingham; Discipline—Lieut. Wilson, Sergt. Moore, and Privates Dean, Lyon, and Watson; Delinquencies—First Sergt. White, Sergt. Brown, and Corp. Smith; State of Company—Corps. Thornton and Klein and Privates Strauch, Tieman, Chrystie, and Kirby; Athletic—Privates Hull, Simonson, and Valladier; Uniform—Lieut. Wilson, Sergt. Dalzall, and Private Ward. The regiment will probably hold a review about the middle of February, and preparatory to this event the entire force will assemble for drill next Tuesday night. Col. Greene, Assistant Inspector General, is at present busy inspecting the drills of the regiment. He will have little fault to find.

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The Twelfth Regiment made a decidedly handsome showing during its review and parade last Thursday night in the armory. It was the first time Col. Butt commanded the Regiment, and he acquitted himself with high honors. Lieut. Crocker of Company K is spoken of as a possible candidate against Lieut. Banks of Company H for the vacant Captaincy in the latter company. Company D, Capt. Barnard, has decided to hold a reception in the armory Feb. 23.

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The scheme to employ convicts in State prisons to make uniforms for the National Guard is vigorously denounced by members thereof, and such a plan will meet with strong opposition. It is said that it would prove decidedly detrimental to the interest of the force to have uniforms made in State prisons, and would render recruiting almost impossible, it is thought.

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The veterans of the Twelfth Regiment have decided to hold their annual dinner in April next, in commemoration of the departure of the Twelfth to the war in 1861. To this end, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Charles E. Sprague, and Capt. William H. Schwalbe, have been appointed a committee to take charge of the dinner. The members of this committee have given such eminent satisfaction in former years, that the veterans intend to have them on the committee for life. The semi-centennial of the organization of the Twelfth, in 1847, which occurs this year, it is proposed to celebrate elaborately. If possible, it is desired to make arrangements with the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments to act jointly in the anniversary, as these regiments were organized the same year as the Twelfth, and their semi-centennial occurs at the same time. It is considered probable that the three regiments, together with their veteran organizations, may unite in a parade, first being reviewed by the Mayor of Brooklyn, where the Twelfth would meet its sister organizations, and afterward being reviewed in New York City by the Mayor and other prominent people. This review, it is advocated by some of the committee, should be followed by a march up Broadway and a dinner at the Waldorf, after which it is proposed that the three famous regiments give a brigade drill and review in Madison Square Garden, to be followed by a grand reception and ball.

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Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will review the Twenty-second Regiment on Friday evening, Feb. 19, and a reception will follow the military ceremonies. Company A has elected Private George E. Alexander Treasurer, in place of Stoddard, resigned. Privates J. J. McDonnell and R. W. Sceussler have ebeen warranted as Corporals. Company B has presented Sergt. J. Unger with a handsome fifteen-year long-service medal. First Sergt. H. W. Haight of the same company has been promoted to Battalion Sergeant Major.

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At the annual meeting of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, the following civil officers were re-elected and the following committees appointed for 1897: Quartermaster Sergt. J. H. Beatty, Secretary, for a thirteenth consecutive term, and Corp. E. E. Kragel, re-elected Treasurer. Committees: State of the Company—Lieut. Buck, Chairman; Sergt. Parks, Privates Schlessinger, G. Horton, Taussig, Levien, Greville, and Palmer. Room—Sergt. Schafer, Chairman; Privates Hendrick, Wilford, Foley, and Fogarty. Medals—Lieut. Buck, Chairman; Quartermaster Sergt. Beatty, and Private Fetzer. Rifle Practice—Sergt. Burns, Chairman; Corp. Sayles, Private Greville. Finance—Sergt. Jardine, Chairman; Privates Webb and Swainke. Recruiting—Sergt. Parks, Chairman; Privates Mulgrew, Weeks, and T. H. Horton. Athletics—Private Fogarty, Chairman; Privates Slator and McCarthy.

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The splendid new armory of the Ninth Regiment will be opened formally on Monday evening, Feb. 22. On this occasion the Mayor, Armory Board, and city officials, officers of the National Guard, and others, will be invited to witness a review and parade of the regiment. After this there will be a reception. It is worthy of note that the Ninth and the Fourteenth have the honor of being the only regiments now in the National Guard which enlisted for three years in the war of the rebellion and staid at the front during that period, never coming home to recruit. Recruits when needed were supplied to the ranks of these regiments at the front. Capt. W. W. Marks has been elected Treasurer of the regiment for the year, and Lieut. J. F. Hendrickson has been elected Secretary.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, will be reviewed next Tuesday evening by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and a reception will follow.

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An exhibition drill will be given by Troop C, Second Brigade, on Feb. 24, at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

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Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, will review the Twenty-third Regiment on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20.

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In Troop One, Sergt. Arthur W. Corning has been promoted to the First Sergeantcy, in place of Cleland, who has been honorably discharged. The squadron will hold a meeting in its armory to-morrow night to transact various business.

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Lieut. Anderson, Signal Officer of the First Naval Battalion, has been ordered to make a report upon the present condition of the battalion organizing in Brooklyn under the direction of Commander Church. This battalion needs some recruits to make up its full complement. The members who have thus far signed the roll are of the most desirable kind. There is no truth in some reports which have been circulated, that enlistments are limited to any particular class or clique. The Membership Committee naturally reserved the right of passing upon the qualifications of applicants, and insist that the applicant shall be a man who would be acceptable to the State. It is required that each division contain practical electricians, steam engineers, or in all, sixty-four practical mechanics. Former National Guardsmen are also welcome, and those are the class whose applications are most desired, but no discrimination is made against others, provided they meet the State requirements. The only expense a member is subject to will be the monthly dues of $1, and the expenditure of $5 for a canvas working suit, &c. An attractive feature of the service will be small boat service. The battalion will also eventually be asigned a vessel by the Navy Department. The command will be controlled by ex-navy officers, and interesting lectures will be given and various social features introduced at the proper time. Headquarter nights are Wednesdays, at the Hall of Records, State Hall, Brooklyn. Drills are now held in the armory of the Second Signal Corps, where visitors are always welcome.

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The differences among the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who have for many years been noted for their harmonious relations, will very likely be amicably settled. Drills by battalion have been ordered for Feb. 1, 2, 15, 16, and by the regiment on Feb. 11.

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The following members of the Seventy-first Regiment have been awarded the State medal for long and faithful service: Bandmaster F. I. Eben, for twenty-five years; Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs, Major Clinton H. Smith, and Color Bearer N. Bruford, for fifteen years; Capt. L. W. Francis, Color Bearer W. A. McGallaird, Musician F. Truener, Louis Schlette, H. Schiebel, and J. J. Joos, Jr., for ten years. The members of Company A have decided to hold a stag and camp fire on Feb. 20. Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, accompanied by his staff, has accepted a review of the Second Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, under Major Smith, for Tuesday evening, Feb. 9. The Todd Cup, which was offered to the company scoring the greatest number of points at the athletic games of the regiment held a few nights since, has been won by Company B, who scored 43 points. Company I was second, with 42 points. It is possible that the recent decision to abandon the project of the regiment's taking part in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington may be reconsidered, and there is said to be a strong likelihood that the regiment may attend.

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There is much satisfaction among the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and its friends that a site on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street for a new armory has at last been selected. The Sixty-ninth has been the worst off for quarters of any regiment in the city, more especially from a sanitary point of view. With the completion of this armory, and the armory for the First Battery, every organization in the First Brigade will be provided with proper quarters.

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The first complimentary stag given by the Sixty-ninth Regiment was most successfully carried out in every detail, and reflects great credit on its projectors. Quite a number of officers from outside regiments were present, and the programme of talented artists, who appeared in boxing bouts, dancing, singing, &c., gave any amount of good healthy amusement. The audience was a large and intelligent one. A change has been made in the dates fixed for the inspection of company drills, and Assistant Inspector General Greene will be present to inspect the companies as follows: Company I, Feb. 23; D, Feb. 24; A, Feb. 25; K, Feb. 26; C, March 1; E, March 2; G, March 3, and B, March 4. Company C will shortly hold an election for Second Lieutenant, the candidate who was recently elected having failed to qualify.

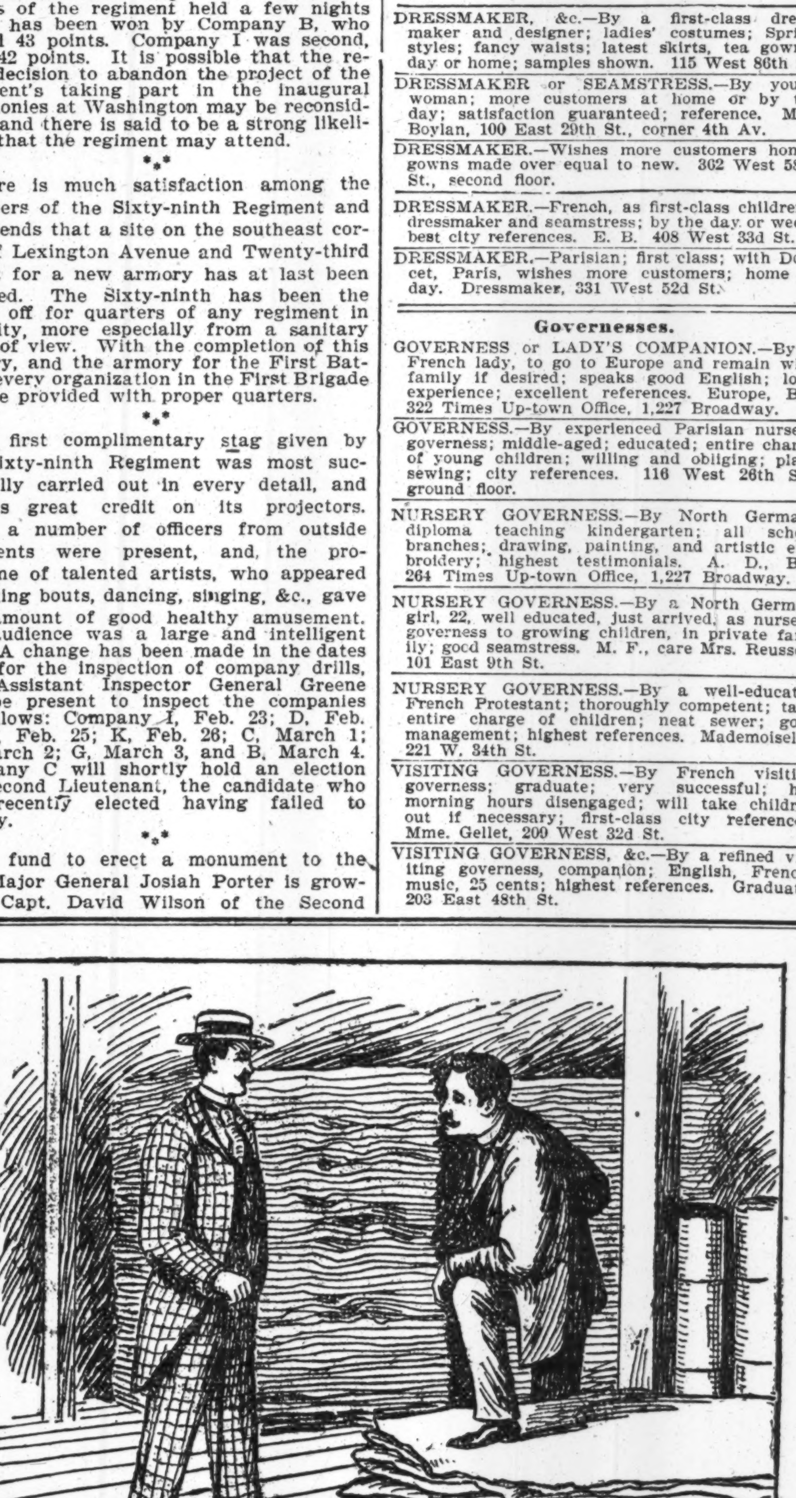
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The fund to erect a monument to the late Major General Josiah Porter is growing. Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, Secretary of the Committee in Charge, up to date reports the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$1,020
Thirty-fourth Separate Company	75
Eighteenth Separate Company	50
Company A, Seventh Regiment	25
Rev. W. N. Dunnell, 22d Reg't	25
"A Friend" (through Dr. Dunnell)	25
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Flagler	20
Total	$1,240

Miss Strout Secures a Position.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Miss Mary S. L. Strout of Cohoes has been appointed from the State civil service eligible list as an examiner in the State Regents' Department. The salary is $600.



A salesman in a hide and leather house in Denver, Col., in an interview, said: "I have used a great many boxes of

RIPANS TABULES

and I have received much benefit from them. Before I used them I was severely troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia and headache, and although I tried many different kinds of medicines I have not come across anything which gives the relief that Ripans Tabules do. As they say in their advertisement, I found that one gave relief. I now *use them right along* and do not let a chance slip to speak of their merits."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, do plain sewing, or parlormaid; assist with butler; city reference. Geppson, 201 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in dining room or with light washing; first-class city reference. 180 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman; willing and obliging; city or country; six years' reference. C. O., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and do sewing. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, 5 West 46th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By trustworthy German-American as experienced chambermaid and to assist with sewing or grown children; two years' city reference. 5 East 132d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; good city references. D. M., 251 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city reference. Call 296 Madison Av., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young French girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; personal references. D. M., 251 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young colored woman as chambermaid in boarding or furnished room house. 222 West 41st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best city personal reference. G. S., 990 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch woman; best references. C. C., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and give best references. S. B., 116 West 22d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one first-class cook; all branches; other first-class waitress; parlormaid; city reference; present employer seen. Farrell, 213 East 40th St.

COOK and VALET.—French; wants position; gentleman's place; family; good pastry cook; very sober; best reference; city or country; moderate wages. F., 335 West 58th St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up wishes to obtain a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; willing to assist with washing; city or country. 306 East 65th St.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches of fine cooking; permanent or by the day; can take entire charge with one or more kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young German woman; competent in all branches; $40; private family. 1,639 1st Av., top floor, right.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take charge; city reference. A. S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook in private family or private boardinghouse; best city references. V. G., 347 7th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent fitter and designer of dresses, waists, jackets, &c., offers some time at low prices, assuring shapely and stylish dressmaking; will remodel and alter; weeks or day; town or country. Address Best References, Madison Av., 42d St. Paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris; more customers; by the day, $2.50 at home; costumes from $8; evening waist, $3.50; skirts, $2; furs altered, dyed, and remade; stagework a specialty. Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a first-class dressmaker and designer; ladies' costumes; Spring styles; fancy waists; latest skirts, tea gowns; day or home; samples shown. 115 West 86th St.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; more customers at home or by the day; satisfaction guaranteed; reference. Miss Boylan, 100 East 29th St., corner 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more customers home; gowns made over equal to new. 302 West 58th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—French, as first-class children's dressmaker and seamstress; by the day or week; best city references. E. B. 408 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; first class; with Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers; home or day. Dressmaker, 331 West 52d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or LADY'S COMPANION.—By a French lady, to go to Europe and remain with family if desired; speaks good English; long experience; excellent references. Europe, Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced Parisian nursery governess; middle-aged; educated; entire charge of young children; willing and obliging; plain sewing; city references. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German; diploma teaching kindergarten; all school branches; drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. D., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German girl, 22, well educated, just arrived, as nursery governess to growing children, in private family; good seamstress. M. F., care Mrs. Reusser, 101 East 9th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French Protestant; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of children; neat sewer; good management; highest references. Mademoiselle, 221 W. 34th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; graduate; very successful; has morning hours disengaged; will take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Gellet, 209 West 32d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS, &c.—By a refined visiting governess, companion; English, French, music, 25 cents; highest references. Graduate, 203 East 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a well-educated, trustworthy French person as housekeeper or as useful companion; speaks and writes English and German fluently; thoroughly experienced in management of servants and purchasing; Paris and city references. Address "B. M.," 236 West 16th St., Dupont's bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two experienced girls, (sisters;) willing to do entire work of private family; personal reference; city or country. Call, Monday, 229 East 43d St., Conway's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—As general houseworker in a small family in flat; by an Englishwoman. E. S., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in small private family; city references. Call 258 West 47th St., one flight up.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; references. Call, two days, 853 7th Av.; Bush's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; just disengaged; highest city references. Mlle. J. M., care Mrs. Muller, 321 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress or dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in all her duties as maid; no objection to travel; city or country; best reference. Julie, Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID—German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., care Mrs. McAvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; in American family; best references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; experienced; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; good city references. O. R., 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent maid; speaks several languages and experienced traveler; good references. P. L. H., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Capable person; understands her duties; speaks, reads, writes French, German, and English fluently; best references. L., care Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; can dress hair; understands all a maid's duties; can give massage; city reference. 236 3d Av.

MAID or COMPANION.—By French maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker; city reference. E. V., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined young lady as maid and seamstress, or with children; handy with needle. Miss S., 904 8th Av.

MAID.—By French girl to young ladies or growing children; good seamstress. Hotel San Remo, Room 67, present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Irish girl; thorough laundress; first-class reference; city or country; wages, $25. M. T., 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class Swedish laundress wishes family washing at home; five years' first-class reference. Geppson, 201 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress to do gentlemen's washing; best work and reasonable. Hilt, 211 West 13th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in private family; best city references; wages, $25. Carlsverd, 632 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 534 5th Av.; call Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swiss as laundress; understands all kind of French laundry work; best city reference. A. W., 112 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Haley's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE and LADY'S MAID.—By young French Protestant girl as experienced nurse and lady's maid for young ladies; good seamstress; best city references. M. V., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German, (Hanoverian,) to children from three years on; teaches German; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly competent person to young or growing children; speaks best French and German; good sewer; best city references. H. F., 241 East 34th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as nurse; takes entire charge of a baby or infant; can furnish best reference from last employer. Call Monday, at 204 East 37th St.; ring Lee's bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to grown children; neat sewer; kind, and patient; can furnish best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl graduate of children's hospital as nurse; reference. Miss L. R. H., 1,667 3d Av.

CHILD'S NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman, to children from two years upward; excellent city reference; would go short distance in the country. 148 East 123d St., third bell west.

TRAINED NURSE.—Wishes invalid gentleman or lady; city or country; best reference. Trained Nurse, 985 8th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; perfect worker; has New York and Newport highest city reference; car fare paid; city or country. 302 West 32d St.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a neat, respectable young girl; willing and obliging; can furnish first-class references. Monday forenoon, 405 West 49th St., care Flynn.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; present employer can be seen. 52 Park Av.; call Monday and Tuesday.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By an excellent seamstress and maid; would assist with chamberwork; best private city reference. 149 East 50th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing. Address, by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very capable seamstress, able to remodel dresses, wishes work by the day; highly recommended. Duchene, 142 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; few more days in the week; good for children's clothes; good city reference. Mrs. Louis Tirado, 820 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after dressmaker in family; reference. C., Box 194, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; no objection to Washington; best references. L. L., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as first-class waitress in small private family; wages, $20. Call, two days, Remele, 440 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl in private family; city reference. 321 West 44th St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as waitress; will assist with chamberwork; city references. Call 210 East 38th St., Finn's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent waitress and chambermaid in private family; five years' reference. 420 West 18th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Frenchwoman; will do some washing at home; would like to be patronized by some private families; good references. Mme. Tiecke, 17 Greenwich Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT to INVALID.—By refined German-American young woman as attendant to invalid or elderly lady; will assist with chamberwork; two years' city reference. 5 East 132d St.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO CARE FOR GENTLEMAN'S family or help mother in care of home; good housekeeper and sewer; good reference. Mrs. Van, 90 Sands St., Brooklyn.

WHO WANTS A GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND Typewriter, one that is accurate, competent, thoroughly reliable, and trustworthy, and who can furnish best of references from last employer? H., Box 210 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, practical, experienced; willing to assist in office duties. Address Practical, 152 Sixth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By lady; three years' experience; salary moderate. Stenographer, 210 West 34th St.

VISITING TEACHER.—A lady suddenly obliged to leave city highly recommends her German visiting teacher; thoroughly competent; three foreign languages, English, music. Call, from 9 to 1, or address, Mrs. G., Hotel St. Andrew, Boulevard and 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss man; neat appearance; best city references. Coulter, 322 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss; seven years' personal reference from last place; is very good valet. E. R., 112 West 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class, honest, sober, neat, obliging, and reliable, in private family, or first-class boarding house; can attend furnace if required; city or country; best reference; moderate wages. L. Corly, Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families; leaving on account of family going abroad. Call or address at present employer's, 128 West 72d St., for three days.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a steady Frenchman; first-class butler; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; make all kinds of salads; first-class man for receptions and dinner parties; city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; good baker; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler or valet; good silver cleaner; best city reference. Couple, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, steady man; a good valet and silver cleaner; reference satisfactory. B. V., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—City or country; height, 5 feet 11 inches; best city references; wages, $40. I. I. K., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class French couple; understand their business; private family; also good valet. H. D., 131 West 35th St., top floor, back.

BUTLER and VALET.—Keep gentleman's apartment; is German and well up in his duties; first-class reference speaks English well. Butler, 201 East 14st St.

BUTLER.—First-class; North German; is an experienced man; age, 38; highly recommended; three years last employer; city reference. Butler, Box 10, 92 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—Just returned from Europe; good height and appearance; four years' city reference. Apply, for three days, H., 100 West 40th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—English couple; understand all duties; competent and obliging; last employer can be seen; city or country. English, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; personal references. Butler, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; smart appearance; best city reference; last employer can be seen. G. L., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—As butler; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Hudson, 211 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer; seen on Monday. 224 West 48th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef; in private family; with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FRENCH CHEF.—Understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable (accessible) metropolitan recommendations; skilful driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-round man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend to furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T. C., 74 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. Address T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman leaving city wishes to obtain situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend as first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 102 East 19th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horses, harness, &c.; competent, honest, and sober; good references. C. Strohm, 316 East 6th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; city or country; 15 years' personal city reference from best families. E. Clark, 130 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; good driver; honest, sober, willing; personally recommended. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; age, 30; first-class; steady, competent, and sober; best city references. Herzog, 538 6th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a first-class progressive worker; can do anything with all flowers, plants, fruits, vegetables, in lawns, greenhouses or farm without needless expense, and alter places to advantage; recommends annual flowers largely. Edmond Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—English; age, 26; competent and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent, reliable, sober, and obliging; best personal references. M., Box 342 Times, Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young German, recently landed, in private family. Miller, 61 East 4th St.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE BUTLER; FIRST-class reference; city or country; good worker. 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a steady, reliable young man, English; good references. R., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman wants to find place for trusted man; useful around house, small country place, or as janitor; highest references. D. B. H., 1,226 Boulevard.

Valets.

VALET.—By a Protestant; gentleman's wardrobe; able to care for bachelor, and board out; first-class references. B., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—To one or two gentlemen; to look after the wardrobe of gentlemen's chambers. Valet, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER—COOK.—By man and wife as waiter and cook, or do the work of a small family. Norwegian, Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITER, &c.—By a young colored man, position as waiter or fireman or useful man. Ed. Laudiford, 229 East 75th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, (37,) FACTORY manager and superintendent, desires to place himself with a manufacturing concern in or out of the city; nearly twenty years' experience in executive positions. Manager, Box 154 Times Office.

BOY, 15, GOOD APPEARANCE, FOR GENtleman's house, or doctor's office. Kennedy, 804 6th Av.

MARRIED MAN, PAINTER, WANTS WORK for landlord; boss or private. W. Shornemann, 611 Columbus Av.

WANTED—Position as law clerk; four years' experience; typewriter. E. B. L., 139 East 72d St.

WANTED—Situation by first-class butler just disengaged; good references. Address T. P., 554 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN HAVING EVENINGS FREE desires position as private secretary or other clerical work; business experience. B. O., Box 203 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN WITH SIX YEARS' EXPERIence as landscape architect would like position in that or some other line. Address X., Huntington, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, HONEST, OBLIGING, DESIRES position; private family or gentleman; city or country. E. S., 220 East 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COMPETENT FRENCH MAIDS, WAITRESSES, butlers, second men; in house immediately. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

LADIES WANTED.—Boston firm would like to communicate with refined ladies who would like to employ their leisure hours in highly respectable and profitable home work; only those having good homes and other means of support need answer. Address Etruscan Art Co., 26 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—In small private family, a waitress. Call on Monday, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.; bring satisfactory city references.

WANTED—A capable woman to cook and serve small company dinners; references. F. S., 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—A.—A.—WANTED—Men and women, young and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening; we pay $10 to $15 per week; no canvassing; any child can do the work; send address to-day; we send work at once. The Vail Art Co., Dept. 124, Vail, Pa.

MEN OF REPUTATION AND EXPERIENCE wanted to represent the largest and best-known interests in Greater New York; for full particulars call on Realty Trust, 60 and 62 Liberty St.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

FOR PURE MALT LIQUORS

HORTON BILL APPROVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

What Its Provisions Are and What Its Advocates Say of Its Necessity—Vigorously Opposed by the Brewing Interests.

Senator Brush, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health, has arranged a hearing before the committee for Wednesday afternoon on the various measures which have been introduced to provide for the manufacture of pure beer. The bill, introduced Jan. 15 in the Assembly by Mr. Horton of Wayne County, which has the indorsement of the State Board of Health, provides that the board shall appoint two Inspectors for each inspection district, one of whom shall be a duly licensed chemist, with salaries of $2,500 each, and with an allowance of $1,000 for traveling expenses. One of these Inspectors, in the presence of the other, at least once in each month, is to procure samples of "lager beer, imported beer, bock beer, ale, and porter," from every brewery or place of manufacture, sale, or storage in each of the inspection districts where the beverages are manufactured or offered for sale. The Inspectors are also required to keep an accurate list of the names of the brewers, manufacturers, and vendors of the beverages from which the samples are taken, and opposite each name must appear the number which is written or printed on the label, attached to the vessel containing the sample. The Inspector, who has been licensed as chemist, must make a test of the beer, which must be according to a fixed standard, which is contained in the bill, and specifies the specific gravity, water, alcohol, dextrine, sugar, glycerine, carbonic, lactic, and mineral acids and flavoring extracts. Any brewer who sells or offers for sale any of the prohibited beverages within six months from the date of brewing will do so in violation of the provisions of the article which prohibits the sale of adulterated foods.

The advocates of the bill say that such a measure is necessary for the public health. They assert that the brewers in the manufacture of beer are using deleterious substances such as salicyclic, boracic, and benzoic acids, bisulphites of sodium, vermuth, aloes, bitter extracts, chicory, and impure glucose. Furthermore, they charge that the brewers take the beer out of cellars after six months, before the process of fermentation has passed, and put the product on the market. The advocates of the bill also say that disorders of the digestive organs are increasing among beer drinkers in consequence of the deleterious substances used. They say that the new law is similar to measures now in operation in Bavaria and most States of Germany, where the process of beer is regulated by stringent tests of the finished process. Beer containing more than a certain percentage of acids and yeast, and in which the fermentation has not gone far enough, is condemned. Nothing of the sort is done in America, and yeast is left in an only partially fermented condition.

It is asserted that the maltsters and barley growers of the United States are in favor of any legislation in favor of a pure beer, because they say the brewers are not using sufficient barley and hops in their product.

The brewers, in opposing the new bill, say that it is impossible to fix a standard for the manufacture of beer, and that Germany has no such regular standard. Chemists of experience are agreed, they say, that it is utterly impossible to fix an absolute standard, because the processes of fermentation vary with every brew. They say no stop can be put to the adulteration of beer, because the brewing methods varied so extremely that the resulting beer, when analyzed, shows the same results as beer which has been brewed from malt only. They admit that Bavaria has stringent laws, but say that such measures are not in operation in the other States of the German Empire. The brewers are willing to assist the Board of Health in punishing any brewer who uses chemicals as a substitute for hops. They ask that the Government establish a National commission to ascertain what substances are used in the manufacture of beer and to designate such as are really harmful. Furthermore, medical experts should be consulted, they maintain, to determine whether the use of malt substitutes are injurious to health. They believe that such a scientific commission is necessary because the average legislator has no knowledge of the manufacture of beer. As to the use of impure glucose, they say that no such substance is sold by American manufacturers. Brewers would prefer not to add bicarbonate of soda to their finished product, since it entails upon them additional cost and labor, but they are compelled to do so because the modern beer drinker demands it.

Gallus Thomann, who was seen in reference to the new bill yesterday, said that if it became law it would result most disastrously and amount to a destruction of the brewing industry of the State, as beer drinkers could not be induced to drink beer lacking the qualities produced by some of the harmless substances used in the manufacture of beer. The law would be a failure because the public would obtain elsewhere precisely the kind of beer the manufacture of which would be prohibited in New York. Mr. Thomann denies the assertion that beer is brewed in this country inferior to that of Europe. A few years ago the German Government sent two brewing experts, Profs. Van Leer and Lindner, to this country, who, after examining our beer, agreed that America brewed the best beer and had the greatest mechanical appliances for the manufacture of beer. Mr. Thomann said that the Horton bill had been introduced at the instigation of Messrs. Scheele and Sullivan, who did not know the first principles of brewing.

HARVARD STUDENTS FINED.

They Were Found Guilty of Shooting in Cambridge.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Five Harvard College students were in court to-day at Cambridge, and two of them were fined $15 each for discharging firearms within the city limits.

Samuel L. Hall and Charles G. Ballington were those fined. The cases of Ralph Wilson, Charles Weiner, and Henry C. Dennison were continued until Feb. 3. Dennison explained to the Court that he had to go to New York, and the other two were late in court and explained that they were not awakened in time. Judge Almy said that this was no excuse, but as the Court had just risen, continued their cases, after administering a lecture on punctuality.

Funeral of S. D. Bonfils.

Funeral services were held on Friday afternoon in Trinity Congregational Church, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, over the body of Sereno D. Bonfils, who was well-known in the district north of the Harlem for his extensive charities and active interest in religious work. Mr. Bonfils, who was sixty-six years of age, died suddenly Wednesday of heart disease at the residence of Richard Hillman, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where he resided temporarily. A widow and two sons survive him. Mr. Bonfils was a member of the firm of Bonfils, Collamore & Co., china and glass importers of this city, until about two years ago, when he retired, and the business was continued under the name of Davis, Collamore & Co. He was largely instrumental in building the Tremont Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Washington Avenue. Later he gave $10,000 to Trinity Congregational Church.

Receiver for a Loan Association.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—Capt. A. Y. Burrows has been named receiver for the Citizens' Building and Loan Association. The only building and loan association in this city now which is not in the hands of a receiver is the People's, and it is not purely a building and loan association, but does a banking business, with the building and loan business as a side issue.

THEFT OF VALUABLE PAPERS.

Capt. George Shaw of Chicago Suffers a Serious Loss.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Papers comprising legal documents worth $100,000, in the custody of George Shaw, who for many years was Captain in the United States Navy, were stolen this morning at the rooming house of Mrs. J. Orth, 1,343 Michigan Avenue.

Capt. Shaw, to whose possession the valuable papers were intrusted, caused the issue of search warrants for the Michigan Avenue house and other places where he suspected the papers might be hidden. Capt. Shaw refused positively to disclose the nature of the contents of the papers, but admitted they were of great value to him.

"Some of the papers are involved in a damage suit for nearly $100,000, and I value them at that amount. There were also other papers of the greatest importance in the satchel, of which I am not at liberty to speak, and I would not take any amount of money for the outfit. I was to have gone to Washington next Monday, but without the papers my trip would be worthless."

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 11 WEST.—Lenox—Elegantly furnished suite, second floor; private bath; southern exposure; parlor, dining.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OCCUPYING OWN home, finely furnished, on West 152d St., will board refined American couple; no other boarders or children; best of food and service; terms, $25 weekly. Address A., 458 West 152d St.

REFINED AMERICAN FAMILY OFFER large room, private bath, liberal table, for gentleman and wife. 63d St., near Madison Av.; references. A. M., 1,242 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board, with one or two rooms, in private family for couple with one well-behaved child; west side, between 60th and 90th Sts.; state terms. A. B., Box 201 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D AV., 1,881, CORNER 97TH ST.—Furnished room and board in boarding house.

75 WEST 46TH ST.—Private house; floor partly furnished; also rooms; parlor suitable for physician; reasonable; highest reference.

203 WEST 46TH ST.—Elegant furnished rooms, light; also back parlor; private house; near Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, OVERLOOKING STUYvesant Park, with heat and light, without board, in private family; one or two gentlemen; best of references required. B. O., Box 203 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

35 WEST 38TH ST.—Large unfurnished front room; good closet; running water; on bath room floor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY CONNECTED OR are thrown in contact with a large number of friends or fellow employes you can in a strictly legitimate and honorable manner, without interfering with your regular employment, add handsomely to your income; write for full particulars. Post Office Box 2,678, New York.

PLOT CONTAINING NEARLY 5 LOTS, NEAR 175th St., Jerome Av., for $2,000; 1-3 cash; no money required down if buyer intends to build; parties met with carriage by appointment, and driven to lots; commission to brokers. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER. AT
The American Horse Exchange,
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST., NEW YORK,
Under the management of
W. D. GRAND,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
COMMENCING AT 1:45 P. M. AND CONTINUING AT NIGHT AT 7:45 O'CLOCK,
ONE HUNDRED
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED REGISTERED HACKNEYS, STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, AND FILLIES,
the property of
THE SHELBURNE FARMS, VT.,
DR. W. SEWARD WEBB, PROPRIETOR.
Among them
THE CHAMPION HACKNEY STALLION
MATCHLESS OF LONDESBORO
and
SIXTY OR HIS GET, ALL FULL REGISTERED HACKNEYS,
including
ELEVEN PROMISING YOUNG STALLIONS,
from one to four years old.
TWELVE IMPORTED HACKNEY MARES,
including
THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND PRIZE WINNERS LADY ALICE, DANISH GIRL, SWEDISH GIRL, DAGMAR, NITRATE, GAY LADY, &c.
Also
MAGNIFICENTLY BRED THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD MARES AND GELDINGS BROKEN TO ALL HARNESS.
HALF BRED HACKNEY HARNESS HORSES
by
MATCHLESS OF LONDESBORO,
out of
HAMBLETONIAN-MORGAN MARES, THOROUGHLY BROKEN AND READY FOR USE,
together with
TWENTY HIGH CLASS MAINE TROTTING BRED COACH HORSES,
which have been used in
DR. WEBB'S PRIVATE STABLE.
ALL THE STOCK WILL ARRIVE AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE TO-DAY, AND BE ON EXHIBITION TO-MORROW AND TUESDAY.
Also
On Tuesday Night at 8 o'Clock,
by Electric Light.
CATALOGUES can be obtained at the office of W. D. GRAND,
American Horse Exchange, B'way & 50th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(AMERICAN PLAN.)
Perfect in all its appointments; electric light, steam, open plumbing, elevators; apartments arranged in suites, with private halls.
Families will find our apartments specially adapted for their convenience and comfort at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Handsomely furnished apartments, three to six rooms, with bath, $100 to $150 per month.
Board, adults, $10; children, $8 per week.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine, service, and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests.
Rooms $1 per day and upward.
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WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels apply to Fred H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Ufton Court, Camden, S. C.
Leland's Hotel Hanover, Philadelphia.
Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.
Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.
Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla.
The Seminole, Winter Park, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
Hotel Belleview, Belleair, Fla.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla.
The New St. Charles, New Orleans, La.
Hotel Indian River, Rockledge, Fla.
Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.
Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, Asheville, N. C.
Hotel St. Elmo, Green Cove Springs, Fla.
Ponce De Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Ormond, Ormond, Fla.
The Royal Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla.
Palm Beach Inn, Palm Beach, Fla.
The Royal Palm, Miami, Fla.
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AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.
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The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
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Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

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Applications for degrees to be conferred at the twenty-third commencement exercises in June next will be received until March 1.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At 4 P. M., special praise service, Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah."

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—SERVICES will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the hall, No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.; preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Jan. 31, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"The Place of Woman in the Sphere of Religion." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday, Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "Rights and Wrongs of Rich and Poor." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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Per Clyde Line new steamship Comanche,
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3 days' trip. 1st Class. All expenses included.
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Next party leaves New York Feb. 17. For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
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from 1 to 25 actual horse-power,
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Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.
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Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to downtown office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

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GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand; at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Rio Janeiro direct, also Santos and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Buffon, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 11 AM for Port au Prince, San Domingo, and Mayagues, per steamship F. de Lesseps, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per F. de Lesseps";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §30 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
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offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
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EGYPT and HOLY LAND
Ascent of the NILE by Tourist Steamer.
Departures of COOK'S Select Parties
from New York, Feb. 13, March 6.
For FLORIDA next
conducted parties leave New York Feb. 5 and 9.
For JAPAN and CHINA next
conducted party from San Francisco March 4.
Conducted parties and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.
Write for programme. All particulars free.
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261 & 1225 Broadway, New York.
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332 Washington St., Boston.
Established Over Half a Century.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC ....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu........March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU......................March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8. MIOWERA, March 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack......Tuesday, Feb. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack......Friday, Feb. 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack......Saturday, Feb. 6
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack......Tuesday, Feb. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
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MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N. Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A. M. | Columbia, May 13, 7 A. M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL......Feb. 24
NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS......Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | West'land, Feb. 17, noon
Kens'gton, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe......Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLAND STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M. week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.; 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:43 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlar Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3.30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M., daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Unusual Advantages

are now being offered by us as a result of important price reductions made on many lines since completion of stock taking.

These reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Couches, Fancy Chairs, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

MANAGER ROSENAU TELLS OF PRESENT NEED OF FUNDS.

Requests for Relief Greater Than Usual and Chances to Offer Work Less—Some Facts About Immigration, with Interesting Figures.

The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York was founded twenty-two years ago, and from a very small beginning has developed into an institution as far-reaching, comprehensive, and effective as any kindred organization in the land.

The United Hebrew Charities is controlled by a Board of Trustees, composed as follows: Henry Rice, President; Henry S. Allen and Isaiah Josephi, Vice Presidents; Henry Goldman, Treasurer; Isaac S. Isaacs, Secretary; Sigmund J. Bach, Jules S. Bache, Abraham Bernhard, Nathan Bijur, Mrs. F. A. Cohen, Mrs. William Einstein, Marks Fishel, Bernard Gordon, M. D., Isidor S. Korn, Samuel D. Levy, Alfred Meyer, M. D., Harry H. Meyer, Moses Newborg, Sigmund Rosenwald, Mrs. Morris E. Schrier, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, David Untermeyer, and Joseph Yeska. The Executive Staff is composed of the following: Manager—Nathaniel S. Rosenau; Register—Miss Lillie H. Boedicker; Superintendent of Employment Bureau—Charles S. Hirsch; Free Legal Counsel—Samuel D. Levy.

The affairs of the charities are administered by standing committees representing the various departments—executive, finance and property, membership and contributions, direct relief, medical and maternity relief, supplies, industrial school, employment, co-operation, and legal counsel. The executive office is at 128 Second Avenue.

Co-operative Societies.

Some thirty co-operative societies, with headquarters in all parts of the city, work in unison with the parent organization. They distribute about $40,000 annually for relief, a portion of the funds being supplied by the head institution. Many of them are sewing societies, and make garments for the indigent, while others are devoted to the general welfare and relief of the dependent poor in the immediate district in which they are located. There is also a medical staff, headed by the Medical Director, Dr. Alfred Meyer. The city is divided into seven districts, with nineteen regular physicians. In addition there are three specialists.

The work of the charities covers the entire range of human life, beginning with the work of the Ladies' Lying-in Relief Society and ending with the Free Burial Fund Society. The two societies named, together with the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Hebrew Relief Society, and the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, form the constituent societies.

"In order to understand the workings of the charities and its pressing needs," said Manager Rosenau, "it will be necessary to go back a few years in order to make some comparisons. The situation now is almost as it was during the Winter of '93-'94, at the time of the panic, only it is worse. That year $227,000 was expended, but the distress was very general, though not deep in individual cases. There were a great many then who had some little money, and who required only a small amount of relief, but this Winter the distress is more accentuated. What little savings these people had have been consumed through the continued depression in business.

Business Revival Needed.

"A large part of those requiring relief are needle-workers, and those branches of manufacturing which call for their services have been very dull for three years, while there is now no prospect of any activity in those lines until next May. It is even doubtful if there will be much work then, unless there is a general revival of business throughout the country

"This year our relief list has been increased in a manner no one could have foreseen. There were large numbers of widows, deserted wives, and single women who used to make a living, however scant, by serving as chorewomen at the homes of the garment-makers. Now that there is no occupation for the needle-workers, they do their own chores, leaving the chorewomen idle, and forcing them to apply to us for relief. In many instances the relief we give would not be sufficient to maintain them, but the poor are generous to the poor and help one another more than the public is aware of.

"It was our practice formerly to give sums of money ranging from $25 to $100 to establish deserving individuals in a business or occupation of some kind, and thus decrease the drain to that extent. Fully 10 per cent. of those thus assisted prospered, and never called for relief again, but that excellent plan had to be abandoned this year because the cry for bread must be answered first.

"Every case is investigated as a matter of form, but every hour in the day there are applicants in this room upon whose faces starvation is written so plainly that no further credentials are needed. During 1893-4, as a result of the Russian persecutions, the immigration was immense. During the months of October, November, December, and January of that Winter we expended $68,050 for relief only. For the corresponding months in 1895-6 the amount was $39,803, and for 1896-7 it is $38,272. For 1895-6 there was a total of 34,294 applications for some form of assistance. Of these 6,858 were requests from individuals who had never before applied, they alone representing 25,875 souls. The number of this class of applicants this year is full one-third greater, owing to the hard times, as explained.

The de Hirsch Fund.

"But we have no additional funds with which to meet these demands, and the per capita allowance will be more meagre than ever before, just at a time when it should be greater. There seems to be an impression abroad that the $18,000 we receive annually from the Baron de Hirsch fund ought to decrease our burden by that amount. This money can be used only for one specific purpose—to assist the Russians newly landed, and for two years from the time of their arrival. After they have been here two years they can receive no further benefit from this fund, nor can any one profit by it who is not a Russian immigrant. The newly-arrived Russian does not, as a rule, require assistance, it is only after he has been here for a number of years that he applies for relief, and then the Hirsch fund is not available.

"The character of the immigration has changed entirely since 1894. The majority of those that come over now have been sent for by friends or relatives, and are cared for by them, while many families of the earlier emigrants are now arriving, and are, of course, no charge upon us. The emigration in 1894-5 was 23,802; in 1895-6 20,302. This Winter the influx has decreased very materially. The immigration of 1891-2—the year of the persecution—brought into the city a large percentage of casual labor. This class suffered most from the depression, and is now dependent upon our relief. Out of the emigrants of 1895-6, 17,884 remained in this city. Of this number 5,000 to 6,000 were adult males. This represents the entire addition to the list of wage earners, scarcely a drop in the bucket.

"In three years the United Hebrew Charities has distributed close upon $600,000, and this vast sum, with the exception of $27,300, was contributed by the Hebrews of New York City.

Work of Finding Employment.

"In 1895-6 employment was found for 6,318 people, out of 8,092 applicants. This season, thus far, we have not been able to place more than 50 per cent. Heretofore we could find work for these people at their trades, but latterly we have had to place them at anything we could find for them, and many earn scarcely enough to purchase the barest necessaries of life. Others make what they can, and we help them along from our relief fund.

"What is needed now is prompt public action. First and foremost is employment. Wherever work is found for an adult male a whole family is relieved and our burden lightened by that amount. It does not matter what class of work is furnished, anything to relieve distress will do. We have hundreds of people willing to accept any employment that will put bread into the mouths of their starving families and purge them the stigma of beggary.

Again, we need regular annual subscribers. At present there are 1,200 whose annual subscriptions range from $5 to $1,000. There ought to be 10,000 subscribers, at $10 each, annually, and there is no reason why, in our immense city, there should not be. If the charities had $100,000 assured annually through subscriptions, the work of relief could be carried on as it should be. This amount would, of course, be greatly augmented by donations of money and supplies, but it would form a basis for calculation and be an assured factor in counting upon the work of the coming year.

Money is required immediately to provide shelter, food, fuel, and clothing for these suffering people, until employment of some sort can be found for them. Their need is urgent, our requirements are great. This is the first time a public appeal has been made for assistance, and it is hoped that a prompt and hearty response will follow. It should be remembered that the applicants for charity this year are not new-comers Most of them, who have been here since 1892, are the idle garment workers, and many of them are American-born citizens. The coming of prosperity will place these people beyond actual want, but just now there is dire distress among them, and the immediate assistance of the public is of paramount necessity."

STUDY IS TOO SEVERE.

Brooklyn Homeopathic Medical Society Protests Against Curriculum of Girls' High School.

When the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County met in executive session two weeks ago it adopted resolutions demanding a considerable modification of the course of study at the Girls' High School on the ground that the present requirements are seriously injurious to the health of many pupils. The resolutions will be presented to the Board of Education at its regular meeting next Tuesday.

Among other things they say:

"Of recent years the tendency in colleges and high schools has been to advance the grade of scholarship without much regard to the physical well being of the student. We wish to subscribe to the wholesome doctrine of a sound mind in a sound body and to enter an emphatic protest against the popular demand for extreme cultivation of the mental powers.

"To suffer a physical or mental collapse is a calamity. It means years of misery, with unstable nerve centres, hysterical conditions, and general prostration for the victim, with undermined vitality, and wasted strength for the Nation. While the forcing process may result in developing some geniuses, it inevitably produces unbalanced characters and insane temperaments, who become nuisances to friends and burdens to society.

"We consider the curriculum of the Girls' High School and upper grammar grades too severe and exacting. The individual members of the committee have recently had under treatment many cases of nervous prostration among the attendants of the high school, which have been the direct result of faithful application to the required course of study, and the oculists have had their attention particularly directed to many cases from this school where the pupils are compelled to wear glasses, perhaps for life, because of the strain put upon the eyes and nervous system by the pressure of the courses of study.

"Some parents hesitate to send their children to the public school on account of the rigorous requirements, and it is not uncommon to hear the remark, 'the public schools are all right if a child can endure the strain.'"

Superintendent of Public Instruction W. H. Maxwell and Calvin Patterson, Principal of the Girls' High School, yesterday declined to discuss the subject until after the Board of Education had considered it.

Refused to Pay for His Coffins.

Peter B. Rogers, a wealthy retired business man, who lives alone with his wife in a big house at 202 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, went to Jacob Morgenthaler, a lumber dealer at 284 Schermerhorn Street, and said he wanted two coffins built to a certain plan. He selected the wood for the purpose, and watched the workmen shape the caskets. They were for himself and his wife, he said, and he wanted them to fit. The coffins were made and delivered. A bill for $40 accompanied them. Mr. Rogers complained that the price was excessive, and offered $25 for a receipt in full. Mr. Morgenthaler refused to accept the reduction, and began suit. The case will be called for trial to-morrow before Justice Neu. Both parties declare that they will gain their point, if they have to take the matter to the County and Supreme Courts.

B. Altman & Co.

On TUESDAY, Feb'y 2,

Ladies' Cloth Costumes

TAILOR MADE

newly made up in heliotrope, military blue, Russia green, silver gray, purple, claret red, Havana brown and black, tight-fitting waists, trimmed with Brandenburg braid, entirely lined with taffeta silk and altered without charge.

$28.50

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

B. Altman & Co.

Novelties in Colored Dress Goods.

Lizard Grenadine, Mohair Ombre, Glace Checks, Bourette-Bareges, Delaines, &c.

To-morrow, Monday (rear of Rotunda)

SPRING WEIGHT FRENCH LADIES' CLOTH,
in all the new shades
50 inches wide,

at the special price of 78c. yard

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR GOODS SOLD TO HIS WIFE.—The wife of Robert Ruebsamen, in 1893, while she was living with her husband, purchased goods from John Hatjen, the bill for which was rendered in June, 1895, and was paid by Ruebsamen, although his wife had been residing apart from him for more than a year. The separation was apparently because of her unjustifiable refusal to live with him. In the latter part of 1895 Mrs. Ruebsamen contracted another bill for clothing, which the husband refused to pay, and Hatjen recovered judgment in a district court against him for the amount.

The Appellate Term yesterday affirmed the judgment, the opinion being by Justice Bischoff, holding: "If based merely upon the husband's duty to provide his wife with necessaries, and the consequent right of a third person, furnishing such necessaries because of need arising from the husband's failure of that duty, to charge him for the goods furnished, recovery in this case could not be compelled, since the evidence shows that the plaintiff was quite prepared to support his wife, and would have done so but for her wrongful refusal to live with him. But we find in the record evidence, not contrary to the preponderance, upon which the defendant's liability was properly based, the matter depending upon the inference of agency in the wife sufficient to have justified the plaintiff in furnishing these goods, the value of which is admitted, upon the defendant's credit."

Justice Bischoff holds that the defendant having paid a bill in June, while his wife resided apart from him, without dispute, and without notice to the plaintiff that his wife was not still authorized to charge him, he had a right to rely upon the continuance of the agency. "The presumption of agency arising from the relation of husband and wife is rebutted by the fact of separation, and where thus rebutted a claim against the husband based solely upon the presumption must needs fail. The plaintiff's claim, however, does not depend for support upon an implied agency founded upon the fact that domestic relations were maintained, but upon an express agency, inferred from circumstances, which was not affected by the separation of husband and wife, in the absence of notice that the separation imported a revocation of the agency."

***

DECEIT AND CONVERSION.—An order for the arrest of William B. Fenn was obtained by Charles H. Boyer and others, in their suit against him in the City Court, upon evidence showing that he represented to them that he owned a lease of the premises 104 and 106 West Thirty-fourth Street, which had over five years to run, at $4,200 a year; that the lease was worth $10,000 in excess of the rent, and that he was about to organize a corporation for the purpose of opening a restaurant there. On these representations, which were false, and known to defendant to be false, and were made with intent to deceive plaintiffs, they were induced to give their note for $500 for stock in the concern, the note not to be negotiated until the stock was actually delivered, and that Fenn, in violation of the agreement, negotiated and thereby wrongfully converted the note.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has upheld the refusal of the City Court to vacate the order of arrest. Justice McAdam, giving the opinion, says the defendant must be held to have contemplated the natural consequences of his acts, and from these a fraudulent intent may be inferred, because inconsistent with business dealings or common sense. One contention of defendant was that the action was not maintainable, because the note was given for capital stock, which must be made in cash, but the Court holds the note was not given on the original subscription, but was to be availed of only on delivery of stock to the plaintiffs.

"The case made out by plaintiff," says Justice McAdam, "called for some substantial explanation from the defendant, and if he had any to offer, he should have moved upon affidavits, instead of conceding, as he did, for the present purpose, the truth of the allegations made by plaintiffs."

***

RESTRICTIVE COVENANT.—Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given judgment in favor of Alexander Walker in his suif against Henry T. McNulty to enforce a covenant in a deed to defendant's grantor, not to erect or permit, before April, 1912, on any part of the premises, any building of any kind except private dwellings for the use of one family only. The Court holds that such a covenant may not be evaded by originally building a private dwelling, for the use of only one family, and afterward altering it for use and occupancy by two families.

***

BY-LAWS OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—A judgment given for the defendant in a district court in a suit by Olivia Grafstrom against Frost Council, No. 21, Order of Chosen Friends, for sick benefits, has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion given by Justice Bischoff. The defendant, conceding the plaintiff's membership and good standing, resisted liability for the sick benefit in question upon an alleged amendment of its by-laws. The court holds, among other things, that the right reserved by a benefit society in its contract with the members, to enact by-laws or amendments to by-laws intends only a right to make reasonable changes in the contract expressed by the by-laws, and therefore it was held that a by-law which sought to defeat a member's right to benefits by making a past act of the member's, not important at the time, a breach of a condition to such right, to be inoperative because unreasonable.

***

JOINDER OF SEPARATE COUNTS IN SAME INDICTMENT.—The Court of Appeals, in recently affirming the conviction of Harry Wilson, in the Court of Sessions, while holding that on his appeal the defendant was entitled to the benefit of the objections he took on a demurrer to the indictment, notwithstanding those objections were not raised on the trial, decided, Judges Bartlett and Martin dissenting, that the indictment was valid, although there were separate counts charging him with burglary, larceny, and with receiving stolen goods, as each count related to the same transaction. The court held further that the rules and procedure which existed previous to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure should not be deemed to have been changed by them unless their language compels the court so to hold.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow the following

Special Values in Ladies' Wrappers

Of Challies and Cashmeres, at $4.85, $6.75, $8.90

Regular value, $6.50 to $14.00

Of India Silks, at $8.75
Regular value, $12.50

Of Cashmeres, at $10.75
Regular value, $14.75

Also the remainder of their Imported Tea Gowns at Extraordinarily Low Prices

West 23d St.

Arnold Constable & Co

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

Veilings, Nets, Chiffons, Trimming Laces.

Embroidered Cotton Fabrics,
for Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Embroid'd and Openwork Novelties,
Specially designed for Children's Dresses.

Embroidered All Overs,
Bands, Edgings & Insertings to match.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

GLOVES.

Broadway & 19th st.

THE NEW CHARTER TANGLE.

Probability That a Draft Will Be Sent to Albany To-morrow.

It is not at all improbable that the rough draft of the Greater New York charter will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. The Albany dispatch in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, calling attention to the legislative tangle in reference to the matter, has been discussed by some of the Greater New York Commissioners, and the result is the suggestion that, in order to avoid any chance of involving the validity of the charter at the outset, a draft of the charter be presented to the Legislature to-morrow. The law requires that the commission should report the charter on or before Feb. 1, 1897.

There was no meeting of the commission yesterday, and this prevented immediate action being taken upon the matter, but Gen. Tracy and Gorge M. Pinney, Jr., Chairman and Secretary of the commission, were examining the question, and measures are certain to be taken to prevent any jeopardy to the charter. The Greater New York Commission may be called together early enough to-morrow to take whatever action may be considered necessary. If the charter is presented to-morrow night, it can very easily be referred back to the commission for correction or revision, and thus the commission can secure the necessary time in which to complete its work and its report.

There was another meeting yesterday in Deputy Chief Cortright's office of representatives of the Brooklyn police and the Committee of the New York police, who organized Friday to devise means to protect their interests, as they may be affected by the Greater New York charter. Commissioner Parker was present at the session. The most important matter discussed was the provision of the proposed charter, giving the Police Board, with the Mayor's approval, power to reduce officers in rank.

The provision in question gives the board the power to reduce the Chief, Deputy Chief, Inspectors, and Captains. All the officers of these ranks protest against the measure, and they claim it would be unconstitutional to cut down the pension they would be entitled to in their respective grades. A committee, consisting of Deputy Superintendent Mackellar of Brooklyn, Acting Inspectors Brooks and Thompson of this city, Sergt. Tims of New York, Sergt. Gaunst of Brooklyn, and Patrolman O'Keefe of Brooklyn, was appointed to draft a memorial to be presented to the Greater New York Commission and the Legislature, setting forth their claims.

Dissatisfied with Their Colonel.

The members of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Jersey City, are divided over the action of Col. Hugh H. Abernethy, who had printed and distributed fifty tickets to the recent review in the armory, in addition to the fifty assigned to him by the Amusement Committee. Col. Abernethy said yesterday that he had a right to issue as many tickets as he pleased, and the extra ones were given to city officials who had not been remembered. The Amusement Committee, it is said, will resign at the next regimental meeting.

The worst coughs generally yield to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few estimable physicians indorse it as their best prescription.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Special Values in Tailor-made Costumes

made of cheviot-finished Serges.

Costumes with fly front Reefer, lined throughout with extra fine silks... 22.75

Costumes with English tight-fitting waist, trimmed with Brandenburg braid, lined throughout with Taffeta Silk..... 26.75

ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Imported Wash Fabrics.

Foreign Wash Goods are now prominently to the front. The new weaves, artistic designs and colorings never before attempted in cotton and linen goods, richly deserve the popularity accorded them.

For the present, we have devoted the best portion of our Dress Goods section to the display of these goods, where our patrons will have ample opportunity to judge of their merits. All the latest weaves are here, including

Dotted and Embroidered Swiss.
Silk-and-Linon Batiste.
All-over Embroidered Linon Batiste.
Printed silk-and-wool Edelweiss.
Printed Lace-striped Nainsook.
Silk-striped, checked and Brocade Etamines.
French Organdies, Lawns and Lappets.
Irish Dimities and Scotch Zephyrs.

TWO SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

250 pieces Fancy Linon Batiste at 25c. yard.

175 pieces Silk-striped fancy weave Linon Batiste at 39c. yard.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

MRS. MORRIS'S DREAM.

It Makes Her Suspicious Concerning a Sister's Death.

Mrs. Matthew Morris, who lives at 398 Hudson Street, thinks there is something strange about the death of her sister, who died in Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa, several months ago. The suspicion that something is wrong was inspired by a vision that Mrs. Morris had, foreshadowing her sister's death, and it has been increased by the news she has lately received from Cape Colony, that her sister left her fortune of $100,000 to a niece, and not a cent to her.

Many years ago Mrs. Morris's sister went out to Port Elizabeth, where she married Thomas Blair. Mr. Blair was quite wealthy, and when he died, some months ago, he left his widow in very comfortable circumstances.

In Mrs. Morris's dream, or vision, she seemed to see her sister dying. It troubled her, and she told her nieces, who live here. They advised her not to be foolish.

A month or two after this, however, one of Mrs. Morris's relatives came to New York from Port Elizabeth, and told of Mrs. Blair's death on the night of Mrs. Morris's vision, and the fact that all of Mrs. Blair's money had been left to a niece. Mrs. Morris at once set about preparing for a trip to South Africa. She expects to sail for Port Elizabeth as soon as possible, in order to ascertain the facts about her sister's death and to have the will investigated.

A Baby Show Wednesday.

The Baby Show at the Gramercy Lyceum, the untimely end of which occurred Friday morning, left some of the mothers in an unfortunate position. The large prizes offered had led some to spend more money in preparing their babies for exhibition than they could afford. The sudden withdrawal of the manager defeated every chance for any return. Knowing this, a committee of the mothers was formed to help their poorer sisters, and they will reopen the exhibition next Wednesday afternoon and evening. The owners of the Lyceum will give the use of the hall free of charge. All money taken in will be divided among the exhibitors. Every mother whose baby was entered in the contest before is eligible for a share. Mrs. C. W. Thielmann of 79 Avenue A is Secretary of the committee.

Dangerous Boilers in Schools.

The report of P. E. Leahy, employed by the Board of Education of Long Island City to examine the boilers in the public schools, was made yesterday. He says in the First Ward School he found the boilers in charge of four boys. There were 1,200 children in the school at the time, and nothing but luck prevented the school from being blown up. One of the boys, the expert said, told him the engineer had gone to the City Hall, and when he returned, Leahy said, he had no excuse to offer, saying he wanted to go to the City Hall and went. The boilers in School No. 6, the expert said, were in a dangerous condition; in School No. 3 they were leaking, and in School No. 7 they were in a filthy condition.

Pounding Case Goes to Grand Jury.

The examination of Miss Eloise Pounding, the teacher in the Pleasant Plains (S. I.) public school who was accused of whipping twelve-year-old George Newbury, did not take place before Justice Smith at Tottenville yesterday. The case was set down before him, but Miss Pounding decided to have the Grand Jury investigate the case.

Daniell & Sons.

TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY.

The stream of shoppers hitherward has become a veritable torrent. The thousands who visit our neighborhood every day from the city and the suburbs plainly signifies that they find here EVERYTHING ON EARTH THEY WANT for man, woman, or child at the very LOWEST of LOW PRICES. We have abundant reason to rejoice, and yet in the midst of this

CARNIVAL OF DELIGHT

the growl of the unhappy snarler is heard, "'tis true, 'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." We quote Shakespeare here, because Shakespeare's father kept a dry goods store, where young William drew his first inspiration.

SILK GOODS FROM THE FAR EAST.

We shall offer on Monday 300 pieces of these BEAUTIFUL goods

at 25c. per yard.

Also some choice examples of SILKS and DRESS GOODS from the most prominent manufacturers in Europe. Last, but not least, exquisite designs FROM OUR OWN AMERICAN LOOMS. This exhibition of native skill is well worth the inspection of PEOPLE of the MOST REFINED TASTE and JUDGMENT.

We maintain our ancient reputation for LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS and MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

It is admitted we carry the most extensive stock in this city.

TONS OF RIBBONS,

from 1 cent per yard to the most luxurious qualities manufactured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry cars.

BROADWAY—8TH, 9TH STREETS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Thomas E. Stillman, a Director of the United States National Bank, has been elected Vice President of the institution, to succeed Col. W. P. Thompson.

—Patrick Bassey, a flagman on the Hudson River Railroad, was struck by a train at Spuyten Duyvil yesterday, and had several ribs broken. He was sent to Fordham Hospital.

—In the United States Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Brown presiding, a jury found Abram Marks guilty of having unlawfully sent through the mails drugs designed for illegal purposes.

—The Surrogates will have an extra courtroom in the County Court House Building on Monday, the rooms formerly used by the Sheriff on the ground floor having been fitted up for that purpose.

—Justice Fitzsimons, in City Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Maurice B. Blumenthal receiver for the property of Simon Buttner of Bowery concert hall note. The receiver was appointed in a suit brought by John Baehr against Buttner to recover $1,200 due for wines and liquors.

Brooklyn.

—County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor sailed yesterday for Havana and other points, to be gone three weeks. He has been suffering lately from overwork and is taking the sea voyage under medical advice.

—As the Marblehead was preparing to leave the navy yard Friday a cylinder head in the boiler by which the electric lighting dynamos are operated blew out. The necessary repairs were soon made, and the cruiser will leave the yard to-day.

—John T. Rogers of 81 Third Street, Long Island City, and Malachi Bauman of 141 Glenmore Avenue, the switchmen the police hold to be responsible for the elevated railroad accident of Thursday night, were arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court. Justice Lemon remanded them without bail.

—Seth L. Keeney was spoken of yesterday as a possible successor to James Howell as President of the Bridge Trustees. Mr. Keeney is an old Brooklynite. He is very wealthy, and was one of the Directors who were indicted in connection with the failure of the Commercial Bank. The indictments were dismissed without trial.

—Almet F. Jenks for the Greater New York Athletic Club renewed his application in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Mayor Wurster and the city authorities from interfering with the club. The point raised is on the power of the Mayor to revoke a license, once granted, without investigation. Decision was reserved.

New Jersey.

—Dennis J. Coakley, thirty-eight years old, of Union Hill, was struck by a drill engine of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken Friday night, and died while being taken to a hospital. He leaves a wife and three children.

—The will of Frederick D. Linn of Jersey City was filed for probate with Surrogate Lillis. Mr. Linn owned the Hotel Washington. His estate is valued at $50,000. He left the hotel to his sisters, Mrs. Martha L. Marshall and Mrs. Jessie L. Jacobson. To his half-sister, Edna Linn, he gave $2,000, and to his brother, George Linn, a life interest in an investment of $10,000.

House of the Holy Comforter.

The lady managers of the House of the Holy Comforter, 149 Second Avenue, the only free home for incurables in the city, announce an entertainment in aid of the house at Carnegie Lyceum, Saturday evening, Feb. 6. A play will be presented by members of the Amateur Comedy Club, under the direction of Alexander Mason, and other features, including an exhibition by the cinematograph of scenes from real life. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. George Wharton Edwards, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman.

Charged with Grand Larceny.

Edward B. Dunlap, forty-one years old, who says he lives at the Hotel Warwick, Forty-first Street and Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. James I. Smith of Yonkers, the complainant, says Dunlap, whom he met on Broadway Wednesday, represented himself to be a newspaper writer, without a home. Smith took Dunlap to his hotel, and they went to bed. In the morning Dunlap was missing, with Smith's watch and jewels, valued at $180.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE HISTORIC STYLES.

An artistic method in modern furnishing is to adopt the same historic style for all the rooms of a house.

The furniture in each style—Renaissance, Colonial, Old English, etc.—is varied enough to make the rooms charmingly unlike.

In a Renaissance house, for instance, the parlor may have delicate white and gold furniture, while the dining room may contain dark, heavy, and richly carved pieces.

The pity is that there are so many inartistic interiors, when they can all be made harmoniously beautiful at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE CEVIC IN PORT.

Her Arrival Gives Hope that Other Delayed Steamers May Be Safe.

The White Star freight steamship Cevic, from Liverpool, reached her dock yesterday afternoon. She was due on Monday last. Only a tale of rough weather was given to account for her five days' delay. The Cevic is a very large vessel, her gross tonnage being 8,301, and as she brought only a small cargo she presented a very large freeboard resistance to wind and wave. Though a twin-screw vessel, it was impossible, as well as undesirable, to attempt to make much headway against the prevailing gale and the high-running head seas.

The fact that the Cevic had not been reported by any arriving vessels had led to the fear that her machinery had broken down and that she had drifted from the steamship track. She followed the regular course, nevertheless, and sighted three other vessels, which, however, were eastward bound.

The arrival of the Cevic afforded consolation to others than those immediately interested in her, as it gives hope that other vessels overdue may be similarly delayed and still safe. The Bristol City Line steamship Menemsha, from Swansea Jan. 8, is about five days overdue. She has a general cargo, but no passengers. Her crew numbers about forty men. The Chicago City of the same line is three days overdue. She is booked to sail again on Tuesday with a cargo of cattle, which are now awaiting her arrival at the Jersey City Stock Yards. No reports have been received yet of the steamships State of Georgia and Fort William nor of the ships T. F. Oakes, Henry Bischoff, and Lord Dufferin.

The wife of Capt. Roberts of the Lord Dufferin, who came from Liverpool several weeks ago to be here on the arrival of his ship from Montevideo, has given up all hope of ever seeing him again. She sailed yesterday on the Campania for her home in England. They were married just before the new ship Lord Dufferin sailed from Liverpool for the South American coast.

The Montefiore Charity Ball.

The annual charity ball under the auspices of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home that is to take place at Carnegie Hall on March 10 promises to equal the social and financial success of its predecessors. The ball will be preceded by a grand novelty, which will be announced later. Half the first tier boxes have already been disposed of. The price of them has been set at $150, and of the second tier $75. They can be had by applying to any of the Directors of the home or to L. L. Bonheur, 38 West Fourteenth Street, or at the home. A novel idea in connection with The Charity Gazette, published for the ball, is a contest that is taking place among the children of the Sunday schools, who are writing essays on charity. The three best essays will receive prizes. The committee to judge and decide is composed of Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman; Dr. H. M. Leipziger, and Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis.

Sunday
January 31-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

February's Practical ECONOMY.

Practical—because most particularly emphasized in those lines which are called every-day wants—things you must have this Spring, and on which you can save money by purchasing now, even though it be a little in advance of your actual needs.

Valentines Now Ready. All the Worthy Kinds at Lower Prices Than Elsewhere.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

THE BIG STORE.

Home Outfitting ECONOMY.

We furnish your home from Parlor to Kitchen, be it Palace, Flat or Cottage. February will be a bargain month indeed in Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Housefurnishings, Carpets, Upholstery, Wall Paper and many other lines of useful merchandise.

OUR FIRST GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.

Preparations have been going on ever since this great store opened for business which are to culminate to-morrow in the Greatest Trade Movement of Fine Furniture for Little Money that has ever been known in this city. Our Furniture Department is easily recognized as the leader of its kind in America, both in quality of goods and lowness of price, as well as in the amount of space it occupies. Three-fourths of the great third floor in one big furniture salesroom, and one-half of the sixth floor as a reserve stock room, with other spaces here and there devoted to this one stock, makes the total floor space of the enlarged department nearly 120,000 square feet. For months our furniture buyer has been searching America for the best bargains to offer in this great February Furniture Sale. A preparation has been made for this sale which will stamp it from the moment of starting as the greatest bargain event that Furniture Buyers have perhaps ever known. These few prices are to give you an idea of the extent of the low price making all over the stock, which means economy to every buyer. If you do not need the goods at once, by paying a deposit we will hold them for you 60 days. No charge for packing, boxing or cartage.

Quarter sawed, solid Oak Sideboard, with an 40 French bevel plate, small front drawer, velvet lined, the side of this board is paneled and all hand-carved; regular price $31.00, special price 17.50



Solid Oak Sideboard, well made, nicely finished, bevel plate mirror, Grand Rapids make, one drawer velvet lined, regular price $15.00, special price 9.50



Solid Oak Mantel Bed, with French bevel plate Mirror, well made and finished; $20.00 is the regular price, special price, 10.50



Solid Oak Extension Table, 45-inch top, well-made, 6-foot length; this table has a 3-inch fluted leg; regular price, $6.00; special price, 3.50



BRASS BED, 1 1-2-inch post. These beds are made by a factory whose reputation is world-renowned as leaders of finish and construction; maker's name stamped on every bed; regular price; $33.50, special price 23.50



Five-piece over-stuffed Suite, covered in Silk Damask, spring edge all around, good fringe, well made, and a bargain at $55.00; special price 31.50



Well-made 3-piece Bedroom Suit, large size Bevel Mirror; regular price, $16.00; special price. 8.50



Old Dresser, 24x30, French bevel plate, serpentine top, well made; regular price, $15.00; special price, 8.75



Solid oak, quarter sawed, cane seat Chair, well made, just like cut. Regular price $1.50, special price 75c.



Medicine Cabinet, solid oak, wood or glass front, size 18x24 in., regular price $2.00, special price 95c.



Library Table, large size, with drawer, solid oak, heavy legs, size 24 x 36, regular price $7.50, special price 4.00



Neat Iron Bed, enameled, not painted, bow foot, all brass trimmings, sells regularly at $12.50, special price, 8.50



Large size, well-made Couch, covered in A No. 1 corduroy and Keiser plush; sell regularly at $20.00; special price 10.90



White Iron Bed, brass knobs, any size; this is a heavy bed, one-inch post, with perfect-fitting side-rails; regular price $6.75; special price 3.90



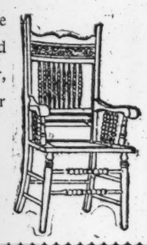
This is a high-grade table. A large size, well-made, quarter-sawed oak ex. table, 8 foot; regular price, $14.50; special price 8.75



High Chair, solid oak, cane seat, regular price $1.50, special price, 68c.



Large cane seat, embossed back arm-chair, or rocker, regular price, $2.50, special price, 1.25



Solid Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suite, swell front drawer, serpentine top, 24 x30 bevel glass. This is a beautiful suite, hand-carved, a polish finish; sells regularly at $25.00; special price 15.00



Roller End Wash Stand, with drawer, regular price, $1.50; special price 75c.

Large Size India Stool, well finished, solid oak, cherry, or white enamel, regular price, $1.60, special price, 95c.



Lady's Desk, oak or mahogany, 44 inches high, 15-inch depth, rich finish, well made, reg. $7.50, special price, 4.50.



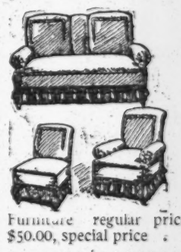
4-foot curtain top Desk, regular price, $16.50; special price, 10.50



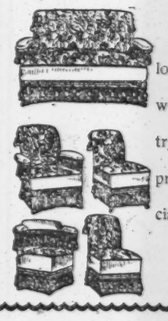
Spring-edge Couch, well made, regular price, $8.50 special price 4.75



3-piece over-stuffed Parlor Suit, gold embroidered velour, well made, fringe all around. This is the latest thing in Parlor Furniture regular price $50.00, special price 29.00



Five-piece Parlor Suit, covered with raw tapestry; regular price, $25, special price, 14.50



CHINA AND GLASS.

The great China Emporium long ago established its superiority over all other china departments in New York City for a stock of goods on all occasions marked at lower prices than can be found elsewhere. For this great February sale special inducements will be offered, which will make crockery buying more economical than it has been before in New York. These are a few of Monday's offerings:

Large size Carlsbad China Tete-a-Tete Sets, Tea Pot, Sugar and Cream Jug, and 4 Cups and Saucers, set on China Tray, neatly decorated; not the small toy set frequently offered, but a full size tete-a-tete set; regular price $2.95, for Monday only. 1.95



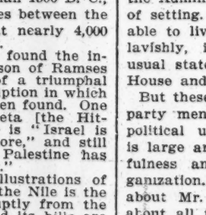
Dun Bennett's English Porcelain under-glazed and gold-lined Toilet Set, 12 pieces, including Slop Jar, formerly sold at $7.50, for 4.75



Another shipment of Carlsbad China Fish Sets, comprising extra large tray, plates and gravy boat, tinted edges, pink & blue decoration, sold at $5.50, for Monday, 2.95

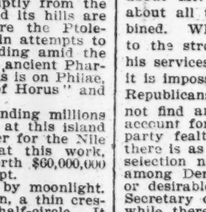


Latonier's French China Tea Set, 56 pieces, comprising 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 12 fruit saucers, teapot, sugar, cream bowl, pink sprays and roses, regularly sold at $6.95, for 4.85



Fifty-six-piece Carlsbad China Tea Set, three colors, and handsomely decorated, usual price, 5.25, for 4.00

German Bon China household Sugar and Spice Jars, with fancy gold letters and gold lined. Large size, 48c Small size, 19c



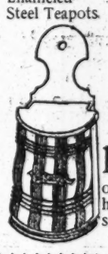
HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Our Great Housefurnishing Goods Department occupies one-half of the basement salesroom, and has for this February sale made some enormous as well as extraordinary purchases, which will give us an opportunity to make lower prices than have yet been attempted in Housefurnishing in New York. Monday will show some unprecedented low-price making, only a few samples of which can be given in this advertisement.

18c for your choice of any size Enameled Steel Teapots



10c for hardwood veneered Salt Boxes of fancy design and highly finished; always sold at 35c.



5c for solid hardwood Towel Rollers, regular size.

35c for your choice of any size Enameled Tea Steel Kettle.



33c for extra large size, regular 50c. Chamois Skins, splendid value.

37c for extra fine palm leaf Silver Baskets, three compartments, very strong, always sold at 50c.

12c for a genuine Hercules Self-Pulling Cork Screw, nicely nickel-plated.



5c for large sized Soup or Gravy Strainers, strongly made and highly polished.



98c for the Phenix Meat Cutters, guaranteed as good as any made, always sold at $2.00.



12c for strong and well-made Coffee Mills, they have good hoppers that can be regulated to grind Coffee fine or coarse.

35c for solid steel Snow Shovels, with long or short hardwood handles.

EGYPT'S GREAT TEMPLES

PROF. BICKMORE LECTURES ON LUXOR, KARNAK, AND THEBES.

A Sacred Edifice Three Times the Size of St. Peter's—An Obelisk Covered with Burnished Gold—Record of Israel's Captivity.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History on "Upper Egypt—Karnak." Karnak is the glory of the Egypt of the great Pharaohs and the temples, of Memphis, Thebes, and Philae. Dominion has descended the river, and now has its uncertain seat at Cairo.

Before going into the temples and tombs Prof. Bickmore illustrated the position of the ancient Egyptians among the races of the world by means of a colored map. He said the human race may be divided into three great stocks, which are distinguished by the color of their skins, the character of their faces, and especially by the structure of their hair. These three great stocks are situated in the Eastern world in three belts.

First are the yellow Mongolians, with prominent cheek bones and long, straight hair. If the hair is cut into sections and examined it will be found that the sections are round like a glass tube. This part of the race inhabits a belt extending northwest and southeast across the Continent of Asia.

The next stock is the white race, with wavy hair, the sections of which when cut are found to be oval. It occupies the second belt extending over Europe and around the basin of the Mediterranean, into India and Persia, up the Nile, and even into Abyssinia.

The third stock is the black or negro race, the sections of whose hair are found to be flat. The flat hair curls. This stock inhabits Africa to the south of the Desert of Sahara and the boundaries of Egypt.

Territory of the Berbers.

The professor showed by means of maps the territory once occupied by that ancient race now known as Berbers—the "Barbary pirates" of our early history—which preceded the great Arab people in Arabia and the greater Egyptian people along the Nile. This race once extended from the Sinatic Peninsula across Egypt and Northern Africa, into Spain, and even into Cornwall and Wales. At that period, which was the beginning of the historic period of Europe, the Berbers were in what is known as the "polished stone age."

De Morgan, who has done so much recently toward restoring the life and customs of ancient Egypt, has found in a tomb in the Valley of the Nile a Berber who was buried there 6,000 or 7,000 years ago. The race to which the body belonged was determined by the implements buried with it, and by the manner of the burial. The implements were of polished stone, and the body had been buried with the knees bent up to the chin. The Egyptians buried their dead swathed and straight.

De Morgan also found pottery in the tomb of this ancient Berber, which was ornamented by carvings representing the ostrich. Dr. Schliemann found in a tomb at Tiryns, that seat of the ancient Myceneans, a vase bearing the same ornamentation, showing that even in that early time Egypt and Greece were closely related. The Egyptian and the Tiryns pottery were illustrated in one picture on the screen.

A characteristic feature of Egyptian life which has persisted since the most ancient times down to the present was next shown. This was the manner of raising water from the Nile by means of the shaduf and sakiyeh. The shaduf is a sort of "sweep," a pole with a leather vessel attached, which is lowered into the Nile and water drawn up for irrigating the land. The sakiyeh is a device for getting water at some little distance from the Nile. As the river rises the water permeates the loose, alluvial soil, which becomes thoroughly saturated. A hole is dug and it immediately fills with water, which is then pumped out for irrigation. The sakiyehs and shadufs regulate the scale of taxation, as the productivity of a farm in that arid region is measured by the amount of water that can be put upon it by means of these devices.

The transition from the Egypt of the Khédive to the Egypt of the Pharoahs is not very marked.

The Temple of Luxor.

The racial types and customs, which were of hoar antiquity 5,000 years ago, still survive, and the tourist passes from Cairo to Karnack, and from the great Mosque of Amr to the greater Temple of Ammon, without the shock of surprise or bewilderment. The Nile harmonizes the ancient world with the world of to-day.

The Temple of Luxor was the first of the old Egyptian sanctuaries to be illustrated. Its characteristics, which are those of all the Egyptian temples, were carefully explained. Surrounding and inclosing the inner temples is the great pylon, or wall. On each side of the portal are two depressions for flag staves, and two obelisks stand in front, like sentinels. Within is the grand colonnade, its hundreds of columns arranged in exact line with the sides of the gate. From a spacious court the great colonnade leads on into the hypostyle hall, while lesser colonnades lead to the left and right. The columns are overburdened with their wealth of ornamentation, all of which were originally colored, but the tints have been blurred by the smoke from the torches of guides and the campfires of tourists. In the rear of the temple is placed the sanctuary of the god. The avenue, formed by obelisks, sphinxes, columns, and statues, leads up to this sacred spot.

In the Temple of Luxor was found the famous statue of Ramses II., thought to be the finest work of Egyptian art. It is cut from red Assuan granite.

Among other temples illustrated were the Temples of Khunsu, at Thebes; Abydos, containing the memnonium of Seti I.; the Temple of Denderah, and that of Deir el Medineh. These temples no longer bear their ancient names, but are designated by the name of the nearest Egyptian village.

The temple of Denderah owes much of its fame to the fact that on its walls are the statues of the Cleopatra of Caesar and Anthony, and her son, Caesarion. It is dedicated to Hathor, the Egyptian Venus, hence Cleopatra chose it as the preserver of her own image.

The Temple of Karnak.

From these magnificent temples the lecturer took his audience into the still more magnificent temple of Karnak. Its plan is similar to that of Luxor, only on a grander scale. In front of the gate stands a propylon, or outer wall or arch. Here was the world-famous avenue of sphinxes. The temple was dedicated to Ammon-Ra, and is by far the grandest religious structure of the globe. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, could be placed in its inner court, and the area of the temple is three times as great as that of St. Peter's, Rome. Homer calls it "the hundred-gated Thebes," and the accuracy of the description is proved by the majestic ruins. The extreme length of the temple is 1,560 yards, or more than four-fifths of a mile; its breadth is 620 yards, and the circuit of its walls is two and a half miles.

A single obelisk remains, and it bears the statement that it was erected by Queen Hatasu, in the space of seven months. It is dedicated to Ammon-Ra and was covered with gold, so that when the sun rose the rays of light were reflected for miles, and kept in memory the name and power of the god.

The astronomer Lockyer has shown that the avenue of columns and sphinxes looked out toward the sun as it set during the Winter solstice, and the records establish the fact that the temple was Oriented with this idea in view.

On one of the walls is the inscription of Sheshenk, or Shishak, who conquered Palestine in the time of Rehoboam; and a full description in pictures of the ancient processional of the priests of Ammon.

Inscription of Merenptah.

At Thebes has been found a picture which throws a flood of light upon the past. In a procession are shown several negroes bearing ivory and leading a dog-ape. The date of the carving is not later than 1500 B. C., and shows that the differences between the races of man were as great nearly 4,000 years ago as they are to-day.

On these walls, also, were found the inscription of Merenptah, the son of Ramses II., containing a fragment of a triumphal hymn. This is the only inscription in which the name of "Israel" has been found. One line of the hymn is "Kheta [the Hittites] is pacified." Another is "Israel is desolated, his grain is no more," and still another line relates that "Palestine has become as widows for Egypt."

The lecture closed with illustrations of Philae. This little island of the Nile is the gem of Egypt. It rises abruptly from the bosom of the blue water, and its hills are incrusted with temples. Here the Ptolemies lavished their treasure in attempts to perpetuate their names, building amid the ruins of temples dedicated by ancient Pharaohs. The great temple of Isis is on Philae, containing the "birthhouse of Horus" and "Pharaoh's bed."

The English are now expending millions of dollars in erecting a dam at this island to preserve a supply of water for the Nile Valley. It is estimated that this work, when completed, will be worth $60,000,000 a year to the people of Egypt.

The last view was Philae by moonlight. Above the Nile rises the moon, a thin crescent, trailing Venus in its half-circle. It is the symbol of Mohammedanism, now receding before the advance of St. George and the Dragon of the English conquerors.

This series of lectures, which Mr. Bickmore is giving under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction, will soon be adapted to younger children and used in the kindergartens and other schools as aids and incentives to study. The lectures are now prepared for teachers, and for use by them in the higher grades. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has heartily approved of extending their use in this way.

The Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, Penn., has sent one of its Trustees, Charles C. Mellor, to arrange for having the lectures given before that institution. It is probable that these beautiful stereopticon pictures will soon be accessible not only to the children of this State but to teachers and pupils throughout the country.

Massachusetts Democrats Harmonize.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—There were no stormy scenes at the organization meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day. The following officers were chosen: Chairman—John W. Coughlin of Fall River; Treasurer—John H. Sullivan of East Boston; Secretary—Frank H. Pope of Leominster. James Donovan of Boston and John W. Coveney of Cambridge, who were elected members at large by the Faneuil Hall Convention, resigned in the interest of harmony, and their places were filled by two Williams men. The choice of Paine and Cusick, silver men, cements in a measure the unfriendly relations.

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

SOCIAL INTEREST IN THE COMING ADMINISTRATION.

Republicans Displeased at the Selection of Mr. Gage for the Cabinet —No Orders for Warships from China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Many things are pointing to a season of political and social excitement with the incoming of the new Administration. Now that the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley seems to be about made up, those persons who have been hoping that it would not be without social qualities of a high order are satisfied that the Administration will not lack brilliancy of setting. Several members of it will be able to live in good houses and entertain lavishly, if that be desirable, and the usual state will be kept up in the White House and in most of the Cabinet homes.

But these are not the things about which party men care a great deal, unless the political usefulness of the men selected is large and of a sort to extend the usefulness and influence of the party organization. Just now there is more talk about Mr. Gage and the Treasury than about all the other men and places combined. While there is willing testimony to the strong qualities of Mr. Gage, and his services to his city and to the country, it is impossible to fail to discover that the Republicans are disgusted; that they will not find any reason to them sufficient to account for the selection of a man whose party fealty is regarded as insecure, and there is as little disposition to consider his selection necessary as there was in 1884, among Democrats, to regard it necessary or desirable for Mr. Cleveland to take his Secretary of State from out of the party while there were any Democrats of equal ability to whom the office might have been offered, with the reasonable expectation that it would be more than respectably filled.

Democrats and Republicans who have discussed the matter together, although unwilling to be quoted, predict that Mr. Gage's selection will promote party disaffection and trouble, and that it denotes not the act of a bold man, but the surrender of a weak one to men of strong wills, who have convinced the President-elect that he is indebted to them, and must in some way show his appreciation of valuable services. Mr. Gage may set all these unhappy auguries at naught when he takes office. At all events, his opinion a few years ago on finance were quite as positive as any from Mr. McKinley that have ever been quoted, and it is doubtful whether he has changed them in order to get an office, the taking of which must involve many sacrifices on the part of the taker.

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There was no crush at the White House reception on Thursday night, the reception given to the Judiciary and the Congress. The weather was cold and the traveling was somewhat bad for horses, but the storm was over and the temperature was higher than it had been. The Executive Mansion was never more beautifully decorated, a wealth of plants and cut flowers being employed to make the rooms and halls attractive to the guests. By some strange circumstance or other the representation of members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary, and the Congress was small, and while there were many Washingtonians present, the line that passed by the receiving party was so short that it was past the line before 10, and the reception was over. This spared the ladies the fatigue usually felt by them when they have to meet for two hours a succession of men and women who have struggled through the corridor and the Red Room with great discomfort to be rushed past the President and his wife at high speed.

The members of the House cannot plead business as an excuse for not appearing, for there was no session of either house on Thursday night. The army and navy sent a large representation of officers, whose uniforms gave a cheerful line of gold and color to the throng in the East Room, but there were fewer diplomatic uniforms than usual, and the foreigners were not making up for the neglect observed two weeks ago, when they were largely present at a performance of opera on the night of the reception given in their honor. One explanation offered for the small attendance is the prevalence of the dining fashion. Everybody here is now giving dinners or dining with some one who is giving dinners. Persons who are looking for guests of distinction are annoyed to find that popular diners out have engagements six weeks ahead. Many of these entertainments are extended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and there is not much doubt that some of them consoled themselves for the loss of the cheer of the White House with the idea that if they were absent there, were so many others who would be present that the absence of individuals would not be observed. There are two more receptions to be given before the Administration comes to an end.

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China has not ordered any ships of war to be built in this country, but the Government has contracted for nine vessels of first class to be built in different European yards, including armored cruisers of high speed, torpedo boats of 32 knots speed, and armaments of the best guns. Considering the services rendered to China by the representatives of the United States during the China-Japan war, it was natural that our shipbuilders should expect to receive some business from the Chinese when they began to rebuild the navy that was so largely destroyed or given up to the Japanese. Strong representations were made to the Tsungli-Yamen by Commander F. M. Barber, United States Navy, retired, who went to China in the interest of American builders of ships of war. But the last reason given by this officer to China to induce that country to employ our shipbuilders will be interesting in Congress. Right in the face of the agitation in Congress of the proposition that the steel and iron used in our ships should be bought more cheaply, this officer suggested that, in consequence of the help that had been extended by the Government to American shipbuilders in the perfection of their plants, the establishments desiring to secure Chinese offers were able to compete as to prices with the European builders. This argument may be a good one when Chinese custom is sought for; would it not be an important and economical argument to reproduce by the Government when next contracts are made for the construction of cruisers or battleships? If American shipbuilders can make such offers to China, Congress will be justified in asking that the ships for the United States Navy be constructed at least as cheaply as the like vessels would be built for China. The shipbuilders will not construct these ships without profit. If any share of patriotism goes with the bargain the country that made it possible to offer China prices as low as are to be obtained in England or Germany ought to bring some advantage to the Nation that set up the plants.

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Although a long list of cities of the country show a loss of postal business during the last quarter, and there was an actual decrease in the whole business for that period, as compared with the preceding period, and with the like period of the year before, it is remarkable to observe that New York City and several other towns in New York State showed an increase of business. In a list of thirty leading offices seventeen showed a decrease of business and thirteen showed increases. Of the thirteen, four—New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Troy—were in New York, but Albany showed the greatest decrease of all the thirty leading cities. The whole report is a surprise to the Post Office Department officers. They supposed that after the election there would be such a resumption of business that the receipts would be greatly enlarged. It is the theory at the Post Office Department that the reports of postal receipts are an invariable indication of the conditions in the country. When business is good there is active correspondence. When it flags there is a corresponding fall off of letter-writing on business. Albany did badly, losing 5 per cent. of the business. San Francisco showed a large increase, and so did Brooklyn, so that it is fair to assume that local business was good in those cities. The improvement that was looked for after the election has not been realized in the postal business. The steps toward more active business may have been taken, but the advance has not been made in force.

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Capt. Blake, the man who commands the steamboat that runs daily to Mount Vernon, and who was an old Forty-niner, seeking a fortune after the California fashion, is a good deal of a wag. Hearing told the other day the story about the tree in the White House grounds that was said to have been planted by Adams, he recalled an incident occurring in the neighborhood of what was soon to be Idaho City that seemed to be pertinent to the suggestion that a tree blown down in the White House grounds had been planted by Adams. "We have some old trees," said the Captain, "at Mount Vernon, and I was guilty one day of diverting a lady visitor to Washington's tomb with a 'whopper' to keep up the tradition. On the way up the hill from the landing I pointed out an oak tree said to have been planted by Washington. I told the lady so, and asserted that Washington was accustomed to come out and sit under its shade to get a view of the Potomac as it swept along. I also added that his favorite tree was about 500 years old. The lady did not understand this, particularly as it was not supported by evidence." When Capt. Blake explained that, although Washington planted the tree and lived to sit under its shadow, the story was true. "The fact is, Madam," he said, "that the tree was about 400 years old when it was planted." The lady did not ask the Captain another question during her visit. E. G. D.

FATE OF A DESPERADO.

Chattanooga Officers Finally Kill the Notorious "Billy" Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 30.—With the killing in this city of "Billy" Carter a desperado was disposed of. Carter was a Georgia "cracker." He had no confederates, but, as a lone highwayman, plundered the country at will, and on several occasions held at bay officers who were searching for him. A few days since Carter's wife rented a cottage in the city on a back street, and yesterday the police authorities were notified of Carter's presence there. A posse of seven officers, under Sergt. Haskins, surrounded the house. The outlaw defied arrest, and walked among them with two big revolvers, which he discharged right and left, his first shot breaking the arm of Detective Charles Brock, but Carter's body was filled with lead in a trice.

PROGRESS AT DOLGEVILLE

THE FOUNDER OF THE TOWN REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

Satisfactory Operation of the Labor Pension and Insurance System—Lower Rates of Interest Needed in the Country.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the employes of Alfred Dolge & Son was held here to-day. During the exercises, Alfred Dolge, founder of the town and originator of the labor-pension and insurance system for employes, delivered his annual address.

"I wish to call your attention," said Mr. Dolge, "to what I said in my last three addresses. It seemed then we had to go through the worst of business depressions, yet this last year has been worse than I predicted." The Republican National Convention, said the speaker, justified the confidence of the people when it declared for gold. But the "Chicago Convention soon after threw us again into a panic. During three years, while Dolgeville has felt the effects of the general depression, those effects were not severe."

Mr. Dolge then mentioned the business changes in the town during the year; the capacity of the felt business had been enlarged, and the piano case department placed in the hands of new, practical men.

Labor Pensions.

The statistics of the labor pension and insurance system showed up very flatteringly. To employes who had left during the year there was paid as pensions, for deposits, and endowments, the sum of $1,184.21. On the pension account there was paid out to other persons, $1,495. This made the total amount of pensions paid $11,230.36. Over and above this amount there was still $22,372.67 in the pension fund. For life insurance policies there was paid out during the year $2,222.95. The face value of policies held by employes now amount to $192,000.

Several important inventions which would greatly facilitate business were put in use during the year, and now it was proposed to utilize High Falls to supply power and light. All these improvements were necessary to keep pace with the growth of the town.

"What is now known as Dolgeville," said Mr. Dolge, "appeared on the tax roll of the Town Assessors in 1874 as containing not quite $30,000 worth of assessable property. It is estimated that at present our various industries alone employ nearly three millions of dollars of capital. The pay rolls of the Dolgeville factories amount to over $500,000 annually in ordinary times.

Faults in Banking.

"One of the things that intensified the depression is our defective system of banking. The Nation has made progress in every other department, but little or none in that.

"Farmers can be properly assisted by a banking system which will make money as cheap in Dakota as it is in Wall Street. This problem can be solved, because our neighbors in Canada can get money as cheaply in Winnipeg as in Montreal, and there is no perceptible difference in the rates of money in any part of Europe. On the banking question the signs are now very encouraging. The bankers of the country have at last begun to move on the subject in the right direction."

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Again the incidents and events of another week in the society world, which ordinarily would have been important and interesting, if not all-engrossing, in and by themselves to the devotees of gayety, have been completely overshadowed by the excitement and anticipatory agitation caused by the near coming of the great fancy-dress ball to be given by Mrs. Bradley Martin at the Waldorf on Feb. 10. The universal topic of conversation and discussion is this ball, its probable appointments and arrangements, and the costumes that will be worn individually and collectively by the guests. Although an attempt has been made to keep the costumes a secret by most of the men and women who purpose attending the ball, this has been found impossible, and through friends, servants, and the costumers themselves, many a cherished secret has been divulged. There is much complaint expressed regarding several of the costumers up town, who, it is claimed, have placed their prices both for making and renting costumes for the night unreasonably high. The costumers argue, on the other hand, that they have not sought the business which this ball has brought them, that they have already more orders than they can properly fill, and that the prices they are asking are not as high as those which they obtained at the time of the Vanderbilt fancy-dress ball in 1883. As the time draws nearer for the ball those who have not been able to decide upon or to find costumes that will be becoming or that are within the range of their purses, are exasperated and annoyed and, somewhat paradoxically, are in their vexation denouncing the ball which they nevertheless wish to attend.

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Women are having, as a rule, less trouble with their costumes than men. The majority of the women guests have some costume worn on former occasion which can be made over or so altered as to be available, while those who are not so fortunate have experienced little difficulty in arranging for costumes at the costumers' or dressmakers'. Men as a rule do not preserve fancy dress suits after they have been once worn, and in the few cases where they have done so they may not happen to be appropriate to the period of fashion and history selected by Mrs. Martin. The costumers also, one and all, appear to have a paucity of costumes for either thin or stout men, and one irate gentleman at an up-town costumer's the other day was heard to say: "I should imagine that the general run of male customers at this establishment must be either three or eight feet tall, and must weigh either below 100 or over 300 pounds." Much bewilderment has been caused by the publication of several costumes with the names of their supposed wearers, and which appear to be entirely inappropriate to the persons named. This publication is purely imaginary for the most part, and is evidently the product of a reporter's imagination. The correct costumes of most of the guests of the ball will not be known until the event has taken place. The quadrilles are being formed under the direction of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Bronson, and other ladies, and there will be costume dinners before the ball given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. James A. Garland, and others. The so-called débutante quadrille, which it is said will be danced by Miss Morton, Miss Bronson, Miss Van Alen, Miss Josephine Brooks, Miss Evelyn Sloane, and Miss Marie Churchill, and the Messrs. H. D. Robbins, Searle Barclay, Robert Livingston, Worthington Whitehouse, M. Morris, and J. de Wolf Cutting is rather absurdly named, as Miss Churchill is not a débutante, nor are Messrs. Robert Livingston and Worthington Whitehouse exactly in their first youth. Mrs. Frederic Bronson is said to have charge of the young matrons and "two-year-old" girls' quadrille. It is known that Marie Antoinettes will be most numerous. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Helen Brice, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander have all decided to personate the ill-fated Queen. Mr. Frederick T Martin, a brother of Mr. Bradley Martin, is said to have paid $500 for a Louis XV. Court costume, while Messrs. Hermann Oelrichs and William Parsons will personate two of Rembrandt's Burgomasters. Mr. Oswald Jackson will go as a Venetian nobleman, as will also Messrs. Langdon Erving, F. C. Bishop, and Jules Vatable. It is safe to say that the majority of men guests will wear Court costumes of the period of Louis XV. and XVI.

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It is now known that Mrs. Martin has issued about 1,600 invitations for the ball, and that some 1,200 people will probably attend it. There will be a large delegation from Washington and a small delegation from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while even far-off New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston will be represented. One married couple is coming from San Francisco and five or six persons have sent acceptances from London and will actually brave the ocean in midwinter for the purpose of attending the ball. The London papers have already taken up Dr. Rainsford's ill-timed and discourteous reflections upon the coming entertainment, and orders have been given to the correspondents of the London newspapers of this city to cable full and long stories of the event. The tone of the London press regarding Dr. Rainsford's attack is strongly condemnatory. It has had the effect, however, of making the ball an event of much wider public interest than it would otherwise have been.

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The fact that the second and last Assembly ball took place at the Waldorf on Thursday evening last brings the realization that the end of the season is drawing near. It has certainly been a much gayer and more brilliant one thus far than could have been anticipated in what are now called "These Bradley Martin times." There have been a larger number of handsome balls in private houses than for many years past, and an unusual number of small entertainments. The opera has been well supported as far as the fashionable attendance in the boxes and orchestra stalls is concerned, and the life in the fashionable quarters of the city has been gay and animated since the beginning of the season, with the exception of the so-called holidays, which were strangely dull in contrast. The ball Thursday night was almost an exact repetition in decoration, appointments, and the personnel of its guests of the first Assembly on Dec. 10. There were more strangers from out of town present, among them Miss Nannie Reeves of Baltimore, who was the belle of Narragansett Pier last Summer; Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., of Wilmington, Miss Goddard of Providence, who is considered a beauty, and Arthur Amory, Jr., of Boston. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who did not attend the first Assembly ball, led the cotillion, supplanting Worthington Whitehouse, who was the leader at the first Assembly. The favors comprised Empire silk sashes, Liberty silk scarfs and sashes, and bunches of roses for the women and boutonnières for the men. The cotillion was a large one and, despite the size of the Waldorf ballroom, had during its first two figures a double row. Beautiful as was the ball, it lacked a certain something, and it was discernible from the first that the interest of the guests was centred more in the coming Martin ball than in that in which they were participating. The universal question was, "What is so and so going to wear at the Martin ball?"

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Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave last week the third in the series of Monday night balls, organized by that comparatively small number of people in New York society which is now generally known by the title of the "exclusive set." This was the first important entertainment that has taken place in Commodore Gerry's comparatively new house. It was somewhat smaller than the preceding balls of the same series given respectively by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and about the same set of people attended it. The beautiful and spacious house lent itself very charmingly to the ball, which was a well-ordered and appointed affair from start to finish. It had the novelty of two leaders in the cotillion, Messrs. Craig Wadsworth and Columbus Baldwin, who danced with Miss Mabel and Miss Angelica Gerry, respectively. There were not as many striking costumes worn as at the other dances, but Mrs. Burke-Roche, who was in ivory satin, trimmed with white tulle; Mrs. Ogden Mills, in white satin, brocaded with silver; Mrs. Whitney, who wore black velvet, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, whose gown was of violet velvet, all looked remarkably well. The cotillion favors were simple, artistic, and pretty. Mrs. Frederic Bronson will be the next hostess of the "exclusive set," and her ball will take place on Thursday evening next.

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This week will not be as crowded with events as those which have preceded it. The annual Charity Ball will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, and on the same evening the third fortnightly dance will be held at Sherry's, and the second of a series of dances will be held at the Fencers' Club. The third and last Junior Assembly Ball will take place at Sherry's on Feb. 8. Of events other than dancing ones which the week will bring will be the fourth meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club, at Mrs. Trenor L. Park's, on Tuesday afternoon, and a large evening musicale, to be given by Mrs. J. J. Emery, at her new residence, 5 East Sixty-eighth Street, on Thursday evening. The first meeting of the new Midwinter Club, which was scheduled for Feb. 9, at Sherry's, will probably be postponed until Feb. 23.

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Mr. J. Woodward Haven and Miss Henrietta Cram will be married at Trinity Chapel at 12:30 o'clock Saturday Feb. 6, and on Feb. 8, the wedding of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister at Mexico, and Miss Maud Cass Ledyard, daughter of Mr. Henry Ledyard, will be celebrated in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Lindsay Van Rensselaer and Miss Lolita Coffin, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wilbur Coffin, will be married in Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., on Feb. 10, while the wedding of Mr. Selah Brewster Strong and Miss May Lefferts, daughter of Mr. Frederick R. Lefferts, will be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation, in this city, Feb. 11. The engagements are announced of Mr. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn and Miss Elizabeth Mary Coster, daughter of the late Charles R. Coster; of Mr. Samuel Cornell Hopkins and Miss Mary Howland Pell, and of Mr. G. Richmond Fearing, son of Mr. George T. Fearing of this city, and Miss Helen Cochran, daughter of Mr. Alexander Cochran of Boston.

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From present appearances, it looks as if the season would close with a bang when the lights are turned off at the Waldorf in the gray dawn of the morning following the Martin ball. Certainly the social programme is bare enough of events after that function. The last Patriarchs' ball will not occur until March 1, and the dancing classes will, of course, go on, but it is safe to predict that there will be a decided exodus of society people after the great event.

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The arrangements for the Charity Ball, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, are all perfected, and the sale of boxes and tickets is progressing satisfactorily. There are many who attend this ball because of the sentiment that attaches to it as a scene of gayety in which three generations have found enjoyment, and many for the charity—the nursery and child's hospital, which was the first in this city of institutions of like character, and whose work for good dates back to 1854.

LAKEWOOD'S WINTER SPORTS.

The Recent Storm Impeded Golfing, but There Have Been Plenty of Other Amusements.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 30.—The cold wave included Lakewood in its sweep, and the thermometer ranged in the vicinity of zero the early part of the week. The storm of Wednesday continued until it amounted almost to a blizzard on Thursday, and the snow gave this resort sleighing again.

The golf links are buried under the snow, which, in this porous soil, will hardly bring about a second postponement of the tournament at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, which is set down for Feb. 12 and 13. The Secretary of the club, William A. Hamilton, announces that the entries will close over night. This tournament, which is for the tankard presented by Mrs. George J. Gould and cups offered by Dwight M. Harris and the club, was postponed from New Year's Day on account of the deep snow that covered the links at that time. Aside from these trophies there will be minor prizes of silver flasks and cigar cases.

A series of professional golf matches at the Country Club are announced for the day preceding the tournament, Feb. 11. The players who have made known their intention of taking part are "Willie" Norton, the greenkeeper of the Lakewood Club; John Shipman, the colored golfer of Shinnecock Hills; Horace Rawlins, the open champion of 1895, who is the Country Club's greenkeeper, and Harry Rawlins, his brother.

On the Country Club links on Wednesday Mrs. Frank M. Freeman for the third time won the cup presented by Arthur B. Claflin. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker did not play this week, and Mrs. Freeman won from Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, with a net score of 120 against 137 net. The snow prevented the usual contest for the Converse Cup on Thursday.

At the regular weekly contest for The Times and Journal golf trophy Ernest Lloyd, a guest of the Laurel House, had the misfortune to be deprived of the result of his victory. Mr. Lloyd left the course after making five holes, and returned to the clubhouse for his sweater. Then, thinking the eighteen holes must be played in succession, Mr. Lloyd began and played all over again, winning with a net score of 99. The victory was protested Saturday evening, and the protest upheld by the Green Committee, as Mr. Lloyd acknowledged his error, and the cup was awarded to Robert Bage Kerr, whose score of 101 was next best.

The first run of the Ocean County Hounds, after five weeks of waiting was made last Saturday. The meet was at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, and a comparatively large field followed through the bracing air. The drag was laid from the farm near the Golf Club over the Hyer, Estell, and Le Compte farms. Leaving the Freehold Road behind, the dogs led the way over the Matthews farm, across the road to Manasquan, and, running in a circle, brought their followers to the farm leased by George Gould, where they finished. In the absence of Mr. Gould, James Converse acted as master of hounds. L. Trowbridge Martin, W. D. Grand, and his son, Gordon Grand, who rode over Lakewood country last year, came down for the run. W. M. Healy, the owner of Kensington, the Horse Show champion; A. St. John Boycett, and A. H. Symonds were also in the field, and Charles F. and P. A. Hart of the Richmond County Club made their initial run.

At the dinner and dance last Saturday night at the Country Club Mr. and Mrs. James Converse had as their guests Miss L. B. Harrison of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and Joseph Lynch. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kerr had John F. Plummer of New York with them, and Guy B. Johnson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Outhwaite.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail and William Thorne are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Converse at Gray Gables, where Miss Harrison spent a portion of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who have recently opened their town house, will make only short stays at Lakewood during the next few weeks.

Mrs. George W. Stockly gave a luncheon for a company of friends at Oakhurst on Thursday.

Mrs. D. L. Schwartz gave a reception at the rectory on Thursday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Schwartz was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William H. Carpenter. Mrs. Kingdon and Mrs. Edward L. Harding were the hostesses at the table in the dining room, where there was a charming arrangement of pink roses and asparagus fern. Despite the storm, there was a very large attendance of cottagers and guests at the hotels.

Mrs. William A. Hamilton was the hostess of the Tuesday Sewing Club this week.

Lakewood has promise of a number of enjoyable readings within the next three weeks. Mrs. Waldo Richards, whose dialect recitations have won her high praise both in this country and abroad, and whose reading here last season is most pleasantly remembered, will give a second reading in Lakewood in the music room of the Laurel House on the evening of Feb. 6 for the benefit of the Lakewood Library, of which association Mr. Plummer is President.

Miss Edith M. Thomas will give a reading from her own delightful poems at The Oaks, be followed one week later at The Oaks, on the same evening, Feb. 6. Miss Thomas will be followed one week later at the Oaks, on Feb. 13, by Mrs. Sidney Lanier, who will read from her husband's poems.

On Thursday the girls at The Oaks were addressed by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Bible as an Instructor in Righteousness." After alluding to the new interest in Bible study, and especially to its study as a literature, Dr. Abbott selected the Scripture in Second Timothy, 3, 16, to develop the Apostle's thought that the Scriptures were given for our teaching, our reproof, and our correction, and then considered at length how they instructed in righteousness. Dr. Abbott emphasized the truth that whatever our theory of inspiration or the authorship of a particular book might be, these lessons of teaching, reproof, correction, and rightdoing were still there for our guidance in seeking to follow Christ. Dr. Abbott expressed the strongest preference for this use of the Bible above all other works.

A recent cottage rental for the early Spring is that at the corner of Clifton Avenue and Fifth Street, to Frederic R. Coudert, who will bring his furniture and horses from his country home next week. Chauncey Kerr of New York has taken the cottage at the corner of Forest Avenue and Third Street, which has been occupied successively this season by Miss Cram and John L. Lamson. William H. Cutter of Woodbridge has taken the Slothard cottage, in Sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Storm-bound guests at the Laurel House have found an abundance of indoor pastime. The amusement room added last year has proved a pleasure indeed, with its numerous games, including pool, billiards, and indoor golf. The Wednesday concert was a repetition of the usual successful rendition of classical music and was, as customary, accompanied by another issue of "Laurel Leaves." Capt. Oscar Coles, who has passed many Winters at the Laurel House, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on Sunday. A number of bouquets of beautiful flowers and a birthday cake were sent Capt. Coles by his friends, who value his tales and reminiscences of old New York, which are a feature of the Laurel House smoking room. Miss Burnham and Miss Kate Burnham of Cleveland are among the recent additions to golf players sojourning at this house. The Rev. C. De Witt Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, is at the Laurel House with Miss Bridgman.

At the Laurel-in-the-Pines the guests have enjoyed the usual round of life. The morning concerts, which are the best ever given at this house, make a pleasant beginning of the day. The 5 o'clock tea in the rotunda serves to pass a pleasant hour before dinner, and then comes the dance in the evening.

A party of golfers at this house last Saturday was formed by Lawrence F. Abbott, Walter H. Crittenden, W. A. Putnam of New York, and W. T. Pulsifer of Connecticut. Another pleasure party included J. Hartley Merrick, W. Harrison Elsenbrey, Dr. John S. Walker, and J. Mercer Biddle of Philadelphia. Mrs. Edgar Harding, Miss Ruth Harding, Edgar Harding, and Miss H. M. Knowles from Boston are staying at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mrs. John Philip Sousa is among prominent New York arrivals at this house.

The enormous length of sun gallery at the Lakewood Hotel enables the guests to enjoy long walks, while the circular parlors, with their attractive coloring, card tables, and wealth of plants, make delightful resting places. The usual music and dancing combine with the many other amusements that the house affords to make the day pass quickly. The dance in the ballroom last Saturday was one of the brightest of this season, and will probably be repeated to-night. Ex-Tax Commissioner J. S. Coleman and Miss Coleman are among recent New York arrivals, as are Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Miss Mary Jacobi, and Dr. I. Meyer. Dr. Cyrus Edson and Mrs. Edson are also at the Lakewood Hotel, from New York.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, the wife of the artist, is at the Laurel House.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn spent part of the week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Charles Frohman and Anson Pond came down from New York to the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday.

Mrs. T. E. Hancock and little Miss Hancock from Syracuse are registered at the Palmer House.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

There is much speculation as to whether the move last week of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club in deciding to change its title to the Military Club and to admit to membership members of the National Guard, irrespective of whether they belong to the Seventh Regiment or not, was a wise one. The club had to take some step, if it wished to preserve its existence, for with many resignations it was thought impossible for it to continue with only support from a limited field. Under present conditions, however, it has brought itself into direct competition with the United Service Club, which, as was stated in this column last week, has suspended its initiation fee and decided to admit either as resident or non-resident members not only the officers of the army and navy, but officers of the militia of all the States. The United Service Club, also, whether it remains in its present comfortable house in West Thirty-first Street, or moves, as it hopes to do, into a larger house, has or will have a location further down town, and one, therefore, much more accessible than is the present house of the Seventh Regiment Veteran, now the Military, Club. It would certainly seem as if these two clubs, so similar in name and purpose and drawing their membership from the same elements, should endeavor to amalgamate.

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The Catholic Club gave one of its occasional receptions and dances on Tuesday evening last, and, notwithstanding the intense cold of the night, the handsome clubhouse, at West Fifty-ninth Street, was thronged until an early hour in the morning with guests, who thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality which the officers and Governors of the club extended. So successful was the entertainment that it is proposed to give a second one of a similar nature during February. Art exhibitions, billiard tournaments, and even literary or vaudeville entertainments are occasionally a feature of Winter life in the leading New York clubs, but, except on some extraordinary occasion, the Union League and Catholic Clubs are the only ones which have ever held dances within their walls. This may seem strange to clubmen of other American cities where the most fashionable and exclusive balls and dances are apt to be given in the leading clubhouses of those cities. But New York clubmen are still conservative in the matter of admitting women on any pretext to their clubhouses. The Union League and Lotos Clubs have ladies' reception days when the pictures are displayed at the monthly art exhibitions in their galleries, but except on these occasions women are not admitted to the best-known New York clubhouses. The Union League once in a great while gives a large reception to which women are invited, and the Metropolitan Club recently also admitted women on the occasion of a reception. This last club was the first in New York to follow the fashion of the Boston clubs, and to have a ladies' annex, where women who are relatives or guests of the members can have restaurant and other club privileges. Before the Metropolitan took this step, the Riding Club was the only institution in New York which had special rooms for women, and which admitted them to club privileges. The Colonial Club, at the Boulevard and West Seventy-second Street, gives club privileges to the women relatives of its members.

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The success of the Metropolitan Ladies' Annex has led to a discussion in some of the other clubs of the question whether they might not also establish ladies' annexes with profit and credit to their organizations. The subject has been seriously debated at the Union, and it is probable that the Calumet may establish a ladies' annex if it remains in its present house. The idea has been suggested at the Union League Club, and the plans for the new University Clubhouse include a ladies' annex. It has been proved by the experience of the Somerset, Algonquin, and Puritan Clubs in Boston that a ladies' annex not only increases the revenues of a club through its restaurant, but is a benefit in other ways, making the clubs more popular with the wives and daughters of their married members and enabling club members to dispense hospitality to their women friends more easily and with less expense than they could do in any other way.

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The stockholders in the St. Nicholas Rink, most of whom are managers or members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, are enjoying at present one of those pleasant reactions where gloom gives place to joy. Owing to strikes and other causes, their building, in which they have invested a large amount of money, was not finished in time last Winter to attain any popularity or public recognition, and as it stood idle all Summer, they saw their capital yielding no return. With the return of cold weather last Autumn, however, and with the clubrooms completed and every detail and arrangement perfected, society first, and then the public, began to flock to the rink. Now it is crowded all day and evening with correspondingly large receipts, and the managers are despondent no longer.

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The heavy snowstorm of Thursday brought dismay to the golfers and bicyclists, who had been hoping that after the cold spell there would be milder weather and an opportunity for them to practice their favorite sport. Wheels and golf sticks have now, however, been ruefully put aside for some time to come. The storm had the effect of turning the attention of the more enthusiastic golfers to Aiken, S. C., where the Palmetto Golf Club is now holding tournaments on its links, which are said to be the finest in the South.

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Much surprise has been occasioned in golfing circles by the laying over by the National Golf Association of the application of the Knollwood Club for associate membership, and there is a story in circulation to the effect that this action proceeded from jealousy on the part of the St. Andrew's Golf Club of the new aspirant for membership in the National association. The Knollwood Club has recently arranged to purchase its handsome clubhouse and fine course at Elmsford, and intended applying for one of the amateur championship tournaments of the coming season. As it is accessible to New York, and has an eighteen-hole course, some of its members and friends think it would have had a good chance of securing one of the championship tournaments, at least, and as the date and place for these tournaments will be decided at the next meeting of the association, the Knollwood's application having been laid over will put it out of the race. It seems hardly possible that so old and strong a club as the St. Andrew's should be jealous of its younger competitor and neighbor's growing prosperity, but such is the rumor in golfing circles. Mr. H. O. Tallmadge, who is Secretary of the National Golf Association, is one of the oldest and most active members of the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

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The failure of the members of the Racquet Club to sustain the Governors of that institution in the latter's unanimous indorsement of the proposed absorption of the Calumet Club, at the special meeting of the club on Thursday evening last, was more of a surprise to the Governors of the Raquet and to the members of that club which supported them in their views than it was to clubmen in general throughout the city. While the refusal to indorse a Governing Board of a leading club in any measure it may propose, occurs very rarely, there has been so much outside discussion of the question by members of the Racquet Club who were opposed to the plan that it was felt in the other city clubs that Thursday night's action was quite probable. It was a narrow vote, however, by which the Governors were defeated, and lacked only six of the necessary two-thirds. It is said that there were nearly 200 members present, and the meeting, although much suppressed excitement was evident, was an unexpectedly quiet one, and that after a statement by President Townsend and Treasurer Atterbury, who both indorsed the plan and urged its adoption upon the members for both social and financial reasons, and a few questions asked by one or two of the members, the vote was taken. It is also reported that there were no speeches of any moment in opposition to the plan, and that the Governors were almost dazed when the result of the vote was announced.

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Now that the Racquet Club has rejected the proposed absorption of the Calumet, the future of both clubs, and especially the Calumet, becomes at once a matter of the greatest curiosity and speculation among clubmen everywhere. It is generally understood that the Racquet Club, while it is financially sound, has not gained much in membership, if, indeed, it has not lost, during the last year or two, and it is also said that it needed the new members which the Calumet would have brought to it. Several schemes have been proposed by members of the Calumet Club, which, it is said, would, if put at once into execution, insure that club continued life, if not prosperity, especially if the hoped-for better times arrive soon. There is a wide difference of opinion, not only among the members of both the Racquet and Calumet Clubs, but among clubmen who are not members of either organization, as to which club has suffered the most in prestige by the failure to unite. It is the general consensus of opinion, however, that it is about a stand-off.

CLUBMAN.

SCHOOLBOYS AND ROADS.

Gen. Roy Stone's Plan to Keep Country Highways in Order.

Gen. Roy Stone, Chief of the Road Department in Washington, has a plan for enlisting the co-operation of school children in keeping country highways in good order. The great need of country roads, he says, is daily care. Such care would be extremely costly under the present methods of management, but Gen. Stone points out that most of the roads in the country are patrolled twice each day by schoolboys old enough to give the necessary attention to throwing out stones, opening ditches and sluices, and filling ruts and holes.

The organization of schoolboy road leagues in the country school districts is suggested. A few light, handy tools could be kept in the schoolhouses, and, if deemed desirable, prizes might be offered in each township for the best service rendered. Country teachers, it is believed, would naturally take an interest in this work, and any improvement in the roads would of course be a benefit to the schools. In some localities in New Jersey where roads have been generally improved the country schools have recalled many scholars who had been drawn away to the city schools, and who now go to school on their bicycles from miles around.

According to Gen. Stone, the constant deterioration of country roads from wear and weather exceeds $40,000,000 per annum. That amount is now spent each year to restore the roads, and not to improve them. By getting the schoolboys to take a hand, says Gen. Stone, "very great practical benefit to the present roads would result at little or no cost, while training up a generation of road builders for the future. It is not expected that many school districts will take up this work at first. It requires that the teachers be competent, the boys ambitious, and the road authorities liberal and progressive, and this combination will be comparatively rare. But it will be found in some places, and if the work is successful it will rapidly spread."

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TOWNS THAT DISAPPEAR

Frontier Settlements Often Find Themselves Forced to Move to Another Site.

LOCAL RIVALRIES AND FEUDS.

Experience of New York People Who Invest in Western Lands—Influence of the Railroads—Amusing Incidents.

To see a village pick itself up and remove to a more favorable location would be a novelty in the East, but it is not a rare occurrence on the Western frontier. There are many people in New York with investments in North Dakota who know, to their sorrow, that towns out there have an unpleasant habit of disappearing. If their surroundings do not suit them they simply move on.

Every frontier community feels at the outset that it is destined to become a county seat and a metropolis. If the time ever comes when it is rudely awakened from the roseate dreams of infancy by some hated rival securing a railroad station ahead of it, the best thing is to "move." Every live town in the West has rivalries on hand, and without them existence would sometimes be exceedingly dull.

The railroads have nearly everything to do with shaping the destiny of a town. They practically make villages and cities of their own. Instead of the towns drawing the railroads to them, the situation is reversed. A comparatively worthless tract of land suddenly becomes of decided value if it is chosen for a railroad station and town site. Fortunes have occasionally been made by enterprising individuals who guessed correctly as to the logical and inevitable location of a railway; but where one man has found wealth in this way, a thousand have suffered disappointment and loss.

Hoskins Hoped in Vain.

No prettier town site was ever laid out in the Dakotas than that which was named in honor of George G. Hoskins of Wyoming County, N. Y. The town of Hoskins had its rise and fall in McIntosh County. Its founders came across a beautiful oval lake, embracing something like 600 acres. The water was fresh and wholesome, the beach was lined with sand and pebbles, and the shore sloped upward at just the right pitch for an attractive town. Hoskins was established in 1885, and in the first six months acquired a bank, a newspaper, two hotels, three or four stores, and a variety of small shops. It flourished for a couple of years, mainly on expectations, for it was fifty miles from a railroad, and there were no crops to speak of in the neighborhood. It reached the dignity of two newspapers in 1886, and the community kept up a bold and even cheerful front. Hoskins was believed by everybody to be a coming town.

A railroad line had been surveyed from Aberdeen to Bismarck, but despite the beauty of the town site and the earnestness and hopefulness of the little band of boomers, when the unsentimental railroad finally came along it was four miles away and would not make a curve to Hoskins, despite every advantage that appeared in the waters of that beautiful lake. There was nothing to do but pick up and move. Another embryo metropolis thus disappeared in a day. Not even the name was retained. The railway people had started the town of Ashley and Hoskins was swallowed whole—all but the fresh water.

A case almost equally striking was that of Port Emma, on the James River. This town occupied a picturesque spot on the west bank of the stream, in the southeast part of Dickey County. It had hopes of navigation and all that sort of thing. Port Emma attained some prominence through a lively newspaper and an incessant row. It was always in a clash with some of its neighbors over politics, taxation, or railroad bonuses. The Chicago and Northwestern was building northward in the valley from Columbia to effect a junction with the Northern Pacific, which had agreed to extend its James River Valley Branch southward to the middle of Dickey County. With strange perversity they ignored Port Emma, and perfected their union at a place called Oakes, which was named after the President of the Northern Pacific.

It can be said for the Port Emma town site, however, that it raises excellent crops. The farmer who owned most of the land in the immediate neighborhood reaped some advantage by the collapse of the village. It was impossible to move the business buildings across the river, and most of them were secured for farm use. The newspaper office where W. H. Ellis was accustomed to throw out his challenges to the world every week for a couple of years is at present doing excellent service as a sheep pen.

The Marquis de Mores.

The Marquis de Mores, who was well known in New York, founded the town of Medora in the heart of the Bad Lands. The place is on the Little Missouri, a couple of hundred miles west of Bismarck. De Mores opened his cattle ranch there about the time that the Northern Pacific Railroad was built. The company gave him a station and he proceeded to build a town.

It is a picturesque spot. The valley of the Little Missouri at that point is wide and picturesque. The direction of the stream is southerly. On the eastern side granite walls rise to a height of 300 or 400 feet. These might be taken for castles and strongholds, and, indeed, were the scene of many bloody contests in the days when the white man was contesting the ground with the ferocious Sioux. All around are the ill-shaped buttes which characterize the Bad Lands. These hills are sterile and often covered with ashy deposits. The country is a vast lignite bed, and the buttes show the effects of long-smoldering fires in their interior. In some instances there are fires there to this day, which have been in existence for ten or twelve years, giving the region a volcanic appearance.

De Mores opened a cattle ranch of 10,000 acres along the Little Missouri River. He built an enormous slaughter and packing house. The town of Medora was one of the liveliest in the West in those times. To-day it is chiefly a name. Theodore Roosevelt's large cattle ranch adjoins the De Mores place. The country is excellent for live stock, and there is a gradual development there, but there is no longer any material stimulus for the village which the Marquis named in honor of his wife, who was Miss Medora Hoffman of New York.

Yorktown-Keystone Rivalry.

Along in 1883, when the middle portion of the Red River Valley was rapidly developing, a colony of intelligent and progressive farmers from the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., founded a town in the geographical centre of Dickey County, N. D. There were sixty or seventy families in the colony. As a general thing, they were well to do, most of them having capital enough to make an excellent start in putting up buildings and breaking land. Nearly all took live stock and household effects from their old homes in the East.

They called their village Yorktown, and in sixty days after it was plotted there were two general stores, a hotel, several small shops, law offices, and agencies, and the like. A Post Office was secured, a town library was started, and the community felt a common and deep-seated enthusiasm over the outlook. The men had the York State skill in farming and raising stock. The women were unusually good-looking, and soon became noted for their superior cooking and housekeeping methods. Next year Yorktown got its newspaper—and, although there were five excellent patent-inside newspapers in the county, this was the biggest of all. It was a fifty-six-column weekly, well edited and neatly printed. Most of the settlers were "proving up" on their pre-emptions that year, and the land notices gave the new journal a healthy patronage.

There was as yet no railroad, but the signs were good, and town lots were worth something. The advantageous location of Yorktown soon gave the public the impression that it was a candidate for county-seat honors. Then rivalry and hatred developed. Ellendale was the existing county-seat, but it was situated so near the southern extremity of the county that many farmers would have been glad to see the Court House put on wheels and carted further to the north. Ellendale would have crushed Yorktown had the occasion offered.

But a sharper rival existed in the village of Keystone, eight or nine miles southwest of Yorktown. Keystone was named by a fine colony of Pennsylvanians, who possessed considerable wealth and were equipped for business. It had a bank, a newspaper, a hotel, and any number of stores and shops. Everybody was in politics. There was a good deal of culture in society, and the whole Territory agreed that Keystone had a bright future. This town was also an aspirant for the county-seat, and didn't care who knew it. Its proud boast was that it was so situated that any railroad building from Aberdeen to Bismarck or from Fargo to the Black Hills would have to touch there.

Shattered Ideals.

Along came the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway with a line pointed straight for Manitoba, but the officials found that there was more in it for them to locate an entirely new town, and so they established Monango, two miles west of Keystone. The deed was done in spite of all remonstrance and all offers of bonuses, and there was nothing left for Keystone but to pick itself up and move to the railway. The hotelkeeper took the initiative, the storekeepers followed, the bank was not long behind, the newspaper moved to the county seat, and in six months there was not a trace of the once flourishing Keystone, save a few caved-in walls and corner stakes. Even the hitching posts which had adorned the hotel and store premises were gone. It is a fortunate characteristic of all frontier villages that the buildings are mostly of light construction, and when it becomes desirable to move a town there are few brick walls or stone foundations to hinder. Keystone vanished from the face of the earth.

There was much hilarity in Yorktown over this turn in affairs. The "Soo" Railway had been surveyed from Minneapolis to the Missouri River, and the line ran directly through Yorktown. The hilarity soon ceased. In a double sense the railway ran directly through Yorktown. It ran through, and did not stop. The right of way actually cut in two the backyard of Morey's Hotel property, and every passing locomotive gleefully whistled and shrieked but never one stopped. There was not even a side track—not so much as a watering tank. Delegation after delegation went to Minneapolis to interview the "Soo" management, but the only satisfaction they could obtain was the statement that the engineers had reported that the grade at Yorktown was not suitable for a station.

To those who knew the situation this was merely an exasperating joke. While Yorktown prided itself on the fact that it enjoyed something of an elevation on the prairie, there was nothing within twenty miles that could be dignified with the title of a hill. It had pitch enough to shed water, which many prairie towns have not, but there was no more mountain scenery about it than there is on Broadway, New York City, between the Battery and Central Park.

A party of clever Michigan men had established the village of Fullerton, four miles west of Yorktown, and they had prevailed on the railway people to make that a station and exclude Yorktown from such privilege. The old settlers of Keystone and Yorktown accordingly think that fate has evened things up so far as those places are concerned.

In 1882 a large colony of New York people founded the town of Hudson, in the James River Valley. For three or four years this was one of the thriftiest places in the region, and the most perfect faith existed that when any railroad was built from the east toward the Big Sioux Reservation, the crossing of the James River would be at Hudson. It proved to be another of the many miscalculations, however, for when the town of Oakes was established, on the east side of the James, it became apparent that Hudson was doomed. The latter was a little too far to the south for the route of the "Soo." Hudson was placed on wheels and moved to Oakes. Many very substantial two-story buildings, as well as smaller ones, were hauled across the James River bridge in safety, and are doing good service at Oakes to-day.

DEATH OF "GROUND HOG" ALLEN

A Mysterious Recluse Who Lived in a Cistern.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 30.—A queer character died here a few days ago. He was known as "Ground Hog" Allen, and was a cave dweller, and the most mysterious personage in Hickman County. Little is known of him, and he lived the life of a recluse.

Allen came to Columbus early in the seventies, and purchased ten acres of land in the vicinity of the Seven Springs, about two miles from the town. Having no family, he erected a house on his ten-acre lot and cultivated his land, living alone. After living there for some time his house was destroyed by fire. He had dug a large cistern before his house was burned, and after the destruction of the house he moved the few effects he had saved into the cistern, which was dry, and, being dug funnel shaped, was quite wide at the bottom. He lived in that cistern to the day of his death.

Allen would come to Columbus occasionally and buy necessary supplies. He soon acquired the name of "Ground Hog" Allen, and was known by no other. He was very industrious, wore very little clothing, and always went without shoes in warm weather. He was polite to all visitors, and to some he communicated something of his past life. He went to California from Ohio in 1849, and was absent a number of years. On his return he found that his wife had procured a divorce, and had married again.

"Ground Hog" Allen believed he had enemies, and that his house had been destroyed by an incendiary. He said that he had determined that no one should burn him out again. He had dug a passageway from the bottom of the cistern where he lived to a spring adjacent, but it had caved in, and he used a ladder as a means of ingress and egress to his strange residence.

Since his death no relative has appeared to claim his estate. There are many anecdotes current in the vicinity concerning this peculiar being. He was skeptical in his views of religion, but could quote passages of Scripture with accuracy.

ORGANISTS TO BE RETIRED.

Drs. Arthur H. Messiter and Walter B. Gilbert of Trinity Parish.

Two veteran organists of Trinity Parish, Dr. Arthur Henry Messiter and Dr. Walter B. Gilbert, will be retired on pensions on May 1.

Dr. Messiter has been the organist of Trinity Church for thirty-three years. Under him the music of the old church became famous for its classic purity and sweetness. Dr. Messiter is sixty-two years old, and, while his bodily strength is not failing, he has been slowly growing deaf, until now it seriously interferes with his duties. His retirement is with his consent.

Dr. Gilbert has been the organist of Trinity Chapel for nearly thirty years. He, also, is in the sixties, and a little older than Dr. Messiter.

Their successors have not been decided on.

The Schubert Centenary.

The Schubert centenary will be celebrated at the Irving Place Theatre to-night by a programme composed largely of his works. Huberman, violinist; Miss Heyman, pianist; Miss Detschy, alto, and others will give Schubert selections, and two compositions arranged by Nahan Franko for string quartet, piano, organ, and harp will be given. To-morrow night there will be a similar programme, with the addition of Heinrich Zollner's little drama, "Schubertiade."

Let's go to Vantine's.

Silk quilted dressing gowns and jackets

The Japs have made some wonderfully handsome and durable silk quilted dressing gowns and jackets for us.

We have them in nearly all sizes and colors.

Prices are lower than usual.

LADIES' SILK QUILTED DRESSING GOWNS; 34 to 46 inches bust measure; in these colors: White rose, pink, light blue, brown, black, cardinal, maroon, navy blue, yellow and gray; both plain and embroidered.

LADIES' SILK QUILTED HOUSE JACKETS; 34 to 46 inches bust measure; all colors; both plain and embroidered.

MEN'S PLAIN SILK QUILTED SMOKING JACKETS, 40 to 52 inches chest measure; black, brown, and navy blue.

MEN'S PLAIN SILK QUILTED DRESSING GOWNS, 40 to 52 inches; black, brown, and navy blue.

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.
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NOTARY COONEY'S BLANKS.

His Work in the Fair Case Is Alleged to Be Fraudulent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—In the preliminary examination of ex-Notary J. J. Cooney, who is charged with perjury in connection with the Fair will contest, the prosecution offered testimony calculated to prove that within a few days 2,000 copies of notarial blanks similar to those used by Cooney had been printed by the firm of Barry & Co.

Employes of this firm testified to the preparation of a zincograph of the Cooney blank at the house on the request of Detective Stillwell, who placed the order with Mr. James H. Barry in the office of Attorney Delmas.

Judge Cook reserved his decision in the matter until Monday morning.

The explanation offered by Cooney's attorney for having a lot of blanks similar to the one used in the Fair case is that they were to be used to mystify the experts who claim to be able to identify the Crocker & Company blanks.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE STORES UNDER ONE ROOF

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HEAVY invoices of New Spring Goods are arriving daily and will be placed on view as quickly as we can find places for them.

ALL goods marked in plain figures and sold at one price only. Goods delivered at any railroad station in New Jersey free of charge. No extra charge for packing.

HAHNE & CO. made popular prices, and, certainly, Hahne & Co. will maintain them. Our trade north, south and west of Newark for many miles is assured, and it looks as if New York people are beginning to realize that money can be saved by a visit to their "country (?) cousin." Jersey City and Hoboken people found that out long ago.

NEW, Bright, Fresh and Reliable are our goods, from ribbon to gown, from pin to bonnet, and from toothpick to parlor suit.

EVERY Conceivable Need for men, women and children will be found in our great store at lowest possible prices.

A FEAST of values and a flow of bargains.

NO debasement of goods to reduce prices.

DOUBLE the worth of money invested in many things here.

COURTESY on the part of our employes makes shopping pleasant at our store. We do not consider it trouble to show goods, whether you want to buy or do not.

OUR Furniture, Floor Covering, Drapery. Dresswear, Housefurnishing, Shoe, White and Muslin Wear, Linen Sections, and all other departments (100 in number) will be resplendent with new spring ideas this week. Can any one afford to miss the exhibition?

NOTE—Goods delivered free at any railroad station in New Jersey. No extra charge for packing.

HAHNE & CO., Newark, N.J.

THEATRICAL BILLS FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.—Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Dr. Claudius," a play by F. Marion Crawford and H. St. Maur.
American Theatre, "New York," a melodrama by A. C. Wheeler and E. M. Alfriend.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.—Irving Place Theatre, "Das Lumpengesindel."

"Dr. Claudius" has suddenly become Mr. Crawford's "most successful novel." When the theatrical managers have use for an article, it must be superlative or nothing. As a matter of fact, "Mr. Isaacs," "Saracinesca," "Sant' Ilario," "The Ralstons," "Casa Braccio," and other works of this prolific writer have been more widely read than "Dr. Claudius." But that makes no difference. There will be a memorable audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, and the advent of Mr. Crawford as a playwright will be duly honored. The production of "Dr. Claudius" is a theatrical incident of unusual importance.

There are many passages in Crawford's novels so full of vitality, so graphically depicting moods and shades of emotion, that folks who read him much have desired to see him acted. The dramatic element is strong in several of his books.

But the playwright's craft is difficult to master. To adapt "Dr. Claudius" to the stage, Mr. Crawford secured the assistance of Henry Saint Maur, who is an old hand—we had almost written an old offender—at this sort of work.

The cast of characters promises well. Joseph Holland will have the title rôle, E. M. Holland will appear as Silas Barker, W. J. Le Moyne will act Bellingham, (a character suggested by the late "Sam" Ward's genial manners, large acquaintance, and cosmopolitan repute,) while the rôle of the Countess Margaret will be taken by Eleanor Moretti, and Leo Dietrichstein will be her Russian brother-in-law. The other actors will be Albert Gran, Thomas Oberle, Walter Craven, Richard Williams, Harry Holliday, Jane Burby, and Leta Larkin.

The play is in four acts, and the scene changes from Heidelberg to Baden Baden, to Newport, and to New York. New scenery has been painted by Dangerfield and Voegtlin.

"New York," by A. C. Wheeler and E. M. Alfriend, to be produced at the American Theatre, is a melodrama, with a somewhat novel plot. A girl who works for her living kills the villain who has betrayed her. Afterward she marries a physician, who is a power in politics and society, and knows all about his young wife's past. A detective, working in his own interest, with rare shrewdness, (for a detective,) gives this worthy couple a great deal of uneasiness. But the detective has a heart. Burr McIntosh, G. C. Boniface, Katharine Grey, and Mabel Amber will be in the cast.

This week's new German play at the Irving Place Theatre will be "Das Lumpengesindel," about which nothing has been disclosed. It will be produced Thursday night.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"A Contented Woman" prospers at Hoyt's.

—"Heartsease" prevails at the Garden Theatre.

—Georgia Cayvan and her company are now in Boston.

—"Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre knows no change.

—"Straight from the Heart" seems to have made a hit at the Academy.

—May Irwin still draws crowds in "Courted Into Court" at the Bijou.

—"Under the Red Robe" promises to last through the Winter at the Empire Theatre.

—"Sweet Inniscarra" breaks all records, of course, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—Folks still flock to see and hear "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre.

—"When a Man's Married" and "The First Gentleman of Europe" continue at the Lyceum.

—This, they say, will be the last week of "Caste" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, as next week Mr. Hare intends to appear again in "A Pair of Spectacles."

—"Cymbeline" will be presented at Wallack's all this week. Some few words relating to Miss Mather's revival of this play are printed in the Sunday Magazine Supplement.

—A play in five acts by Mary H. Ewer, called "Marion," will be performed by amateur actors at Carnegie Lyceum next Wednesday night for the benefit of St. Luke's Home.

—Clay Greene's pictorial melodrama, "Under the Polar Star," will be acted at the Grand Opera House this week with nearly the original cast, and all the fine and ingenious scenery.

—An entertainment will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night for the benefit of Sam Weston, the blind minstrel. Among the volunteers are May Irwin, Louise Beaudet, Bessie Bonehill, John C. Rice, and Sally Cohen and a dozen others of repute.

—Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber will begin their engagement at Wallack's Feb. 8 in "Romola," founded on George Eliot's famous work, by Elwyn O. Barron, a sympathetic and experienced writer. This ought to be one of the notable dramatic events of the Winter.

—Witter Peabody, the boy soprano from Detroit, will sing at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Amann, the mimic, the Merilees sisters, the droll Horn brothers, Harry Rodgers, Grais with his donkey and baboon, and other popular performers will appear.

—"Northern Lights," an American melodrama with an unusual plot and fine scenic effects, will be presented at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. The cast will include Maurice Freeman, William Humphreys, Fred Mayer, May Wheeler, Clara Knott, and Helen Bell.

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week Mr. and Mrs. Milton Nobles will appear in a comic sketch called "Bilgeville Junction." Two rural young persons are detained in a railroad station waiting room. They are at cross-purposes. The piece ends with the arrival of the Bilgeville Flier. The bill will also include O'Brien and Havel, the Pheilé Pinaud troupe, John Quigley, the singing newsboy; Forest and King, Lizzie Mulvey, and Pearl Inman and many others.

—The Cinematograph is as popular as ever at the Eden Musée, and this week there will be a new exhibition of moving pictures, including several military scenes. Some valuable photographs just received from abroad will be added to the stereoscopic collection. For ten years an effort has been made to secure pictures of historical places as well as of great events, and the result is several thousand photographs from every part of the world. Among the waxworks there have been changes and rearrangements.

—The bill at Olympia Music Hall this week will include the travesty, called "Silly's Dinner," the violoncello playing of Auguste van Biene, the songs of Louise Beaudet, Troja and Karina, and the drolleries of Latell, Hedges, and Launchmere, and Haines and Pettingill. Newcomers will be McIntyre and Heath, Prince Kokin, the Newsboys' Quintet, and Spink and Spink. In the Winter Garden Chuck Connors, the Si Hassan troupe of Arabs, Richardson the bicyclist and the bicycle polo teams will appear.

—Augustus Thomas's dramatic sketch "Proper Impropriety" will be presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre all this week by Frederic Boyton and Grace Filkins. The American Biograph will exhibit some new views of Governors Island. E. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair will appear in a comic sketch. Press Eldridge and Smith and Campbell are among the performers. So is Louise Truax, the little whistling girl. Elmer and Eva Grandin will appear next week in "The Mousetrap," by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

—Marie Halton, esteemed by the multitude in comic opera, will make her first appearance on the music hall stage at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. She will present a musical monologue, with appropriate scenery and appointments. Otero will be seen in Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian dances. The Three Krasukis, styled "musical artists," will make their first appearance in America. Williams and Walker, Taclanu, the Osranis, the Marco Brothers, the Kronemann Brothers, and Mazello and Millay will also appear.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes of the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Kate Percy Douglas, soprano, and Henry K. Hadley, violinist, will give a concert of American music at Chickering Hall on Feb. 9, at 3 P. M.

—"Columbus," the symphonic poem by D. M. Levett of this city, was performed successfully a short time ago at one of Brunel's concerts at Pau.

—The fiftieth performance of the charming Irish opera, "Shamus O'Brien," will take place almost the last night of the successful run at the Broadway Theatre, and will be celebrated in a fitting manner by Managers Cowdery and Duff.

—At the Harlem Opera House next week, Camille D'Arville, Richard F. Carroll, and the Carroll-Kerker Opera Company, will present "Kismet" on the same scale of perfection that characterized the recent production of this opera at Wallack's Theatre.

—The Bohemian String Quartet will arrive here early in March. They will give two concerts at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall in conjunction with Rafael Joseffy, who will make his only appearance in concert in New York with this celebrated organization.

—Ella Russell will remain but a short time in this country, as she has just been engaged for the great Handel festival to be held in London early in June. A week after her début in "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House Miss Russell will be heard in oratorio.

—The programme of the fourth Philharmonic concert Saturday next is as follows: Schubert's unfinished symphony, theme and variations from the D minor quartet, and Borodine's second symphony, first time in America. Mr. David Bispham will sing six Schubert songs.

—The second concert of the American Symphony Orchestra will take place on Tuesday evening at Chickering Hall. Marguerite Hall will sing songs by Schubert and Goring Thomas, and the orchestra will play Schubert's military march and B minor symphony and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture.

—The fifth concert of the Seidl Society will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. Mme. De Vere-Sapio will sing an aria from "Linda di Chamounix," and another from "Nozze di Figaro," and Mme. Rivé-King will play Tschaikowsky's D minor piano fantasy. The orchestra under Anton Seidl will play a new symphonic poem, "The Water Fay," by Dvorak, and other numbers.

—The first promenade concert and drill of the season will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. The reorganized Seventh Regiment Band, under Bandmaster Neyer's direction, will render a programme of new and popular selections. Under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Seventh Regiment Band, Mr. Ernst Neyer, bandmaster, will give a concert in Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of Feb. 25.

—Miss Maud Morgan announces her annual harp concert, to take place at Mendelssohn Glee Club Rooms, 119 West Fortieth Street, Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be composed of vocal and instrumental music, showing the harp in solos, accompanying the voice, and in ensemble numbers with violin, 'cello, and organ. Miss Morgan will have the valuable assistance of Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, Mr. William C. Carl, and other artists.

—The third and last of the joint recitals given by Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley, pianist, will be given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Averill will sing "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," songs by C. A. Lidgey, L. R. Lewis, Adolf Jansen, and some old Irish melodies. Mr. Bradley will play the "Gigue and Passacaille varie" from G. F. Handel's Suite in G minor, Schumann's "Carnaval," Schubert's "Impromptu," two preludes by Kirchner, and three selections from Chopin.

—Mr. Alexander Lambert, Director of the New York College of Music, announces a musicale to be given in the college hall to-morrow afternoon. Mme. Van der Veer Green, contralto; Louis Taussig, 'cellist, and Mme. Eden Jandrier, pianist, will appear. Mr. Tausig and Mme. Jandrier will play Boccherini's sonata for violin and piano, and Mme. Jandrier alone will play compositions by Grieg, Rubinstein, Brahms, Moszkowski, and Wagner. Mr. Tausig will give numbers by Mozart and Tschaikowsky. Mrs. Green will sing songs by Lalo, Bemberg, Korbay, Bohn, and Neidlinger. Messrs. Howard Buckway, pianist, and David Mannes, violinist, will also contribute to the entertainment.

—The programme for the coming week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Carmen"; Wednesday, "L'Africaine," the Messrs. de Reszke, M. Plançon, M. Lassalle, Miss Engle, and Mme. Litvinne; Friday, "Mefistofele" (last time); Saturday afternoon, "Siegfried"; Saturday night, "Lohengrin," (in Italian,) Mme. Eames, Mme. Mantelli, M. Plançon, Signor Ancona, and Signor Cremonini. Mozart's "Le Nozze de Figaro" and Massenet's "Le Cid" are announced for the following week. The soloists at to-night's concert will be Huberman, the violinist; Mme. De Vere, Mme. Mantelli, M. Lassalle, Signor Cremonini, and M. Plançon. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung.

—Owing to the growing demand for dinner and reception music of a higher class, better adapted to private houses than a full orchestra, Messrs. Ruben & Andrews have organized a double-string quartet, with harp, with Mr. Nahan Franko as conductor. This orchestra played at the Hon. W. C. Whitney's dinner last Tuesday night. The harp and violin solos by Mme. Sacona and Mr. Franko were much appreciated. Another novelty is the Harmonie reed orchestra of wood instruments, similar to the Court orchestra of the time of Louis XIV., playing the music of that period. The mellow tones of the flutes, oboes, bassoons, contra-bass clarinets, and English horns give an effect similar to an organ.

—Mme. Lilli Lehmann on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, will give her second and last song recital at Carnegie Music Hall, at 3 o'clock, previous to her appearance during the season of opera to be given by Mr. Walter Damrosch at the Metropolitan Opera House, commencing March 8. Mme. Lehmann has arranged a most attractive programme, which in full is as follows: 1. a. "Ein Wanderer," b. "Lindes Rauschen Inden Wipfeln," c. "Feldernsamekeit," d. "Meine Liebe ist Grün," (Brahms.) 2. "Abendemphimdung," (Mosart); 3. "Die Allmacht," (Schubert). 4. "Adelaide," (Von Beethoven.) 5. a. "Der Nussbaum," b. "Waldesgesprach," (Schumann.) Seats will be on sale at the box office, Carnegie Hall, next Monday, Feb. 1.

—The season of grand opera in Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, which closed with "Tristan and Isolde," on Thursday afternoon, was the most successful season of opera Philadelphia ever had. While there was a slight preponderance of the Wagner school, still seven performances were of the lighter opera, including "Faust," scenes from "Traviata," "Romeo and Juliet," "Lucia," "Fidelio," "Trovatore," "Carmen," "Freischuetz," and "Don Giovanni." The season marked the first reproduction in America of the complete Tetralogy, Mr. Damrosch having imported the swimming machines for the swimming Rhine maidens, exact duplicates of those used at Baireuth. The Tetralogy also marked the reappearance of Mme. Lilli Lehmann in opera in America. Other operas produced during the season were "Lohengrin" twice, "Walküre" twice, "Meistersinger" twice, "Tannhäuser" twice, "Tristan and Isolde" once, and the "Flying Dutchman," its first reproduction in America in some years. The casts of these performances included Mmes. Calvé, Melba, and Eames, and Messrs. Salignac, Plançon, and others from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Mr. Damrosch's complete company includes Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Johanna Gadski, Susan Strong, Augusta Vollmar, Risa Eibenschuetz, Alma Powell, and Marie Mattfield. MM. Ernst Kraus, Paul Lange, Fritz Ernst, Paul Kalisch, Carl Somer, Gerhard Stehmann, Fritz Derschuch, Wilhelm Mertens, Heinrich Hobbing, and Emil Fischer.

The Next Fortnight at Daly's.

"Much Ado About Nothing" and "The Geisha" lend themselves to hand-in-hand performance peculiarly well, on account of their similarity of richness in costuming, although the scope and power of the two pieces are so unlike. The combination will be kept up at Daly's Theatre through the coming week, and "The Magistrate," which was to have been done to-morrow night, will not be seen until Monday, Feb. 8. Miss Rehan will play Mrs. Posket; Stevens, Mr. Posket; Gresham, Lukyn; Herbert, Vale; Lesoir, Cis Farrington; Miss French, Charlotte, and Miss Haswell, Beattie. The next revival after "The Magistrate" will be Mrs. Centlivre's old comedy "The Wonder," as already announced in THE TIMES. The chant in the cathedral scene in the fourth act, sung by a choir of twelve boys, is a portion of an actual hymn dating from the ninth century. The choir consists of boys from the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The cast of "The Wonder" will be as follows: Don Felix, Mr. Richman; Donna Violante, Miss Rehan; Colonel Britton, George Clarke; Frederick, Mr. Craig; Don Pedro, Mr. Varrey; Lissardo, Mr. Gresham; Vasquez, Mr. Sampson; Donna Isabella, Maud Hoffman.



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THE CENTRAL PARK CASINO.

It Is Leased by the Commissioners to Gustav Dorval.

The Casino in Central Park has been leased by the Park Commissioners to Gustav Dorval for five years, at $9,000 a year. This is the first time that the most famous of all the Park restaurants has been leased in this manner. Isidore Isaacs, who had possession of it for the last thirty years, leased it from year to year, paying for it a varying percentage of the gross receipts. The Park Commissioners thought that a longer lease at a fixed rental would be better policy, and advertised for bidders. There were many bids put in, including one by Mr. Isaacs. Mr. Dorval's bid of $9,000 a year was the highest. The Park Commissioners were not obliged under the law to accept the highest bid, but as Mr. Dorval, who ran the Café Savarin for many years, and who was the proprietor of the St. James Hotel until it was torn down, had indorsements of the highest character, the lease was given to him. He has taken possession of the Casino.

CUSTOM HOUSE ECONOMY.

Thirty Men Dismissed and Their Offices Abolished.

Collector Kilbreth received yesterday from Secretary Carlisle approval of his selections of Custom House employes to be dismissed to economize at the rate of $127,000 per annum, and thirty men were given notice that their services were discontinued and that the positions they had filled were abolished.

The following men were dismissed:

Inspectors of Customs, Class 2.—Robert Wiley, Charles F. Laxar; Elmer G. Story, Henry C. Keeler, William C. Wheaton, Joseph Jolly, Clarence Sobotker, James L. Boyle, Edward J. Kiely, Thomas C. Duffy, James B. Archibald, and James E. Mahon.

Night Inspectors, Class E.—Frederick Driscoll, Michael H. Dolan, George A. Angele, and James T. Madden.

Assistant Weighers, Class 2.—Edgar P. Crissman, John S. Amerman, Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Martin, Frederick B. Sawyer, and Gabriel Haase.

Assistant Weighers, Class E.—Alexander M. Greene, Patrick J. Cribben, Edward A. Jenks, John W. Hurst, John Dreyer, Samuel H. Dougherty, and Edward J. Carlin.

United States Weigher.—William G. Lanigan.

NEEDLE FOUND BY X RAYS.

Alexander Ross Carried It in His Body for Fifty Years.

Alexander Ross of Hoboken had a needle removed from his elbow Tuesday night, which he swallowed when a child fifty years ago. When Ross was a boy his mother told him about the needle, but he forgot all about it. A year ago he felt sharp pains in his left shoulder. He did not think of the needle, because two years before he had dislocated that arm, and the surgeons of the New York Hospital, where it was set, told him that a piece of broken bone had lodged in the glenoid cavity. A lump formed at this point, and Ross thought it was due to the piece of bone.

The pain grew worse, and he went to Bellevue Hospital. It was supopsed there that the arm was paralyzed, and electricity was applied without effect. Then Ross afterward went to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was examined carefully by Dr. James S. Richardson. Dr. Richardson came to the conclusion that a foreign substance had lodged in the tissues, and inferred that that it was a needle. He determined to examine the arm with the aid of the X rays. The result showed that a needle about two inches long was imbedded in the tissues and bone. Ross was put under the influence of ether Tuesday, and the needle was cut out. The operation was performed by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson.

SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.

An Appeal for Funds to Maintain Work of Relief.

The recent coming of extreme cold weather seriously intensified the suffering among the poor of the city. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, relying on past experience of the generosity of New Yorkers, gave immediate relief to about 1,100 families, and its visitors are still busy in searching out the most distressing cases. In response to their appeal for funds, the following contributions have been received:

"Cash"	$10
Frank Herbert Stone	10
William H. Yale	5
James Pyle & Sons	10
Francis Louis Slade	25
Mrs. R. Woodworth	10
Jewelers' Relief Association	150
Mrs. W. F. Cary	5
"Cash"	5
Mrs. J. W. Tiemann	10
Miss Stewart Brown	10
George W. Soren	25
Misses E. and H. Mathews	5
Rev. E. A. Bradley	10
Mrs. W. L. Andrews	5
William Fileston	25
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100
Mrs. Naomi Douglas	20
Miss Mary L. Avery	5
"M. B.," for coal	5
G. U. Wenner	5
Miss Mary W. Henderson	5
Leroy M. Yale	5
Mrs. Cyrus W. Wicker	10
Walter D. Edmonds	10
John W. Thomson	25
Mrs. Stanford White	10
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris	10
Mrs. William E. Iselin	10
Mosle Brothers	100
Mrs. T. R. Butler	10
Mrs. Mary C. Sherwood	4
Edward Scheitlin	10
Hermann C. Schwab	25
"Cash"	5
Ogden Codman, Jr.	10
William H. Jackson & Co.	25
For coal, "Anonymous"	25
Mrs. P. Whitehead	5

The work is still going on, and much more money is required, not only to tide the very poor over the present crisis, but to conduct the ordinary work of relief during the Winter. The situation is a grave one, and all are requested to lend their support. Every one can help, and from those whose means will not admit of large contributions, it is urged that the smallness of the sum need not deter them giving. All checks and moneys should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

GLORIES OF THE WINTER SEASON IN AND AROUND SANTA MONICA.

Roses in Bloom in Sight of the Snow Drifts—Question of Water Supply—Comfort in the Soldiers' Home.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Jan. 22.—According to the calendar this is midwinter, or thereabout; but in this favored clime, with the thermometer at 70° in the shade, with rose-laden vines looking in at one's open windows, and a rankly verdurous plain spread all around the town, how can anybody realize the midwinter fact? Of course, variations of climate and products are as numerous as the parallels of latitude; people who travel far are never weary of contrasting their surroundings, whether in Egypt, India, or Palestine, with those of their less lucky friends at home. But nothing so impresses one with the extent of his own country and the variety of its climatic conditions as a journey across the continent in Winter. To pass in a few days, traveling west, (and not south,) from the zero weather of Maine to the balmy orange groves and sunny valleys of Southern California, is to measure, in a single journey, an almost infinite variety of climate, scenery, and natural productions. Sometimes we are twitted by envious foreigners with too much self-glorification. They reproach us with our continually going about and saying: "This is a great country!" Well, the man who can travel through the Southwest, Arizona, and New Mexico, by the Santa Fé route, let us say, and fail to exclaim, "This is my own, my native land, and it is a great country!" has something the matter with his interior consciousness.

Of course, mere bigness does not count for much with any thoughtful person; but when bigness, as in this case, involves pretty much everything in the way of climates, the variety tells on human imagination. It is the fact that all these varieties are to be found within the limits of our own land that appeals to one's pride of country. And here in California one may, at this season, have almost any sort of climate he may choose. I have just said that the thermometer is at 70° in this town to-day; yet in full view from the street corners are the peaks of the Sierra Madre to the south of us, and one need not go to the summits of that range to wallow in snow to his heart's content. There is an alpine railway to the top of Mount Lowe, and traveling forty miles by rail will bring the jaded searcher after novelty to a region where he may indulge in the idiocy of snowballing, or contract chilblains and other similar products of the north temperate zone. Turning back, he will look down upon an undulating plain, verdant with orchards of lemon, orange, olive, and deciduous trees, and gemmed with gardens and ranches. Between him, on those alpine heights, and the campagna below, what a wonderful gradation of climates and temperatures!

Profuseness of Floral Wealth.

The first thing that strikes a stranger in these latitudes is the profuseness of floral wealth. It is not so much the variety of flowers. Anybody who can manage a hot-house can luxuriate in December roses and January callas. But here such flowers as bloom at this season (and pretty much everything does bloom) are so abundant in their blossoms that quantity counts for a great deal. Flowers that in the North Atlantic States are cultivated choicely, flourish here with a certain luxuriance that surprises the unaccustomed visitor. The heliotrope, for example, is a giant climber, and its clusters of light purple bloom nod from the roofs of verandas and two-story houses. In the East one sees the fuchsia delicately tended and nurtured in the open air; but here it boldly scales the highest houses and flaunts its gorgeous colors and graceful bells in riotous profusion. The poinsetta, in less favored latitudes, is a low shrub, at its best; but here it grows to the height of a large syringa bush, and its symmetrical stems bear up a load of vermillion flowers 8 and 10 inches across. Very rich people in Eastern cities lavish thousands of dollars in displaying a wealth of flowers on festive occasions; but here the mere plentifulness of floral beauty puts to shame the costly hot-house darlings of a colder clime.

The people who laid out this charming little town of Santa Monica considerately left a margin of five feet outside of the broad pavement of artificial stone that forms the sidewalk. This space between the sidewalk and the curbstone is generally utilized for the planting of flower beds. Imagine what a delectable effect these borders of callas, roses, violets, and other fragrant flowers must have upon the eye of the visitor. As there is an abundance of semi-tropical trees, one sees palms of various sorts, pepper trees, eucalyptus, banana, and other graceful growths along the streets as well as in the gardens that seem to overflow with bloom and verdure.

The eucalyptus, of which mention has just been made, was brought to California forty years ago from Australia, and is more commonly known as the Australian blue gum, or "gum," for shortness' sake. It is of the oak (Quercus) family, and is almost protean in its varieties of leaf, color, and shape. For the most part it is known as a tall, dark-leaved tree, its general appearance from a distance resembling the old-fashioned Lombardy poplar that used to stand sentinel before so many New England homes. The eucalyptus is a rapid grower, and has been planted with so much industry in this region that it might seem to a stranger to be indigenous. There are large groves of this fragrant, aromatic tree roundabout here, and the foliage, whether soft and sage-green in hue, or darker and more glossy, with pinnated leaves, is always a grateful feature in the landscape. The pepper tree, with its long, pendulous branches and slim leafage, has somewhat the effect of the weeping willow, and its pungent odor, disagreeable to some delicate people, mingles pleasantly with that of the eucalyptus and the various evergreens that here flourish exceedinly. The eucalyptus is planted and cultivated for fuel purposes to some extent, its rapid growth and sturdy defiance of drought making it one of the most valuable of all the trees to be found in these parts.

The Question of Water Supply.

Water, paradoxical as it may appear, is the burning question in this part of California. Unless a plenty of rain falls in the so-called wet season, everything languishes for the rest of the year. Artificial irrigation is resorted to wherever that is practicable; fields and orchards, as well as gardens, are watered from accumulated stores of the precious fluid. But sources of supply are not plentiful, and there is constant litigation going on over the right to use streams and other natural stores of water. With an assured abundance of water this region would be the garden spot of the world. To an Eastern visitor, familiar with the verdant turf and compact surface of the grass fields of his own country, there is something forlorn and forbidding in the dry, powdery aspect of much of the ground that is here visible. There is no grassy turf except where careful cultivation has produced it. The beautiful orange and lemon trees, with their exquisite blossoms, golden fruit, and dark-green, glossy leaves, stand in the midst of what seems to be dust and ashes. To lie down and wallow on the greensward as sportive pleasure-seekers may elsewhere is a thing impossible in this part of the world. This season has given Southern California a goodly amount of rainfall, and more may yet be expected. It is a beautiful sight to behold the plains and valleys break forth into verdure as the rains come and go. And when the rain clouds lift there are the mountain tops white with virgin snow. Not more lovely to the sight than this could the Delectable Mountains have been to the weary pilgrims of Bunyan's immortal allegory.

The dwellers in this portion of the State take pride in giving to their section the name of Southern California. One would suppose that Southern California was a State by itself, independent of the rest of California. Unquestionably, the State is too large in extent for one State Government; and the difference in climatic conditions, products, and other material interests has caused a difference also in political interests. Some of these days, a division of the State must come; how soon that will happen nobody can guess; but at present, with a comparatively small population, separation would be inadvisable. It would not be desirable to carve two sparsely populated States out of this glorious heritage, but it seems to me that many of the leading people here regard theirs as the only California. Northern California is referred to with an amusing disregard of dates and ages as effete, played out.

Los Angeles, the metropolis of Southern California, is a wonderful city in the rapidity of its development and substantial prosperity. Thirty years ago, when I was a citizen of San Francisco, Los Angeles was a ragged town of adobe houses, with streets knee-deep in dust, a scattered population, largely Mexican, and apparently waiting for something to happen in that everlasting manana that was in the very distant future. A mighty change has been accomplished since that day. Here is a city of 100,000 people, with wide, handsome streets, rapid transit of various kinds, busy marts of trade, imposing blocks of buildings, elegant private residences, and gardens that remind one of Damascus or Southern Europe. One searches for the picturesque old mission church, the ancient plaza, and the rows of adobe barracks with a certain sentimental longing, only to find them swallowed up, or completely hidden, by the pomp and glare of the modern City of the Angels.

The Town of Santa Monica.

Space will not suffice to tell of the beauties of Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Diego, the beaches of Coronado and Redondo, Santa Monica, and other famous points in Southern California. But of this last-named town it may be said that it is beautiful for situation on the border of a high bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It is a town with many Summer cottages for the habitation of those unfortunates who live in Arizona and on the borders of the Colorado desert. "Furnished rooms to let" is the commonest sign about the town, but a fine hotel, many handsome private residences and the lovely gardens of which mention has already been made, attract the admiration of the visitor. Here a glorious beach, with a rolling surf, invites the bather at all seasons, and it is the custom of the country to take a run into the breakers along the shore in December and January, as in July and August; but, notwithstanding the exceeding comfort and pleasure of a Winter here, the Summer is regarded as the true season for seeing Santa Monica at its best. Its open roadstead may be made a safe and commodious harbor. The United States Government proposes to create such a harbor here, or at San Pedro, a few miles south of Los Angeles. There is lively competition between the two points, and a commission appointed for the purpose of determining the relative merits of the twain is now here surveying the local advantages of each. Santa Monica is about twenty miles north of Los Angeles, with which city it is connected by two railways, electric and steam. Los Angeles has such a far-reaching influence that everything within a radius of twenty miles is regarded as a suburb of the capital of Southern California.

The National Home for Disabled Soldiers, which stands on an elevated plateau, four miles inland from Santa Monica, is one of the most attractive of these noble institutions in the country. Indeed, the climate and the picturesque environment of this home for veterans appear to combine to make it the most desirable of any in the land, if one may judge by the number of applicants for admission to its hospitalities. There are now about 1,900 men on the rolls; some of these are absent on furlough, "hustling" for themselves in the country roundabout; but the number to be provided for, daily, is large, and there is a long waiting list of would-be members of the home. The buildings are scattered over an area of about 120 acres, each company of 250 having quarters, or barracks, by themselves. The buildings are rather ornate, consisting of barracks, hospital, dining hall, sutler's store, library, Post office, and quarters and offices for the officers of the home. There is a framework of military discipline, and the officers are accorded a certain military rank by law; but, as might be expected of men in whose lives their military service was only a brief episode, martial bearing and respect do not readily come from the rank and file. There is no such martinet government as is exercised in a similar institution for the reception and care of the soldiers of the regular army. It is not surprising that the handsome grounds, so attractively adorned with the flowers, trees, and shrubbery of this greatly favored region, as well as the geniality of the climate, should draw, as it does, soldiers from nearly every State in the Union.

Comfort for Old Soldiers.

Uncle Sam has been most liberal in the provision made for the comfort of the old soldiers, who, disabled in the war and in the later battle of life, have sought here a haven of rest. The members of the home are fed, lodged, and clothed with generous thoughtfulness. When they sat down to their Christmas dinner, last month, they were provided with 1,800 pounds of turkey, 1,600 oranges, 2,000 doughnuts, and vegetables and other accessories galore. A day's provender requires 400 pies, 120 pounds of coffee, 1,200 pounds of meat, a breakfast of 600 pounds of fish, and 1,000 two-pound loaves of bread. Think of baking 2,000 tea biscuits for one supper, or stewing 1,300 pounds of clams into chowder. A Sunday breakfast has among its items a quarter of a ton of sausages. And all of these are of the best to be bought in the markets. Of course, such an army can be fed only in detachments. The vast dining hall is filled twice at each meal, and there are outlying pickets, so to speak, whose sustenance is provided in other parts of the great institution.

But, like many another branch of the National service, this occasionally suffers from Congressional neglect. "No appropriation" is the too frequent answer to requisitions for needed supplies. There is an admirable system of electric lighting for the grounds by night, with not enough money to run it. There is a good plant for making artificial ice for cold storage and hospital purposes, with not enough money to run it. There is a short supply of water, and even a danger that the institution may eventually be abandoned for lack of this prime necessity of life, and there is no prospect that Congress will ever abandon its penny wise, pound foolish policy in these regards. Whether Democratic or Republican, each Congress appears to be afraid to appropriate the money absolutely needed to maintain institutions that have been founded in liberality but are overlooked in matters of detail. Nevertheless, the Soldiers' Home is a monument to the American people. It is a striking emblem, in spite of Congressional mismanagement, of the undying affection in which our people hold the American volunteer soldier.

NOAH BROOKS.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

A Vote of Thanks to Capt. Chapman in the Seeley Dinner Matter.

The League for the Promotion of Social Purity met yesterday at 83 East Twenty-second Street. Dr. Elizabeth Phelps reported that the protest against unseemly posters in East Orange had been so far successful that the most objectionable had been covered over, and the municipal authorities were considering an ordinance of censorship.

Mrs. E. B. Grannis said that Assemblyman Laimbeer had agreed to introduce next Thursday the league's two bills, which have passed one house or the other regularly for the last four years. One is to make it a misdemeanor to furnish tobacco in any form to minors, inmates of prisons in the State. The other is to make adultery an offense punishable by not less than one year's imprisonment and a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000. Mrs. Grannis says a similar law in Pennsylvania has worked well.

The league passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Chapman for his descent on the Seeley dinner. Some members expressed regret that all the guests were not indicted by the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Grannis reported that the mother of Lillian Hall, who was known to the Coney Island dance halls as "La Belle," had come to her in obedience to her daughter's dying request and revealed many iniquities. Next season the league will renew its efforts against these places, with the promised co-operation of the Brooklyn Law and Order Society.

Committees were appointed for the annual meeting in March, and the continued membership in the National Council was discussed without action. Among those present were Mrs. G. B. Bradley, Mrs. Emily Manchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Mrs. Mary Raymond, Miss Elizabeth Ritchie, Mrs. Mary Merrick, Mrs. E. P. Miller, and Mrs. M. P. Buchanan.

Brooklyn Institute Entertainments.

The first of a series of six piano recitals under the direction of the Music Department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be held in the Academy of Music Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The pianiste will be Mlle. Aus Der Ohe. Mme. Lillian Blauvelt will sing, and John Hyatt Brewer is the accompanist. Garrett P. Serviss will give a series of lectures on "Famous Men and Foreign Lands," under the direction of the Institute, during Lent, in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, beginning Wednesday evening, Feb. 17. The subject of the first lecture will be "Peter the Great and the Making of Russia."

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. Theatre.
Mr. H. C. MINER......Proprietor and Manager.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.
MESSRS. E. M. AND JOSEPH **HOLLAND** AND THEIR **COMPANY,**
INCLUDING
Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. Leo Dietrichstein, Mr. Albert Gran, Mr. Walter Craven, Mr. Thos. Oberle, Mr. Richard Williams, Mr. Harry Holiday, Mr. W. E. Butterfield, Miss Eleanor Moretti, Miss Jane Burby, Miss Ethel Douglas, Miss Leta Lillian Larkin,
WILL PRESENT
Mr. F. Marion Crawford AND **Mr. H. St. Maur's**
Dramatization of Mr. Crawford's Novel,
Dr. Claudius.
THE PLAY PRODUCED UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE AUTHORS.
Act—Heidelberg and Baden Baden.
Act II.—New York.
Act. III.—Newport.
Act IV.—New York.
Scenery by Mr. Fred Dangerfield and Mr. Arthur Voegtlin.
Direction of W. W. Maitland and John F. Harley.
Evenings 8:15 sharp. Only Mat. Saturday 2:15.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. WINTER GARDEN. | 50c.
One admission includes both places.
Last two weeks of the Sensational Burlesque,
SILLY'S DINNER.
WITH
LITTLE EGYPT, CORA ROUTT, MINNIE RENWOOD.
Emphatic success of
AUGUST VAN BIENE.
He makes the 'Cello sing.
Beaudet, Troja, Karina, Leona Lewis, McIntyre & Heath, Pantzers, Latell, Newsboys' Quintette, etc., etc.
WINTER GARDEN. | Bal Champetre Every Evening at 11.
50c. One admission includes both places. 50c.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:10 sharp.
.........Daniel Frohman, Manager
SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY, by Mrs. Burnett (author "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Esmeralda") and Geo. Fleming,
The First Gentleman of Europe.
First Gentleman of Europe.
"Roused genuine enthusiasm."—World.
"Uncommonly meritorious and interesting. Author twice summoned before the curtain."—Post.
"Sumptuousness of stage setting."—Mail and Exp.
"One of the successes of the Lyceum Theatre."—Advertiser.
"Sentimental, romantic, interesting, meritorious."—Sun.
"Laughter plentiful, applause cordial."—Press.
A BRILLIANT PRESENTATION BY THE LYCEUM COMPANY.
Preceded at 2 and 8:10 by a capital Comedietta, entitled "When a Man's Married."
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN
Biograph.
FREDERIC BRYTON and GRACE FILKINS, ED. M. FAVOR and EDITH SINCLAIR, PRESS ELDRIDGE. 40 OTHER STARS.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eve'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
MAY IRWIN SECOND BIG MONTH.
AND A GREAT COMPANY OF COMEDIANS IN RICH & HARRIS'S HILARIOUS PRODUCTION OF JOHN J. McNALLY'S Record Breaking Comedy,
COURTED INTO COURT. HAVEN'T YOU SEEN IT?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop'rs, Mgrs.
A Glorious Triumph,
NEW YORK'S LARGEST PRODUCTION.
STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART
Management Edminster & Gerber.
REALISTIC PICTURES OF THE ALGERIAN DESERT.
20 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE.
—MATINEES—
WED. & SAT. at 2. EVE. at 8:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE.
Hoyt and McKee..................Proprietors
Evenings, 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
2d MONTH
HOYT'S A CONTENTED WOMAN,
with CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT.
50th performance Feb. 19th, Souvenirs.

Daly's EVENINGS, 8:15. MATINEES at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
The continued success of MUCH ADO compels Mr. Daly to defer the production of THE MAGISTRATE.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evgs., MISS REHAN as BEATRICE in Shakespeare's MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evgs., THE GEISHA. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Next Week: Mon., Wed., Fri., THE MAGISTRATE.
Next Week: Tues., Thurs., Sat., THE GEISHA.

BROADWAY THEATRE, corner 41st Street.
Andrew A. McCormick..............Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
The Greatest Novelty of the Season.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
Growing in popularity with every performance.

WALLACK'S Only Mat. Sat. Evgs. at 8:15.
Owing to previous engagements, the management is compelled to announce the LAST SIX NIGHTS of MARGARET
MATHER,
in her magnificent production of
CYMBELINE
"The finest stage production ever seen in this country."—Times.
"A delight to the eye.... Brilliant and beautiful."—Sun.
Feb. 8, Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
RICE'S GREAT HIT. **THE GIRL FROM PARIS** 250 NIGHTS IN LONDON. STILL THERE. DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE.
Music, IVAN CARYLL. Libretto, GEO. DANCE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
100TH and SOUVENIR NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 1.
Seats two weeks ahead.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1896—Fifty-fifth Season—1897.
ANTON SEIDL........CONDUCTOR
4th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Feb. 5, 2 P. M.
4th Concert, Saturday, Feb. 6 at 8:15 P. M.
SCHUBERT CENTENNIAL
PROGRAMME:
Unfinished Symphony, No. 8, B minor.. } Schubert
Songs: An die Musik; Auf dem Wasser zu singen; Aufenhalt..........
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
Variations from D minor Quartet....
STRING ORCHESTRA.
Songs: Der Zwerg; Du bist die Ruh'; Who Is Sylvia..........
MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
Symphony, No. 2, B minor (new)...A. Borodine
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reserved seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes $12.
Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Eleventh Grand Popular Concert.
When, in addition to a Miscellaneous Concert, Rossini's
Stabat Mater
will be performed.
Soloists: Huberman, the great boy violinist; Mmes. Clementine De Vere and Mantelli, MM. Lassalle, Cremonini, and Plançon.
METROP. ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Conductor.........................Mr. A. Seidl
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera. LAST WEEK (but 2) OF THE SEASON.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 1st, Last time of CARMEN. Calvé, Clementine De Vere, Salignac, Lassalle.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 3, Only Performance of L'AFRICAINE.
Litvinne, Bauermeister, Engle, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Castelmary, Bars, and Lassalle.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 5, Last Time of MEFISTOFELE. Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Plançon.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 6, SIEGFRIED, (in German.) Litvinne, Olitzka, Traubmann, Jean & Edouard de Reszke, Hubbenet, and Bispham.
Sat. Evg., at Pop. Prices, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Mantelli, Cremonini, Ancona, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 7, 12th SUNDAY CONCERT.
Next week, Revival of "LE NOZZE DI FIGARO" and First Performance in America of Massenet's Opera, "LE CID."
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

ARION SOCIETY.
Grand Masquerade Ball, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1897.
Tickets $10, for lady and gentleman, extra ladies' tickets $5, may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; Ogden & Katzmeyer, 83 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 B'way; Gotthelf Falck, S. E. corner Bowery and Grand St.; Peter Wiederer, 521 B'way; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 E. 14th St.; Steinway Hall, E. 14th St.; Charles W. Schumann's Sons, 937 B'way; Lurch Piano Co., 337 4th Av., cor. 25th St.; W. A. Pond & Co., 154 5th Av.; Hanft Bros., cor. 58th St. and Madison Av.; Constantin Lucius, 841 6th Av.; F. A. Rockar, 129 E. 125th St.
This Year's Ticket, Has No Coupon.
A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 4, at 3,
BY GENERAL REQUEST,
SONG RECITAL.
LILLI LEHMANN,
assisted by REINHOLD L. HERMAN.
Brahms: Ein Wanderer; Lindes Rauschen; Feldeinsamkeit; Meine Liebe ist grun.
Mozart: Abendempfindung. Schubert: Die Allmacht. Beethoven: Adelaide. Schumann: Der Nussbaum, Waldesgesprach.
Res. seats, 75c. to $2; boxes, $15. NOW at box office, Carnegie Hall and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

AMERICAN. 8th Av. and 42d St. Matinée Saturday.
Manager.................Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Mr. W. A. BRADY will present
A DRAMA OF LOCAL INTEREST,
by A. C. Wheeler and E. W. Alfriend, entitled
NEW YORK.
LIFE IN THIS CITY AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Huber's 14th St. Museum More for your money than ever.
World's 10 Champion Wrestlers
in a grand international athletic carnival.
Theatre: Co. 1, Maj. Mite and Big Vaudeville. Co. 2, Gorman's Comedians in "The Two Bosses; or, Platt vs. Croker."
Special Sunday Sacred Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.
MONDAY NIGHT—FIRST APPEARANCE
Miss MARIE HALTON.
LAST 18 TIMES—CONTINUED SUCCESS—SPAIN'S POEM OF PASSION
LA BELLE OTERO.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Witter J. Peabody, American Lilliputians, musical glimpse Hogan's Alley, Amann, Merrillees Sisters. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th st. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Nobles, O'Brien and Havel, Pholte-Pinauds, Horns. 25, 50c. Res. in adv., 75c. Aft., 1:30, ev., 7.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Pop. Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. **NORTHERN LIGHTS.** Mats. Wed. and Sat.
ENTIRE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.
100 People on the Stage.

CHICKERING HALL. CHICKERING HALL.
Tuesday, February 2, at 8:15 P. M.,
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Sam Franko, Conductor.
MISS MARGUERITE HALL, Soloist.
Tickets, $1.00 and 75 cts., at Schuberth's and Chickering Hall. Admission, 50 cts.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX. GRAND CONCERTS.
LUMIERE'S
CINEMATOGRAPH
Adm., 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays, 25c.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 4, at 8:15 o'Clock,
PIANO RECITAL
by
Mme. MELANIE DE WIENZKOWSKA.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.00 AND $1.50 EACH.
For Sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15, Mat. Sat 2
Week Feb. 1, CAMILLE D'ARVILLE and RICH. CARROLL
in the Turkish Lyric Opera, **KISMET** A chorus of 50.
Next Sund. eve., Robt. G. Ingersoll—"The Bible."
Monday, Feb 8, William H. Crane in A Fool of Fortune. Special Holiday Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on TUESDAY EVE., Feb. 2. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

CASINO. **LILLIAN RUSSELL** LAST 4 WEEKS. TO-MORROW NIGHT, 150th TIME. SOUVENIRS. AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights 8:15.
Good Reserved Seats, 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GREAT SUCCESS! CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.
"Olcott's songs bound to be popular."—Advt.
Sweet Inniscarra.—"A Success."—Press.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Week Feb. 1. To-day and To-morrow, Grand Huberman Schubert Concert. Tuesday and Wednesday, Sardou's Butterflies. Thursday, first time, & Sat'y eve., Bohemians. Friday, last time, Gebildete Menschen.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. 38th St. and B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
JOHN HARE IN CASTE.
FEB. 8—"A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
2D CROWDED MONTH.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Wed. & Sat.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
5TH CROWDED MONTH.
EVENINGS, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. **Secret Service.**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
HENRY MILLER | HEARTSEASE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
UNDER THE POLAR STAR.

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPING

WORK ON A LARGE SCALE—SYSTEM REQUIRED.

The Housekeeper Directs a Large Corps of Servants and Has Charge of Sewing and Upholstery —The Laundry.

The housekeeping in a big hotel does not seem to be a matter of much moment to the guest, who sees only the outside and that everything goes along without friction and apparently of its own momentum, without the special oversight of any one in particular. But the work of the housekeeper is on a large scale that can hardly be comprehended by the ordinary housewife. It requires the most constant supervision and watchful care and a degree of system that the private housekeeper might, but seldom does, emulate. In the hotel it is absolutely necessary.

In one of New York's largest hotels, the Waldorf, the entire supervision of the front of the house, as it is called, to distinguish it from the cuisine and everything connected with that department, is in charge of one little woman, Mrs. Sewering, a little lady dressed in black, with hair which seems too white for her young face, and who appears to be in all parts of the house at one and the same time.

The Housekeeper.

Mrs. Sewering has been at the hotel since before it was opened, in 1893. She has some 300 people working under her, and the entire charge of the table linen, bed linen and bedding, draperies, furniture, and the smaller accessories of the 700 rooms, all of which must be kept in the very best condition, and this in addition to attending to the wants of the guests, who must see the housekeeper for every change and possible improvement which may be made in their rooms for their comfort. That in itself is an important and time-taking duty, and there are three assistant housekeepers under Mrs. Sewering to keep up the daily supervision of the rooms which is necessary.

The care of the linen alone, in a big hotel, is a task which requires much attention. This is the one branch in her department for which Mrs. Sewering does not do the purchasing. All the linen comes from Belfast, Ireland, where there are two looms constantly at work turning out the linen with the letter "W" woven in, which is to be exported to New York for the hotel use. This lightens the work in this line, for everything is ready for use when it arrives —the tablecloths hemmed, the finer napkins embroidered with a large "W," the sheets and pillow cases hemstitched, and the fine pillow cases for small pillows embroidered with a wreath, with the initial in the centre.

An idea of the amount of linen of which the housekeeper has charge in a hotel can be seen by some of the figures of the stock first laid in. There were 2,350 large linen sheets, 1,034 small linen sheets, 4,004 pillow cases, 7,228 plain guest napkins, 1,488 embroidered guest napkins, 5,940 hemmed doilies, 10,080 French fringed doilies, besides a large quantity of goods for the stock room. These are a few figures taken at random.

The Stockroom.

The stockroom is an interesting place. It is the principal sewing room as well, and eight girls, with Miss Minnie Eagan in charge, are at work all the time making and mending. At the entrance to the room is a pile of enormous bundles nearly as high as a man's head—bundles such as one is accustomed to associate with clothes to be laundered. These are sheets, tablecloths, and napkins to be mended. The hemstitches break in the sheets and pillowcases, and there are breaks in the tablecloths and napkins which are mended so delicately that it is difficult to distinguish the darning from the weaving.

Around the walls are shelves piled high with rolls and packages. The latter contain the linen for beds and tables, and the former are made of fine pieces of goods for upholstering furniture and rich stuffs for draperies. There is white linen for the cooks' and waiters' aprons, checked linen for the pantrymen's aprons, a plain linen for waiters' side towels, and crash for kitchen towels.

In the closets are smaller goods—ribbons of all colors and all widths, from the baby ribbon, which is used to trim lamp shades and pincushions and to tie cigar and wedding cake boxes to the wide sash ribbon, which is used for draperies and fancy waste baskets for the rooms and more especial service at weddings and balls. There are pins, hairpins, and powder, supplies kept for the accommodation of women guests.

The big flannel bags which go in the great nickel coffee urns in the kitchen are made and kept in stock in this room, and the round buffers—a number of layers of unbleached muslin, raw edge, cut round and caught together in the centre—for cleaning silver. The cooks' "ties"—big, square handkerchiefs of white cotton which they wear around their necks while at work—are also made and kept in stock. The pantry girls' white aprons and the salad girls' colored aprons also come from the stock room. The parlor and chamber maids supply everything but their caps, muslin, lace-trimmed; their linen turnover cuffs and collars, and their caps and aprons for special occasions, when they are of special quality. These are of dotted muslin, trimmed with point d'esprit lace with bows —pink, unless the color scheme of the party makes something else more appropriate —on caps and apron pockets. The white gloves for waiters and pages about complete the miscellaneous collection of goods kept always on hand, and which it is the duty of the housekeeper to buy and have always ready. All the fancy cushions and bureau covers are made in the house.

Another room on a lower floor is the drapery room, and there all the heavy and lace hangings and table covers, sofa pillows, sash curtains, and splashers are made. There is not much making over that can be done by the hotel keeper, but she can often use part of a drapery which has broken for a sash curtain or splasher, and the back cover of a chair which has to be reupholstered will sometimes make a satisfactory covering for the seat of a smaller chair.

Giving Out Supplies.

The linen is all given out in a big light room, where three girls are constantly employed taking in the soiled linen and giving out fresh to the chambermaids. Linen sheets are used on all beds unless the guest has a preference for cotton. The frequency of a change of linen is left to the discretion of the chambermaids to some extent. A rumpled sheet is always changed, and there may be a change two or three times a week. There is, of course, a change throughout as soon as a guest leaves.

The supplies are kept on the shelves around the linen room, and come from the back of it where are the great mangles, run by steam, which are tended by women, while more women and girls are kept busy folding the different articles as they are ready. The napkins have an extra polish given them by being run through a special mangle a second time.

The Laundry.

In this room, or part of it, for two rooms seem to have been thrown into one, is done the bundle washing and ironing, all of which must be done by hand. The "bundle" washing is that of the guests of the house. In a corner of this department, which commands a view of the whole room, is a little office, where F. B. Ogden, the man in charge of the laundry, keeps his accounts and checks off the pieces brought in to be sure that nothing is lost or misplaced. He is said to be in charge of the largest private laundry in the world.

The washing for the house is done in a place mysterious to reach, down below the kitchen and wine cellar and bakery, but spacious and airy. In charge of the five large washing machines are men who wear big rubber aprons and rubber boots. There are hot and cold water and steam pipes for each machine, and the heat can be regulated as desired. Housekeepers can take a lesson in washing here. The clothes are put into clear, cold water with the soap and bluing at first, and the water is then brought up to the proper temperature as the machines revolve, six times one way and six another. The required heat is never the boiling point. That is one of the [illegible] points insisted upon. One of the most conspicuous things in the place is a notice on the wall. It is in large letters, and reads:

Notice.

"Under no circumstances should linen be boiled in these machines."

The first thing a new man will do, Mr. Ogden will tell a visitor, is to get the clothes into boiling water, and it has to be carefully guarded against. "What happens to your vegetables when you put them in water and let them boil?" he says. "They grow soft and then boil to pieces. Well, linen and cotton are nothing more than vegetables, and it is reasonable to suppose that the same treatment will affect them in the same way. See how yellow the clothes in most families are, and ours here are as white as snow, and they never see the outdoor air."

The reason they never see the air is because there are extractors making a revolution of 1,500 times a minute which dry the clothes sufficiently to make them ready for the mangles up stairs. There is an immense screw in the centre of the extractors, and when the clothes are put in, the force of the air put in motion by the rapid revolutions sends the clothes up against the sides of the machine and forces the water out through the perforations. Delicate articles which would not be trusted to the vigorous hands of a wash-laundry woman go through machines safely, the only precaution being to place them in a net bag in the extractor. The clothes are in the machines from twenty-five to thirty minutes. They are rinsed in three waters—one hot and two cold—and are ready for the extractor. An idea of the work done can be given by the number of pieces handled—21,900, which is the record for one day. This department does not come under the direction of the housekeeper, though it is closely allied with her work.

The lace draperies of the house are the only things washable which are dried in the sun. These, stretched on the drying frames, are taken to the roof in pleasant weather.

The upholstery department is an important charge of the housekeeper. This is on the upper floor, next the store and sewing room, and six men are kept busy all the time—five upholsterers and a gilder. Nothing in a hotel must get shabby, and as soon as a chair shows signs of wear it is taken to the upholsterer's room and put in perfect condition, covered with some of the various kinds of material, the color suited to the room for which it is needed, from the stock the housekeeper has bought and has ready to hand.

The Valet's Room.

The valet's room is a part of the hotel which people do not think much about unless they miss it. There are two rooms devoted to the use of valets. Here the men guests of the hotel send their clothes to be put in order and the women their tailor gowns to be pressed after traveling. There are three valets, and in case a guest has brought his valet with him, that important individual is allowed the use of the room while he performs the work to suit himself. Irons for pressing are standing ready all day, hot and in good condition. One of the two rooms is filled with garments pressed or waiting to be pressed, and the other is where the work is done and where they stand, ready for use, when the shoes are cleaned and blacked. It is to this room that the guest's shoes are brought when he leaves them outside his door at night.

An important part of the housekeeper's kingdom is in the annex where the girls and women under her sleep. The parlormaids and store room girls have one floor to themselves, and the chambermaids, laundry and pantry girls have another. Three chambermaids are employed to take care of this part of the house only. The rooms are large, light, airy, and clean. A pretty room occupied by two parlormaids has blue rugs on the floor and blue hangings at the wardrobes. There are individual beds. The rooms are cleaned twice a week. Each room has a radiator, and there are two bathrooms to each floor.

The aprons and collars and cuffs of the girls are the only things washed for them, and the only parts of their wearing apparel provided, as before stated, are the cuffs and collars and fancy aprons. They provide their own gowns, blue and white striped wash material for regular day wear, and black dresses with the white collars and cuffs when they go on for the "evening watch" at 6 o'clock, to tidy up the rooms and open the beds.

The Army of Workers.

An idea of the scope of the work of the housekeeper can be better obtained by knowing something of the division of the small army of workers to be superintended. There are 45 chambermaids, 22 women who clean and scrub, 32 house men, who clean the windows and woodwork; 4 furniture men, who put up beds and move furniture; 3 men who polish furniture and woodwork, 3 men who clean nickel and brass in bath rooms, Turkish rooms, &c., besides the parlormaids and seamstresses.

The dainty part of the work which the ordinary housekeeper enjoys most in her work is to be found in the hotel housekeeping as well. There are pretty lace canopies to some of the beds, which must be arranged. The pretty lamp shade in the violet room, occupied by Lady Dunraven when she was at the hotel, has dainty lace insertions with runnings of baby ribbons to match the rest of the room, which was done according to Mrs. Sewering's design, and the silk quilts on the beds are folded in a pretty fashion according to an original idea of hers, and every bow and fold of drapery shows the individuality and taste of the mistress of that part of the house.

She has a pretty little room of her own in the big building, a little apartment where she has her own pretty belongings about, and where, looking out on a pretty river view, she can forget, if she has time, that she is anything but a private individual in a private dwelling house.

THE WOMAN AND HER MILLINER.

A Conversation Upon the Effect of a Hat.

"I saw a woman in the car the other day to whom my heart went out in sincerest sympathy," said the woman to her milliner. "She was so plain that it was the first impression that was made upon you and you could not help noticing it.

"She was a well-dressed woman, in one sense of the word, and evidently a woman of wealth, or, at least, what in New York might be called comfortable circumstances. Her gown was of dark blue, tailor made. There was a coat to match it, handsomely braided; a fur muff, and a little hat to match the fur and costume. It was the hat that was at fault.

"The woman was not young, neither was she old by any means. She had a large frame, well covered with flesh, a good figure, and her clothes fitted well. Her face was of a style to match her figure. It was large, also well covered with flesh, and a little heavy at the lower part. That would have been all right if the head-dress had not been radically wrong. In the first place, the hair was combed tightly back from the face, emphasizing its heaviness, and on the hair the hat, a pretty and stylish little thing in its way, was perched. It looked like a doll's hat on a giant. The result was distressing. The face looked big and coarse, while the woman was evidently cultivated and refined.

"If she had only loosened the hair around her face, and put on a large hat that would have softened her outlines, she would have been a handsome woman. The large hat might not have been quite such good style in itself, but fashion was made for women and not women for fashions. The tout ensemble of that woman wearing such a hat as I have described would have been so very much better that no one could have been anything but pleased.

"The small hat which she wore would have been lovely on a young girl with fluffy yellow hair—no, it would have to be red or dark this year—and the effect delightful. As it was, I felt like going up to that woman, putting my arms around her, and saying, 'You, poor, poor dear. You are unhappy because you think you are so ugly that no one can like you. But you are not ugly, you are lovely. All you need is to know how to make yourself so by dressing in a way that is becoming.'"

"You wasted your sympathy," answered the milliner. "That woman was undoubtedly happy, and if she noticed your attention she probably thought that you were admiring her. I have not the slightest doubt but that she thought her hat was a model of good taste and most becoming to her.

"I have people who come in here and tell me the kind of a hat they want, and how to make it. I do it without exercising my own judgment at all. 'You will come in anyway, to try it on?' I say. 'Oh, no,' my customer will answer, 'I know it will be all right!' She does not even know how to put the hat on properly, and yet she is perfectly satisfied with everything she orders, and that she always looks well.

"'Why don't you make her a decent-looking hat?' her friends say to me. 'How can I?' I answer. 'I am never told what she is going to wear with the hat, I do not know anything about her gowns; she orders what she thinks will be satisfactory, without allowing me to make a suggestion, and I can only do the best I can under the circumstances.'

"You may depend upon it the woman you saw was not only well satisfied with herself, but considered herself a model of style and good looks."

ON HEALTH AND FOOD.

A Course of Lectures by Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders.

An interesting course of lectures, to be given under the auspices of the department of domestic science of the Brooklyn Institute, beginning Feb. 1, will be upon health and food. Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders, who has made a special study of health, dietetics, and household science, will be the lecturer. The lectures will continue through February, March, and the first part of April.

The first half of the course will be devoted to the rational care of the body and the regulation of nutrition upon the following dates: Feb. 1, "Diet"; Feb. 8, "Exercise and Massage"; Feb. 15, "Baths and Bathing"; Feb. 22, "Clothing"; March 1, "Care of the Skin"; March 8, "Care of Eyes, Teeth, and Hair."

The second half of the course will be devoted to the preparation of food, as follows: March 15, "Milk, Eggs, and Cheese"; March 22, "Meats, Fish, and Fowl"; March 29, "Vegetables"; April 5, "Cereals"; April 12, "Nuts and Fruits"; April 19, "Beverages." Each lecture will be followed by a conference, when the lecturer will answer any questions asked.

LOVE AND POETS.

Si Hawkins to His M'randy.

Poets sing the praises of their ladies fair,
Tell us that their beauties are beyond compare;
Say their eyes are brighter than the stars o' night,
And their teeth are whiter than are pearls —a sight;
That their cheeks are roses freshly washed in dew,
And that every feature is uncommon true;
Swear that they are angels only lackin' wings
And their voices sweeter than a bird that sings,
Claim their hearts are golden and as steel are true—
Wonder if another metal wouldn't do!
What a pack o' nonsense do them poets write,
Don't they make you tired? they do me, a sight.

If I was a poet, which you know I'm not,
I would never write you such confounded rot;
If I had occasion to describe your eyes
Do you think I'd call 'em "Stars in Summer Skies"?
No, I vow I wouldn't. I would rather say,
Simply blue or hazel, black or brown or gray.
Do you think I'd love 'em any less for that?
You can bet I wouldn't—bet your Winter hat.
Should your lips I mention I would simply swear
That I'd like to kiss 'em if I only dare.
Would I call you "Angel"? Never, never, nit—
For you're not an angel, not a little bit;
Never saw an angel, but I don't suppose
I could get accustomed to them angel clothes;
Som'at light and scanty for the present style,
And the wings would bother almost all the while.
Then suppose the angel should begin to molt,
Only thing that I could do, simply'd be—to bolt.
No, you ain't an angel, and I like you best,
'Cause you're just a woman, like a woman dressed.
Perhaps your heart's not golden, but I guess it thumps
Just as true and reg'lar as electric pumps.
Dunno if your voice is sweeter than a bird,
But I know it's sweetest I ha' ever heard;
And your smile, it loiters 'round about my heart,
Bringin' warmth and comfort into every part.

No, I ain't a poet, just a common cuss,
But I love you dearly, tho' I make no fuss.
Couldn't write a poem, not to save my skin,
Haven't an idea how I should begin;
I just speak whatever comes into my mind,
But I jedge my meanin' isn't hard to find.
—The Weekly Outlook.

Wines for Dinner.

The serving of wines at dinner is a subject in which many people are interested. Oscar, of the Waldorf, gives it an important place in his new cook book. Here is his arrangement under the heading "The Serving of Wines and Cordials:"

With oysters, (sauterne,) Amontillado Pasardo.
With the soup, (sherry,) Château Rieussec, 1887.
With fish, (Rhine wine,) Schloss Vollradser, 1892.
With entrées, (claret,) Château Marbuzet, 1881.
With roasts, champagne.
Iced punches and sherbets.
With game, (Burgundy,) Romanée Conti, 1892.
With cold dishes, champagne.
With hot and cold sweet dishes, champagne.
With dessert or cheese, (port wine,) Duque, very old.
With coffee, liqueurs.

Feminine Facts and Fancies.

"I have found a new use for brass candlesticks," said the young housekeeper. "I have two or three pairs that belonged to my great-grandmother. I think the world of them, but in my house, as it is at present, I have no place where I can use them with proper effect—that is, as candlesticks. But as bonnet stands they are treasures. I have a closet full of them. It is always difficult to know how to put away a hat or a bonnet in a way that will keep it perfectly fresh. My candlesticks are high enough so that not a drooping plume or a hanging loop touches the shelf, and they are so heavy that there is no danger of their tipping over if not properly balanced. It may seem like sacrilege, but I have heard that my great-grandmother was a woman of many resources, and I do not think she would object."

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There is a fad for old jewelry at the present time, and quaint, old foreign buckles, clasps, and anything that can be utilized in a way to suit the present demands of my lady is highly prized. Many of these old pieces show beautiful workmanship in silver, and others, while crude in design, show wonderful effects in old corals and semi-precious of imitation jewels that are charming.

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Women, truly, are inconsistent. There was a one woman who went to the Lyceum Theatre the other afternoon, incidentally to see Miss Mannering and the play, but avowedly to see if there was anything pretty and new in hats. "I never saw so many hats," she said plaintively after the play. "There was a big one right in front of me with a high standing green fan of silk covered with lace, and high feathers standing in front of that. The companion of that woman also wore a big hat. There was a white broad-brimmed hat with a standing feather in the centre aisle, a woman with a gay pink bodice wore a big black hat with plumes—she took it off later—some one must have asked her. There were so-called toques and small hats that might have been used for fire screens, and the whole front row of the balcony looked like a funeral procession—it was a solid mass of black plumes. Copy one of those hats? I know every woman must have come from the country or she would have known enough to take off her hat."

***

"New York is too cosmopolitan for women's clubs," says Mrs. Jennie June Croly. "There is less progress made here by the clubs than anywhere else in the country. People do not stay in the city long enough to take an interest in them. They are away perhaps half of the Winter and start off again early in the Spring, and are gone until late in the Fall. Outside people, however, seem to be wild to get information about clubs now, and you hear nothing but club, club, club on all sides—and Sorosis had been in existence twenty-one years when a man came to see me and asked if there was a woman's club in New York."

***

This city is a centre for genuine old-fashioned furniture. It is sent from here to purchasers in all parts of the country, the extremes north, south, east, and west. Wealthy people, even in the large cities, have antiques sent them from New York, and old desks and tables go to places like Philadelphia and Boston. The supply of warming pans from New England has apparently given out and many of those to be found in the shops are Danish, the bowl made of copper and the handle of iron.

INCREASE OF NERVOUSNESS

SWEETS AND PATENT MEDICINES HURT AMERICAN WOMEN.

Improper Diet and Care of Themselves Cause Early Fading—Danger in Narcotics—How Shopgirls Harm Themselves by Their Eating.

Candy and nerves are not often associated, but a New York man, Dr. W. J. Tripp, who has treated many women in all stages of nervous trouble, says that sweets and an improper diet have a great deal to do with the increase of nervousness among American women.

Patent medicines have been another cause of the breakdown of many women, he says. He will not allow his patients to flatter themselves that their nervous troubles are inherited. He holds that a nervous trouble is of the nerves, and not of the blood, and cannot be transmitted.

"We find that nervousness among American women is increasing," said the doctor to a reporter. "I suppose a great deal of it is due to their mode of living and neglect of themselves. They do not have a proper diet or hours of rest, and they then hurt themselves with a quantity of patent medicine.

"Women are too fond of eating things that do not nourish the system—candy and sweets. They like a great deal of sugar with a little tea or a little coffee. Too many sweets taken into the stomach are the cause of degeneration, and are an element which produces much annoyance and lays the foundation for serious organic trouble. There is no doubt of it. I have a case where a woman cannot eat any sugar at all, and yet she has not a symptom of diabetes.

"It would be better for the children to eat more fat pork than candy, or more fats than sweets, though a little candy will do no harm. I believe the people would be as well as in our grandfathers' days if they would live more outdoors and eat salt pork. People lived better in those days. They ate more substantial food. Women are degenerating, I think. They are now hardly twenty-five when they begin to fade.

Girls in the Shops.

"Take the shop girls and the girls in the offices in the city, and think how many of them there are. The majority of girls by far are those who earn their own living. What do they eat? In the morning they get up and hurry off with a light, unsubstantial breakfast. They have a light luncheon of some sweet stuff at noon, and at night they go home to have a hearty dinner. By that time they are nearly starved, and they eat heartily. They are tired, and their stomachs are not in a fit condition to dispose of the food that they have taken hastily and half masticated.

"They have been working all day in close, bad air, and the result is they soon break down. You do not find the same conditions among men. They work in pits, in chemical laboratories, in mines, in hot engine rooms, in all kinds of unwholesome places, and are able to stand it because they have a different kind of diet. You see a laborer eating his dinner on the street. He has not a tempting meal, but it is coarse and substantial. If a girl has a good diet she can stand the bad air.

"Let her have a couple of chops, rolls, and coffee in the morning, a hearty dinner at noon, and she can do very well with a light supper at night. If a person comes home tired out and overloads her stomach with a hearty dinner, how can there be any rest? The stomach has a reflex action upon the brain, and when the stomach is working hard the individual to whom it belongs is not going to rest properly.

"You know how it is on Thanksgiving Day sometimes. There is an old saying that I usually quote at Thanksgiving Day dinner: 'To-day we eat the turkey, to-night the turkey will eat us.'

"I do not object to tea and coffee in moderate quantities, and ales and beer are all right. They are better than malt extracts.

Causes of the Trouble.

"Cases I have had illustrate the idea that nervousness is not inherited, and also show the harm of patent medicines. The young woman who is extremely nervous is the daughter of an old soldier, a man who served through the Mexican and civil wars, and the mother is a woman of phlegmatic disposition. Hers was merely a local trouble, which needed treatment. I took a woman from an insane asylum, where she had been for nine months, after taking patent medicines for two or three years, and she was entirely well in eight months.

"I had another patient who had not walked across the room for fourteen years and had been in bed for seven, whose trouble was nothing more or less than patent medicine. There was a case of a woman in the middle part of this State in the cellar of whose house were stored 300 patent medicine bottles the contents of which she had taken. Still another case on Long Island is that of a woman who has taken patent medicines for thirty years. She is an imbecile. Do you wonder I think patent medicine is dangerous?

"In the majority of cases there is some local trouble, and the patient, instead of going to a good physician, takes some medicine that is recommended to her. When a patient first comes to me I ask if she has taken all the patent medicine she wants. If not, she can go away and finish it, and then come to me.

Narcotics.

"Narcotics have something to do with nervousness, and that is the reason druggists should be restrained from selling them except with a prescription. The morphine habit is on the increase, and we have to be careful in using the hypodermic syringe.

"Nervous people who have an ache or a pain in the back are apt to think they have a spinal trouble, and they are the ones who are in danger of becoming addicted to morphine. One of the dangers of patent medicines is that they are apt to contain opiates. They give a patient a pleasant sensation, and nothing a physician can give them will satisfy them. They have to be treated at first like morphine patients."

Rainy Day Club Meeting.

The Rainy Day Club will meet Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the Murray Hill Hotel. Miss E. Marguerite Lindley will be the hostess.

SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNAE.

They Listen to Poetry and Discuss Whist Parties.

The quarterly meeting of the New York Association of Smith College Alumnae was held yesterday afternoon at Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue. Many friends of members were present and were welcomed by Mrs. Crittenden Adams, Mrs. Daniel Talmadge, Mrs. John Holden, Mrs. Collier, and Dr. Maria Vinton. Most of the afternoon was spent in listening to Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman, who read selections from their poems.

The members of the association are considering a proposition to hold a series of subscription whist parties at their homes during the Winter to raise a fund for Smith College. The first whist party will probably take place in February.

It was reported that about $900 had been made from the recent performance of "Mid-Summer Night's Dream."

Missionaries Sail for Africa.

Among the passengers on the Campania yesterday were Dr. Sarah L. Walrath and Miss Lulu Higgins of Chicago, missionaries of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who are bound for Africa. They will be stationed at Cape Mount, the northernmost point in the Liberian Republic, West Africa. This station is one of the most important and notable among the African missions of the Episcopal Church.

Weather of Last Week.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at midnight shows a mean barometer of 29.784 inches, the maximum of 30.340 inches at 11 A. M. yesterday, and the minimum of 29.306 inches at 1 P. M. Thursday, and a mean thermometer of 18.2°, with a maximum of 31° at 9 P. M. Wednesday, and a minimum of 6° at 5 A. M. Tuesday. The depth of the snowfall was 1½ inches.

NEW MOON AND ECLIPSE

OPENING SHOW IN THE HEAVENS FOR FEBRUARY.

A Partial Eclipse of the Sun That Will Have to be Seen Through Smoked Glass—Movements of the Planets During the Month.

February is not one of the favorite months of the year as far as weather conditions are concerned. Sun, moon, and stars pay little regard to the convenience or amusement of the dwellers of this planet, however, and carry out their programmes with equal faithfulness whether lowering clouds or howling storms hide them from view, or whether terrestrial observers enjoy the celestial picture in a serene atmosphere and under a cloudless canopy. The planets wind their devious course over the February sky and students of the stars may easily follow their wandering way. Our brother planets are objects of intense interest, almost of affection, for their origin, history, and destiny are irrevocably linked with our own. They are, however, dark bodies, shining with borrowed light, and invisible from the nearest star. With what reverential admiration must we, then, regard the myriad hosts of heaven, the suns of space, many of them far larger and more glorious than our sun, to us the symbol of Omnipotence.

Constellations in View.

The February sky is alive with stars and clustering constellations, including some of the most superb that adorn the whole heavens. Leo shines in the east, well known by its starry sickle, it leading brilliant Regulus. Sirius shines with its full splendor, and Orion, almost due south, stands erect at the greatest elevation he attains in this latitude. Many geometrical figures may be traced from important stars in the neighborhood of Orion. We point out one forming a diamond or lozenge. Betelguese and Rigel, two stars in Orion, form two of the corners, Sirius and Aldebaran form the two others. The lozenge includes the whole constellation of Orion, the belt being in the centre, and surpasses in brilliancy any other combination of stars in the heavens.

But stars and planets do not include every object of interest that the shortest month in the year holds in its gift. Far more important to the dwellers on this belt of the earth's domain is the northward progress of our own sun and the rapidly lengthening days. When the month closes more than two hours of precious daylight will have been added to the shortest day. Nature is waking from her long sleep; her forces are stirring beneath the soil, and the earliest glimpses of vegetable life will soon be following.

The Eclipse of the Sun.

The sun this month possesses more than usual interest, as an eclipse will take place about sunset to-morrow night. This is one of the only two similar events for the year, the other taking place in July. We are not to have any lunar eclipses this year, but are quite fortunate in being admitted to view the two of the sun. To be sure, we do not see them in all their glory as annular eclipses, but we have a portion of the sun's disk hidden from our view, and it is always interesting to watch the changes.

In this latitude we shall only see a small part of the sun's face blotted out, and a piece of smoked glass will be necessary to keep the remaining rays from injuring the eyes as we search for the darker portion and watch it moving across the more brilliant part of the sun.

Effects on Animals and Plants.

While the ancients used to view total eclipses as portending some national event of grave importance, we, of course, understand them more thoroughly. In the animal kingdom, however, the ideas seem to partake more after the ancient pattern, for we are told of birds being so deceived as to the hour and state of affairs that they fly home to the trees to roost, while owls and bats, thinking their chance has come, venture forth on their nocturnal business. Even flowers have been observed to close their petals, only to open a few minutes later when the sun again bursts forth. Other flowers that give out their fragrance at night are also sweetly perceptible so long as the sun remains obscured.

New Moon an Early Comer.

The new moon comes in promptly on the first of the month, a fact that is confirmed by the phenomenon that day of a partial eclipse of the sun, which only takes place at the time of the new moon. The phase of first quartering occurs on the 9th, that of full moon on the 17th, and last quartering on the 23d. There are the usual number of conjunctions for the month in which the moon and the planets play conspicuous parts, but none of them are very striking spectacular displays, the distance between the heavenly bodies being too great.

Venus and Mercury.

We still have the fair face of Venus, the queen of the evening sky, to greet us as soon as the sun's rays have faded away sufficiently to allow her light to assert itself. The keen-eyed can, however, pick her out in the azure sky on almost any clear afternoon. This planet reaches the furthest east point of her swing on the 16th, when she begins to turn toward the sun, on her way to the western end of the arc, where she will arrive in July. However, Winter will have gone before she leaves her post in the western section of the heavens, and meanwhile the fair face is growing larger, and reaches twice its present size before it once again begins to lessen.

While Venus is getting to the eastern end of her swing, Mercury is traveling toward the western end of his, and reaches the goal some three hours ahead of his larger rival. By this we see that the elusive planet is a morning star. For a few days before and after the time he reaches his furthest western position he may be seen just before the sun rises, a little to the right of the sunrise point. While not a very conspicuous object, he is easily distinguished from the twinkling stars in that particular locality.

Time Table of Other Stars.

Mars is also an evening star, and his conjunction with the moon on the 11th is the closest of these meetings for the month. The warlike planet is in the constellation of the Bull, but plays a very unimportant rôle this year, as his size is diminishing continually until the year is almost expired, so that there is not time enough left for him to increase to even his present dimensions.

Neptune also ranks under the heading of the evening stars, and he and Mars are in conjunction on the 19th. There are at that time some four degrees separating the two; but we can form a general idea of Neptune's whereabouts from that of Mars. Neptune is slowly moving to the position of quadrature with the sun, where he will arrive next month. Uranus is one of the evening stars, and he reaches the quarter post on his circuit about the sun on the 17th. This will bring him in opposition some time in May, after which he will be a morning star. He is in the constellation of the Scorpion, but too far from Antares, the most brilliant of this group, to be thoroughly identified.

Saturn and Jupiter.

Saturn we find among the morning stars, and on the 18th he reaches the half-way mark between conjunction and opposition, which places him in the constellation of the Balance. Just at present this planet is growing in size, but he soon will reach the maximum for this year. We have some few years to wait for this remarkable planet to attain the size and brilliancy that at one time made him one of the most prominent of the celestial bodies.

Jupiter, although the last mentioned, has really the place of honor for the month, for on the 23d he is in opposition with the sun and rises just at sunset. He comes into the field of evening stars after this date and pushes Venus steadily from her high post until she finally is lost in the rays of the sun, only to emerge therefrom as a morning star, while Jupiter will reign supreme in the evening sky. It is at this point in his career that Jupiter shines at his largest and most brilliant phase, and we are fortunate in having him with us throughout the evenings, where, through the clear, cool atmosphere, his face will be a most welcome addition.

REFORM IN CONNECTICUT

AN EFFORT MADE TO CUT DOWN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The General Assembly Said to Have Been Extravagant—Plans for Reducing the State's Expenses.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—The principal problem to be grappled with by the present General Assembly will be the reduction of State expenditures. The estimate of State expenses for the current two years, as made by the State Treasurer, will exceed the public receipts by $465,000. No doubt the deficit in the Treasury will exceed this sum unless the most rigid economy is adopted in the matter of appropriations.

Four years ago the Specific Committee on Appropriations was abolished, and during the two sessions since that time there has been a go-as-you-please system of appropriating money. For two years there has been a report before the people, made by a committee of the Legislature in 1895, that has shown what the writers of the document called "a reckless and wanton use of public funds." The report was buried in the session laws, as was supposed, by the Legislature of 1895, but has had within the past week a memorable resurrection. It is talked about everywhere in the Capitol, and there is not a member who has not had it driven home to his thought and reflection.

The committee began with the Judiciary as a proper field for the reduction of State outlays. It proposed a saving of $20,000 annually in the jury box. In the opinion of the committee, "some of the Judges are too loose about holding jurors up to their work," making bills in civil and criminal processes "very excessive." The expenses of the Judicial Department of the State have "increased amazingly within recent years," says the legislative committee, and will go on increasing unless radical changes are made. The number of courts in the State has been increased session after session to give dependents places on the bench, and in prosecuting officers.

The State Board of Education also comes in for a share of censure. A large amount of printed matter is sent out by this department, says the report, that is never read, and the committee advises the stoppage of the leak by cutting off the useless documents. The State Normal Schools, which are under the direction of the board, have proved to be a heavy drain on the Treasury. The sum of $100,000 is to be saved by eliminating the State Normal School that was authorized four years ago in Bridgeport. The abolition of this project in the normal school equipment of the State would result in an annual saving of $25,000. But it is not proposed in any way to interfere with the public school appropriation. That will be continued at the regular estimate of $270,000 annually.

Legislative junkets to the State Reform School, which have been made at the expense of the State, are opposed by the committee, and their discontinuance is recommended.

All humane institutions supported by the State have been costing $215,000 each session. There is more or less abuse in expending the money, and in several cases public scandal has been only barely escaped.

The "orgies" of the National Guard at Niantic no further away than two years ago constitute the text for reducing the expenses of the State in that line $100,000 annually. The committee states, with a show of satisfaction, that the efficiency of the guard would not be impaired in the least by the reduction. There are large numbers of public-spirited men in the Legislature who will agree with this idea.

The public printing, according to the committee, has become an expensive but useless luxury. It is proposed to make radical changes in this direction, saving the State Treasury a comfortable amount annually. Not long ago it cost the State $21,000 to publish the annual report of the Labor Commissioner.

The subject of gratuities to messengers, doorkeepers, and reporters is dealt with vigorously. The sessions have been marked by a scandalous evasion of the laws on the question, which are emphatic and prohibitory. The regular waste of the public money in this way alone reaches the sum of $18,000 every session. The Chaplains of the two houses even have not beeen averse to taking the spoils.

There has not been a time in the past dozen years when the outcry has been so pronounced as now against these "reckless and wanton" uses of the people's money. The restitution of the Committee on Specific Appropriations is considered with favor, as that, it is thought, will inaugurate a system of watchfulness in public expenditures that has not been practicable for years. The State authorities know that a State tax will be inevitable unless the most rigid economy is ordered.

FIVE REVOLUTIONARY WIDOWS.

Of This Number Surviving Only One Lives in New England.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 30.—Esther Damon of the hamlet of Plymouth Union, Windsor County, Vt., thirteen miles from the City of Rutland, is said to be the only pensioner of the Revolutionary War now living in New England. She was born in Plymouth Aug. 1, 1814. On Sept. 6, 1835, she was married to Noah Damon, who had been a volunteer from Massachusetts. He was granted a pension shortly before his death. His widow has had a pension of $80 a year since 1842.

Esther Damon keeps herself informed of the condition of the list of pensioners of the revolution. She says: "I am one of the last five widows of the Revolutionary War who receive pensions from the Government." Another is Nancy Jones, former widow of James Darling, who entered the service from North Carolina. She now lives in Jonesboro, Tenn., and is in her ninety-fourth year. Rebecca Mayo, widow of Stephen Mayo, who served from Virginia, is another. She now lives at Newberry, Va. She is in her eighty-fourth year

Mary Snead is the widow of Bowdoin Snead, who was in service to the credit of the Old Dominion. She is in her eighty-second year, and lives at Parksley, Va. Nancy Weathermore is the widow of Robert Glascock, who served to the credit of Virginia. She is in her eighty-seventh year, and lives at Lineback, Tenn.

Besides the five widows, there are three daughters enjoying pensions through special acts of Congress for their relief. Susannah Chadwick is the daughter of Elihu Chadwick, who served to the credit of New York. She is in her eighty-second year, and lives at Emporium, Penn. Sarah C. Hurlburt is the daughter of Elijah Weeks, who, like Noah Damon, served in the later campaigns of the Revolutionary War to the credit of Massachusetts. She will soon be fourscore years of age. Her home is at Lehathum Valley, Penn. Anna M. Slaughter is the daughter of Philip Slaughter, who served to the credit of the Old Dominion. She is in her eighty-seventh year, and lives at Michell's Station, Va.

Esther Damon is physically well preserved and recalls events readily and correctly. She reads a daily paper and keeps abreast of the times.

Cheshire Alumni to Dine.

The Cheshire Academy Alumni Association will give a banquet at the Waldorf Hotel Tuesday. Among the alumni who will be present are J. Pierpont Morgan, Prof. Andrew W. Phillips of Yale, C. La Rue Munson, Herbert B. Turner, the Rev. John Williams of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Harold G. Curtis, James B. Dill, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. W. K. Simpson, Dr. Allen W. Thomas, and A. B. Abernethy of New York, and the Rev. Edwin S. Lines of New Haven, Col. P. H. Corr of Providence, and the Rev. Dr. Mallory of The Churchman.

Accused of Theft in London.

Thomas Phillips, alias Phillips Bryant, is in Ludlow Street Jail under charges of embezzlement and forgery. He was employed by Morrison & Marshall of London, and left there in October last with, it is said, about $8,500 of the firm's money. He was arrested Friday night, and yesterday Commissioner Shields held him, at the request of the British Consul General, until Feb. 15, pending the arrival of necessary papers from England.

Ladies' Tailoring.

We will continue to make to order, for the next ten days, costumes from imported materials, silk lined throughout,



$40.

These are from our $45 to $75 grades, and of our inimitable style, character, and originality.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 WEST 42D ST.

LAWFUL HELP FOR CUBA

THE EXTENT TO WHICH MEDICAL SUPPLIES MAY BE GIVEN.

A Review of the Limitations Under International Law and Legal Decisions by J. Alexander Koones.

J. Alexander Koones, in an article printed in The Pharmaceutical Era, has given an answer to the question, "To what extent may citizens of the United States lawfully contribute medical supplies to the Cuban patriots?"

Mr. Koones explains that the "opinion belongs exclusively to the department of international law, which law requires that in case of war all nations not parties to the conflict shall abstain from interfering or showing partiality to either of the belligerents. This is the law of neutrality, and its violation generally means war against the offending nation. It applies not only to a war between two independent nations, but also to a war waged against the established Government of a country by a portion of its people such as the present Cuban war."

What Cannot Be Done.

This law of neutrality, Mr. Koones insists, the United States has not only observed itself, but has required its citizens to abstain from such acts as would violate it. He then points out what, under the act of neutrality passed in 1818, and amended in 1875 and 1877, would constitute overt acts, and classifies them as follows:

"Accepting a commission to serve in a foreign war against a nation at peace with the United States.

"Enlisting or retaining another to enlist in such a war.

"Arming or fitting out a vessel engaged in such a war.

"Augmenting the force of a ship or vessel of war employed against a people at peace with the United States; and

"Beginning or providing the means for a military or naval expedition against a people with whom we are at peace.

"As medicines and hospital stores are included in the terms 'military supplies' and 'naval stores', I do not consider it will be allowable under this 'Act of Neutrality' to furnish within the United States such articles to a Cuban vessel of war, or to a military expedition started within the United States for the purpose of aiding the Cuban cause. In all other respects the act does not prohibit such contributions. I would state generally that the act refers to cases where the parties who are made liable to punishment become actual participants in the hostile proceedings.

The Law Examined.

"It remains now to be considered whether the common law of nations would make a punishable offense any transaction of the kind referred to in the question.

"Upon this point it is evident that if, under the common law of nations, it were an offense for the citizen of a peaceable nation to contribute medicines or hospital supplies to the army of a people engaged at war, at least one illustrative case would be found somewhere in the books. I myself have found no such case, and that none exists is evident from the fact that no reference is made to any by such eminent authorities upon international law as Kent, Wheaton, Woolsey, or Wharton.

"Dr. Wharton, in his Digest of International Law, says: 'The furnishing funds by the subjects of a neutral State to relieve suffering in a belligerent State is not a breach of neutrality.' And in his work on American law, published in 1884, he says: 'During the Franco-German war large sums of money were sent from Germans in this country to their friends in Germany, for relief of sufferers in the hospitals, and large sums were also sent by persons in this country sympathizing with France to the French hospitals; but neither in respect to meetings called to express sympathy with the one or the other belligerent was it maintained that such action constituted a breach of neutrality. But that the subjects of a nation may, without involving the nation in a breach of neutrality, express sympathy with a belligerent in a foreign war, or even contribute funds for the relief of persons engaged in such war, cannot be questioned.'

Medical Supplies May Be Given.

"The convention concluded Aug. 22, 1864, between Baden, Switzerland, and other nations, including Spain, and acceded to by the United States in 1882, for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, while it does not, in terms, refer to the contributions of medicines and medical supplies, nevertheless in spirit recognizes the neutral character of such articles when carried in ambulances protected by the sign of the Red Cross.

"In conclusion, I would state, as my opinion, that the contributing to the Cuban cause by a person within the United States of medical supplies or of funds for the purchase of such supplies, or in aid of a hospital, would not be an illegal act, provided they were not furnished to an expedition fitted out within our boundaries, or to a vessel of war afloat within our waters."

AMERICA'S DEBT TO FRANCE.

Sons of the American Revolution Will Pay a Tribute of Gratitude.

The fifth annual banquet of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of Feb. 6. The banquet will commemorate the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the treaty alliance with France in 1778, and will be in the form of a tribute of gratitude to the French for their aid to our forefathers.

Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, and Dr. John S. White. The French diplomatic representative is expected to be present.

A cablegram will be sent to the President of France. Messages will be received from the descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, and from the leading lights of French literature, drama, painting, sculpture, philosophy, &c.

The affair will be one of international interest, and is expected to be the most brilliant in the series of annual banquets of the society. In keeping with the spirit of the occasion, the circulars and invitations have been printed on paper embossed with a fleur de lis pattern

A Laboring Man's Fatal Fall.

Michael Hayes, a laborer forty-eight years of age, of 11 Morris Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the sixth story of the building at 9, 11, and 13 Broadway. Hayes was near a mortar elevator shaft when the elevator came up quickly and struck him on the side, hurling him through the shaft. He fell to the sub-cellar and died almost instantly.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

STRONG PROBABILITY THAT POTTER WILL SUCCEED ELLIOTT.

A Bill Providing for an Appropriation for the Improvement of the Public Highways of This State—Bicycle Polo Games.

The Presidential question seems to be the most talked about of any scheduled to come before the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen in Albany next week. The declared candidates have narrowed down to two—Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New York Division, and Sterling Elliott of Boston, the present incumbent of the office. It is generally believed that Mr. Potter will be chosen. He is easily the natural leader to-day in the affairs of the league, and his record is such that the wheelmen of this country owe him a big debt of gratitude.

Mr. Potter drafted the famous Liberty bill in 1887, and in the following year wrote and published "The Law of Cycling," the first complete and comprehensive treatise setting forth the statute and common-law rights of wheelmen in this country. In 1889-90 he took up actively the subject of road improvement, and by diligent correspondence and study compiled a great quantity of information and many illustrations which enabled him to prepare and print the illustrated pamphlet, "The Gospel of Good Roads." In 1894 he was the leader in the movement to complete the Coney Island Cycle Path. He became Chief Consul in this year, though he was an "independent" candidate, being elected by an overwhelming majority.

At the time of his election the New York Division was third in point of membership, having only 2,900 members, and being more than 2,000 behind Massachusetts, the leading division. By the prompt introduction of new methods and an administration displaying a good system and vigor, Mr. Potter has brought the membership from 2,900 up to 21,000 in the period of twenty-six months.

The passage last year of the Armstrong Bicycle Baggage bill was effected only through the leadership of Mr. Potter, whose work was beset by every species of adverse influence. This law (which requires railroad companies in New York State to carry bicycles under the rules that govern the transportation of other baggage) is the first statute ever passed to give effect to the common-law rights of wheelmen in their dealings with railroad companies, and has already saved not less than $100,000 to wheelmen traveling in the State.

The committee conducting Mr. Potter's canvass comprises some of the best-known members of the league, namely, Walter S. Jenkins, M. M. Belding, Jr., F. M. Frobisher, T. T. Eckert, Jr., and W. E. Underhill.

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Cyclists hope that the bill sent to Albany on Thursday, having for its purpose the improvement of the public highways, will become a law. It provides for the appropriation of $500,000 to be used in building good roads under the system known as "State aid," by which the county in which the road is built contributes as much money as the State. This system is in vogue in Massachusetts, and, whereas it was at first opposed by the farmers, they now ask for an increased appropriation. The State farming associations have approved of the bill now at Albany. It will be introduced by Senator Richard Higbie, representing the First District.

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A game requiring remarkable command of the bicycle, as well as plenty of nerve, is bicycle polo. It is not a new sport, but it has only recently attained prominence. Ten years or so ago, "Ike" Johnson, the colored instructor, who has taught so many of the society people of the metropolis how to ride, organized two teams, and played polo on wheels for the first time in this country. With the increasing proficiency in cycle riding, candidates for bicycle polo have come forward during the last two years in numbers sufficient to create considerable interest in the game, and it has been played at intervals before enthusiastic spectators.

The principle is the same in this style of polo as in polo in which ponies are used, only the ball is stopped or shunted by a dexterous manipulation of the front wheel.

On next Thursday evening the society folks of Brooklyn represented in the exclusive Cycle Club will view a game of bicycle polo at the old Thirteenth Regiment armory, between the most expert teams in existence. They comprise riders who have been playing the game in this city during the indoor season, and so expert are they that it is thought no others can defeat them. The contest will be a feature of the evening in the armory. The members of the club will, as usual, have a music ride.

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The great bicycle show in Chicago closed last night after a very successful run of seven days. Novelties in frame designs were lacking, but in adjustments, crank hangers, bearings, &c., there was no end of changes.

WILL BE A MONSTER SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of Bicycles to Open Next Saturday Night.

A rare opportunity for the public to study the bicycle and its numerous parts and accessories will be offered when the National Cycle Board of Trade opens its big annual show in the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, next Saturday night. Not only will the display of wheels outnumber that of any previous show, but the quality and finish will also excel. Every novelty in handle bars, saddles, pedals, tires, lamps, &c., of which manufacturers make a specialty will be displayed in profusion and told about by obliging agents.

At the recent shows in London it was quite the fad for the fashionables to devote a part of each day to the study of some particular subject. Tire-mending was the most talked about, and the stalls rented by the makers of "single" and "double" tubes were surrounded continually. A similar state of affairs is looked for at the coming show.

With nearly 900 spaces rented by close to 500 exhibitors, the exhibition must take rank as the most gigantic affair in the history of cycle manufacturing. The floor space, if it were spread out in a four-acre lot, would fill every nook, save for a strip along one side about two feet wide. The decorations, rentals, and other expenses will cost the trade a million dollars, yet it is considered money well spent because of the educational advantages derived by the public.

Dealers will come from far and near to find out what is best to handle in the cycle line during the coming season. Last year 4,000 dealers visited the show, and the volume of business transacted or arranged was bigger than figures would indicate.

The Palace will be brilliant during the show week. Unlike previous shows, there will be no limit in electrical and scenic decorations, and something remarkable can be anticipated. There will be fine music afternoon and evening, the famous Seventh Regiment Band having been engaged to give two concerts daily.

Under the direction of R. Lindsay Coleman, the Cycle Board's President, assisted by Secretary Franks, every convenience for the public has been planned. Not only will there be a high-class restaurant in the building, but a Post Office, bureau of information, tonsorial parlors, ladies' waiting rooms, and a writing room as well. Harry M. Stevens, the celebrated caterer, will have charge of the restaurant. Special offices for the Board of Trade have been provided on the ground floor, and on one of the upper floors visiting writers for the cycling press and daily papers will be provided with an up-to-date press room, with a corps of expert stenographers at their command. Special elevator service will be provided for the patrons of the show.

Some notable changes have been made in the internal mechanism of the new bicycles tending to improve the running qualities, promote ease of adjustment, and to add rigidity. Improvements will be specially noticeable in crank hangers, axles, crank bearings, hubs, and joints. "D" shaped tubing will be shown in a majority of frames, and some superior enameling, brilliant as a mirror, will be observed on all the high-grade wheels.

The costliest bicycle in the show will be the ten-thousand-dollar tandem, which a Western manufacturer has had built especially to display at the National exhibition. It is covered with gold and precious stones and is undoubtedly the most gorgeous machine for two ever made.

Sharing attention with the costlier freaks will be a monster bicycle 15 feet in height and 24 feet in length. This was a feature of the Paris show, and was brought over specially for the National exhibition.

The special display of poster designs suitable for bicycle catalogue covers will be a feature that will appeal to many. This will be shown on the fourth floor of the Palace. The design which received the award of first prize will be used on the cover of the official catalogue.

It is understood there will be no limit to the number of souvenirs, and, as many will be particularly desirable, the visitors will find it not an unpleasant task making collections. To show to what extent the firms have provided in this matter, it may be stated that a certain Western house has planned to give away 100,000 scarf pins of a very fetching design.

The beautiful pagoda, on the auditorium floor, will contain a cabinet in which will be many articles of interest to designers and students in cycling. The contents will comprise frames and parts of bicycles, showing the many evolutions through which the "boneshakers" has passed up to the beautiful bicycle of the present. In addition there will be an exhibit of cyclometers, showing the progress in these little things during the last twenty years.

An incidental feature will be a collection of trophies, including those won by Champion Arthur Zimmerman in his most famous races, and many belonging to the New York Athletic Club, Riverside Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, and other leading organizations in the Metropolitan District.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the board will occur during the week of the show. The present Directors are among the most prominent members of the trade, being R. Lindsay Coleman, Chairman; R. Philip Gormully, George H. Day, W. J. Bruff, C. W. Dickerson, A. L. Garford, Joseph McKee, William A. Redding, C. F. Smith, A. G. Spalding, E. C. Stearns, William F. Wilson, and Joseph L. Yost.

The opening of the show will occur next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and, with the exception of Sunday, it can be visited by the public daily between the hours of 2 and 11 P. M. up to and including Saturday, Feb. 13. The special hours for agents and manufacturers will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., during which time no admission fee will be charged to any regularly qualified member of the trade.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

City Works Commissioner T. B. Willis was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association, held on Thursday evening at the Clarendon Hotel. In the course of his remarks he gratified the wheelmen present by telling them how much money he thought would be spent during the year to improve the city streets. The sum mentioned was $1,500,000. Giving details as to how he expected to be able to spend that amount of money, he said there is now $250,000 for local improvements, and that $500,000 more might reasonably be expected from the sale of bonds. This sum can be doubled, he declared, as the property owners were expected to furnish as much again for improved pavements abutting on their property.

The dinner was a very pleasant event, being largely attended. Around the head table with President Angell were Mayor Wurster, Chief Consul Potter, Commissioners Willis, Dettmer, and Bryant, Fire Marshal Alonzo Brymer, and William B. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad. Others present were W. B. Osgood, J. E. Smith, Henry Strugnell, G. F. Stringer, C. G. Balmanno, F. A. Reid, C. W. Greene, J. W. Muller, Edward Cooper, S. A. Titus, W. M. Werner, E. H. Swift, F. A. Godfrey, Benjamin Adriance, George T. Stebbins, F. P. Share, G. A. Needham, W. W. Share, Joseph R. Clark, Durant McLean, C. T. Arrison, G. W. Bennett, F. W. Sheldon, Alexander Schwalbach, F. M. Munroe, James A. Sperry, Andrew Peters, Frank Jenks, F. S. Angell, Charles Schenck, W. C. Overman, Gustav Loeser, F. L. Cranford, A. P. Hamilton, C. A. Angell, W. A. Higgins, L. F. Wooster, H. B. Fullerton, Frank La Manna, W. T. Wintringham, A. A. Goubert, E. H. Walker, D. B. Van Vleck, W. M. Palmer, F. H. Vail, R. L. Stittson, F. O. Merrill, E. W. Mersereau, and T. Jeff Stevens.

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At the last business meeting of the Excelsior Bicycle Club, held at 1,786 Broadway, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The following were chosen: President—Dr. J. P. Burke; Vice President—Mrs. Hitchcock; Secretary—John Stewart; Treasurer—Miss Tompkins; Captain—A. De Julio; Color Bearer—Miss Eva Raisbeck; Lieutenants—Miss Yatman and Miss Hunter.

Gold mileage medals were awarded to the following for having ridden over 2,500 miles during 1896: Leon Wolf, 16,509 miles; A. De Julio, 7,767; Miss Yatman, 5,455; Mrs. Hitchcocks, 4,123; John Mesigh, 3,800; John Stewart, 3,679; Miss Lagasse, 3,561; Mr. Munch, 3,506; Miss Hunter, 3,500.

The Misses Duley and Stoutemburg rode 1,585 and 1,142 miles, respectively, and each was voted a gold medal by the members. Miss Yatman received the gold medal offered to the member attending the largest number of club runs during the season. Miss Lagasse secured the largest number of new members during 1896, and also got a gold medal.

The total mileage for the club members in the mileage contest was 65,150 miles.

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Last Sunday the Greenwich Wheelmen had a "snow run" to Fort George and return. It was a novel experience to go a-wheeling in a snowstorm, and despite a few falls they enjoyed the trip immensely. A dozen members formed the party, among the number being Capt. "Gink" Neill, President W. A. Whelpley, William Ironsides, "Count" De Shay, "Dick" Link, J. C. Aldenstadt, D. F. Reynolds, H. H. Heyes, and R. Stick.

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A branch of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County was organized in Hoboken on Thursday. A. P. Hexamer was made temporary President and C. W. Disbrow temporary Secretary. The name decided on was "The Hoboken Good Roads Association." Mayor Fagan made a brief speech. He said that he had always favored asphalt pavements, and as the Legislature had passed a bill empowering the city to improve its streets at an expense not to exceed $200,000, he hoped soon to have the work under way. He thought that all the asphalt pavements needed could be laid for $100,000. He also favored a viaduct connecting Hoboken with the Heights.

Mayor Fagan, Capt. Whittemore, John Bruning, E. W. Tuthill, Julius Franke, E. P. Tadken, C. S. Hasbrouck, A. J. Volk, George Naegeli, and Frank Frommel were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. The next meeting will be held Feb. 17.

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A Nomination Committee, consisting of five members, will be appointed at the next meeting of the Century Wheelmen of New York on Monday evening. Considerable interest is manifested as to its make-up.

The first annual ball of the Centurys was held last Tuesday evening at the Lenox Lyceum. It was a gratifying success in every way. Many people of prominence, both in public and cycling circles, were present. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with plants, greens, and flags, and the name of the club in gas jets. Two bands of music discoursed for the assemblage. The entertainment opened with a short preliminary concert of three numbers by the two bands combined, commencing with the patriotic air "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Alumini," by Van Baar, and "The Fiddler of St. Waast," by Herman, after which the ball proper opened with the waltz "My Little Girl," by Maxwell, and then the promenade "Forget-Me-Not," by Giese, which, in turn, was followed by the Lanciers "In Gay New York," by Kerker. From that time onward it was nothing but one continuous round of pleasure, the programme having evidently been made up by one that understood music. There were twenty-four dances, and as many promenades—a larger number than is usually given at balls—but as the committee had decided to dispense with the usual intermission for supper, in order that the large party expected could be served in the dining hall without friction and at any time they wished, the number of dances was increased. This innovation was appreciated by all. Representatives were present from many out-of-town clubs, as well as from nearly every cycling organization in the metropolitan district.

The next ladies' night of the Century will be held on Thursday.

The interest in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey continues unabated. The standing of the teams is as follows: Tourist Cycle Club—Won, 8; lost, 4; high score, 855; Clio Wheelmen—Won, 8; lost, 4; high score, 837; Catholic Club Cyclers—Won, 7; lost, 5; high score, 903; Union County Roadsters—Won, 8; lost, 8; high score, 844; Atalanta Wheelmen—Won, 6; lost, 6; high score, 942; Castle Point Cyclers—Won, 6; lost, 8; high score, 877; Hudson County Wheelmen—Won, 3; lost, 11; high score, 792.

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The Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn gave their most successful ball on Thursday evening in Cooper Hall. An entertainment preceded the dancing, and this was greatly enjoyed. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jud, Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, William J. Gasser, Miss Smith, Miss Lena Von Sosson, Miss Louise Schroeder, Miss Lange, Miss Sponnells, Miss Kunze, Hans Weber, Mrs. Kealor, Mr. Roesner, Miss Roechid, Mr. Neunze, Miss Knoll, Mr. Geiss, H. Hold, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Yatman, William Kettner, C. R. Elwell, E. Arthur Clark, J. J. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilburger, A. Volk, Charles Schroeder, Miss Day, R. Kaiser, Miss Meinheit, Mr. Mandel, O. Sthues, Mr. Bohl, H. Weiss, Oscar Darber, Stephan Osthue, Thomas Wood, George Steitz, Henry Fehr, Miss Minnie Stohrs, Miss Effie Chadwick, Miss Ada Marten, Otto Schlatter, William Reissler, and Miss Reissler.

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The members of the Kings County Wheelmen are having fine sport with the club billiard tournament, each game attracting many spectators. The remaining contests are scheduled as follows:

Feb. 1, Rockwell vs. Boyes and Cornish vs. Relyea; 3, O'Hanlon vs. Martin and Wiegand vs. Burt; 4, Rockwell vs. Benn and Palmer vs. Boyes; 5, Cornish vs. Burt and Martin vs. Benn; 8, Palmer vs. Wiegand and Rockwell vs. Relyea; 10, O'Hanlon vs. Boyes and O'Hanlon vs. Cornish; 11, Martin vs. Palmer and Wiegand vs. Rockwell; 12, Relyea vs. Burt and Boyes vs. Benn; 15, Cornish vs. Benn and Rockwell vs. Martin; 17, Wiegand vs. Boyes and Relyea vs. Palmer; 18, O'Hanlon vs. Burt and Cornish vs. Palmer; 19, Martin vs. Burt and Wiegand vs. Benn; 22, Relyea vs. Boyes and O'Hanlon vs. Rockwell; 24, Relyea vs. Benn and Martin vs. Boyes; 25, Wiegand vs. O'Hanlon and Rockwell vs. Cornish; 26, Palmer vs. Burt.

The players and their handicaps are: E. Palmer, 100 points; A. G. Relyea, 80; C. O'Hanlon, 80; B. F. Rockwell, 75; C. A. Martin, 70; C. T. Wiegand, 70; S. H. Cornish, 70; W. H. Boyes, 70; H. P. Burt, 70; W. E. Benn, 65.

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The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will have a special meeting to-morrow evening at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, to consider some amendments to the by-laws.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

—Joseph Ryan, well known in local cycling circles, left for Savannah last week. He intends going over the Southern field, extensively establishing agencies for a local wheel manufacturer. He will arrange for an elaborate display of cycles during the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans.

—A sectional road map of Greater New York and its environs is being distributed free by the Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, 88 Chambers Street. The map is printed on fine paper, in three colors, showing good, fair, and ordinary roads, and is backed with linen. Copies have been sent to the Secretaries of all the clubs in the metropolitan district.

—The Union Cycle Manufacturing Company has just completed arrangements whereby its interests in Greater New York and in the Oranges will be looked after in a much better and thorough manner than ever before. L. H. Porter, formerly of Porter & Gilmour, will have the interests of Union bicycles under his personal supervision, with headquarters at 11 Warren Street. Mr. Porter is well and favorably known by the cycle trade and clubmen of the city.

—A few weeks ago it was generally anticipated among those who were not familiar with the details of the bicycle trade that this year's catalogues would show a general cut in prices. The catalogues have appeared and the expected reductions have not been noted on any high-grade wheel. It is a fact that the construction and marketing of a modern bicycle costs so much that the manufacturers cannot afford to go below their quoted figures and still leave a living profit for the retailer. There are a hundred and one different expenses of which a layman knows nothing, and all of which cost the manufacturer, directly and indirectly, for construction. One of the companies which refuted the possibility of a cut was the Western Wheel Works, and while their monster plant enables them to list the Crescent bicycles at a little lower than most other high-grade machines, still, their standing selling price of $75 has not been changed for three or four years past, and will not be reduced this year.

Joint Athletic Games.

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club will hold joint athletic games and a reception Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. The following events are open to all amateurs, whether members of athletic clubs or not: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 150-yard run, novice, scratch; 600-yard run, novice, scratch; 880-yard run, handicap; one-and-one-half-mile run, handicap; one-mile walk, handicap; one and two mile bicycle races, handicaps, and eight-lap relay race. The prizes will be diamond rings to firsts, silverware to second and third men. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each athletic event and $1 in bicycle events. Entries must be sent by first mail, Feb. 19, to H. E. Fribourg, at Pastime Athletic Club, or G. W. Preece, at Twelfth Regiment Armory.

DRUGGISTS' EARLY CLOSING.

A Movement to Shut Up Drug Stores in the Evenings.

Some up-town west side retail druggists are endeavoring to secure concerted action in the matter of closing all drug stores at 8 o'clock P. M. on week days and at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sundays. This early closing agitation has been started several times before, but there is an assurance of definite action in the present movement, especially in the cases of half a dozen Columbus Avenue pharmacists who have declared their intention to close their stores evenings anyhow after July 1.

C. F. Doherr of 252 Ninth Avenue is perhaps entitled to the credit of being the pioneer of the present movement. He has already posted a large notice in his store, and is daily distributing cards among his customers announcing that on and after the 1st of next July he will close his store at 8 o'clock every night and at noon on Sundays. Throughout all of last Summer Mr. Doherr kept his place of business closed on Sunday afternoons, and he says that he did not lose a dollar by the operation.

"There is no reason why a retail druggist should not enjoy the same relaxation from business that every other tradesman enjoys," said Mr. Doherr. "It seems to be a question only of some one taking the lead in the early closing movement. I have talked with a great many druggists on this avenue, and find them all in favor of closing up evenings. Each one, however, says that he will do 'as the rest do.' Several have assured me that they would like to close if somebody would set the example. I propose to set the example, and, whether it is followed by one or many, I shall stick to the plan.

"There are some men in our business who are so closely confined that they do not get out of their stores more than once or twice in three months. I have known druggists to go an entire year without taking a single holiday. Now, that certainly is not right. Some of our craft occasionally sell out their business in order to get into something that will not take all of their time. But after trying other ventures and usually losing more or less of their capital, these dissatisfied druggists drift back into the drug business, and resume the old grind. All that is necessary to make our business comfortable and as satisfactory as other lines of trade is for us to stand together in emancipating ourselves from slavery. After we do a good long day's work we are entitled to relaxation and recreation in the evening."

FOR BRITISH YACHTSMEN

PLAN TO CELEBRATE THE LONG REIGN OF THE QUEEN.

Prizes for the Fast Boats—The Emperor of Germany's Cup—Fife's and Soper's New Cutters May Prove Tender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Jan. 16.—Yacht clubs here are considering the propriety of celebrating the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign by the presentation of special prizes for yacht races in British waters. No doubt the leading clubs will at once respond to the movement.

Americans will remember that the Queen, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, in a boy's sailor suit, and other royal children in the steam yacht Fairy, in 1851 steamed from Osborne outside the Needles, to meet the race in which the cup presented by the Queen was won by the American schooner America. The America was met some five miles ahead of the nearest English yacht. The royal party must have been disappointed, but possibly the Queen was more so when, watching from the window of Osborne Castle, she saw the American cutter Vigilant tearing past ahead of the Britannia, and the 100 sovereigns staked by the Prince of Wales on the match irrecoverably lost.

The Emperor of Germany's very Imperial Cup will, of course, eclipse all the prizes presented by our yacht clubs, but enough will be done to give the sport a spurt that will make the occasion remembered. Unlike the Empress of Austria and other royal ladies, the Queen has shown no partiality for sport of any kind. But the sixtieth anniversary of her ascent to the throne associates her with the sport of yachting in quite an unexpected way.

The new cutter William Fife, Jr., is designing for Barclay Walker will, of course, not be launched and completed till the early Spring matches in the Thames in the end of May. The new cutter Mr. Soper has designed for Mr. Rose will be in the same matches, and of course the Clyde is anxious that Fife's cutter will prove the better yacht. What may happen if old Britannia catches them both in a breeze the coming season will show. With plenty of wind and sea, it will be remarkable if the Old Lady does not smother them both. Since Britannia carried on and won in the only blow she had in the Clyde regattas when Ailsa had to run back to the anchorage because, as one of Britannia's crew said, she was "clean blowed over," it is not expected that the new cutters, built under the girth rule, with their shallow draught, will carry their canvas well. If this should happen, some modification of the girth rule is inevitable.

Fife has orders for two five-raters, and this time he will take care that Sibbick does not overbuild him. Sibbick's champion five-rater, Westra, with her long overhangs and big deck looked a boat and a half alongside Fife's five-rater Almida, and in consequence Westra, in light winds, outran Almida, and in a breeze could overcarry her. Fife's new fives will no doubt be the biggest of their rating yet built.

The new class of Clyde racing cruisers, with a load water line of nineteen feet, are creating some discussion over the limitations they are to be subjected to. They are limited to canvas and to over-all length in so far that the stern board must not be raked beyond a certain angle. The draught is enough, but there is a limit to it. What is most complained of is interference with the midship section, and which precludes variety of design. The class is intended for cruising as well as racing, and the combination, of course, defies the building of "racing machines." But it is objected that the limitations tend toward a one-design class, a stupid "fad" the Clyde will have nothing to do with. The Clyde desires variety of design as well as variety of crews, properly holding to the conviction that yacht racing is a competition between yacht designers as well as between yacht sailors. When the test is limited to a trial between men, the one-design class may or may not be boats worthy to be called racing yachts.

So long as the boats are all of one design it does not matter whether they are "tubs" or "tea boxes" in a one-design class. The contest is not between the boats, but between the men who sail them, a modification of the acrobat feats which are so attractive in a circus. What contests between crews have to do with yacht racing or yacht designing it is hard to comprehend.

TO PREPARE FOR YACHTING.

Many Club Meetings in February—Fitting Out Boats.

February is a month of annual meeting with yacht clubs. New officers and committees are elected and plans made for the Summer season. To-morrow night the Staten Island Yacht Club will hold its meeting, at Stapleton. The Atlantic Yacht Club members will meet at the Waldorf on Monday, Feb. 8. The annual meeting of the Eastern Club will be held in Boston on Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The delegates to the New York Yacht Racing Association will meet at O'Neill's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 10. The New York Yacht Club's annual meeting will be held at the clubhouse on Thursday, Feb. 11, and the Tappan Zee Yacht Club will hold its meeting on the same day. The Larchmont yachtsmen will meet at Delmonico's on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Philadelphia Yacht Club will be held next Wednesday. The following officers will then be elected: Commodore—Francis Shunk Brown; Vice Commodore—M. R. Muckle, Jr.; Rear Commodore—J. J. De Kinder; Secretary (one to be elected)—A. L. English, C. Carroll Cook, George Whitaker; Measurer—P. H. Johnson; Harbor Master—Sylvester W. Bookhammer; First Fleet Surgeon—W. Joseph Hearn, M. D.; Trustees—Samuel F. Given, William Annear, J. Lewis Good, and Robert P. Thompson; Regatta Committee—George T. Whitaker, George D. Gideon, and George W. Fife.

At the meeting of the Baltimore Yacht Club held last week these officers were elected: Commodore—Edward L. Bartlett; Vice Commodore—Robert Ramsay; Rear Commodore—Delano S. Fitzgerald; Secretary—Dr. W. G. Foster; Treasurer—James A. Smyser; Board of Governors—Edward L. Bartlett, Robert Ramsay, Delano S. Fitzgerald, James A. Smyser, M. Gillet Gill, Dr. W. G. Foster, Walter Ancker; House Committee—Isaac Tyson Norris, M. Gillet Gill, F. T. Redwood. Regatta Committee—Walter Ancker, Edward D. Booze, F. W. McAllister.

At the different yacht basins and builders' yards there are signs of business reviving. At Wood's City Island Yard the new sloop for the fifty-one-foot class being built by F. M. Hoyt is progressing favorably. The new boat is from designs by Gardner & Cox. It will be named Syce. The dimensions are 60 feet length over all, 41 feet on the water line, 13 feet 3 inches beam, and 10 feet draught.

At South Brooklyn John R. Drexel's Sultana and John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal are being fitted for cruising in Southern waters. Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra and Mr. C. D. Borden's Sovereign have had new Yarrow boilers put in. At J. N. Robins's yard, in the Erie Basin, the new steel boat Marietta, for Harrison B. Moore, is in frame.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., owner of the steamer Albatross, wants a larger yacht. He has had designs made of a one-hundred-and-fifty-foot steel boat, and is thinking of building very soon. The new boat will be an enlarged and improved Albatross, and will steam twenty miles an hour.

Atalanta Boat Club Reception.

The forty-ninth annual reception of the Atalanta Boat Club—President, George Burt Heath—will be held at the Lenox Lyceum Wednesday night. The ballroom will be decorated with the championship banners won in the open regattas upon all waters of this country, and with flowers, shrubs, and red, white, and blue bunting. Two bands of music, for dancing and promenade, will furnish music. The grand march will take place at 10 o'clock. Dudley Van Holland, Paul C. Schultz, F. D. Tansley, S. M. Phillips, E. S. Ackerman, and F. H. Rippe are the Committee of Arrangements.

THE ALASKA GOLD MINES

A GREAT RUSH TO THEM EXPECTED THIS SPRING.

Arrangements Being Made to Render It Easier to Reach Them—Transportation Facilities to be Increased.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 30.—Alaska and Puget Sound merchants, as well as several steamship companies, are preparing for an influx of 10,000 to 15,000 miners into Alaska this Spring. Last year about 5,000 men went north in search of wealth. The success of many of these, coupled with the rich strikes made at the close of the season on Clondyke Creek and other tributaries of the Yukon, and the systematic advertising now being done, is attracting other gold seekers from every part of the country. Several score of miners have arrived from California, Missouri, and the Eastern States to make preparations for the Yukon journey. The steamer Topeka, sailing last week, was crowded with prospectors who desire to spend a month at Juneau before starting overland for the Yukon about March 1.

It is thought that 12,000 is a conservative estimate of the number of miners likely to go to Alaska this Spring, and that the Yukon gold output will be doubled if not trebled the coming season. The production at Cook Inlet and in the quartz districts will also be greatly increased. Editor G. B. Swinehart of The Mining Record, published at Juneau, estimates the combined quartz and placer gold output of Alaska for 1896 at $4,670,000, basing his estimates upon data carefully secured. Of this amount $2,250,000 was taken from the famed Yukon. Birch Creek, near Circle City, supplied $1,300,000 of the Yukon's quota, while Forty Mile and other tributary creeks produced $800,000 more. From Cook Inlet about $200,000 in gold was taken out. The quartz mines of Southeastern Alaska, including the famous Treadwell, contributed $1,855,000, and the Unga District, near the mouth of Cook Inlet, $500,000.

During the year stamp mills of a total capacity of eighty-five stamps were put in, and early this Spring the Treadwell Company proposes to establish a 200-stamp mill on Douglas Island. There are now mills of a total stamp capacity of 549 in operation. In 1895 Alaska's gold output was $3,000,000. The output for 1897 is estimated at $6,500,000 to $9,000,000.

A majority of the ingoing miners this year will go to the Yukon. The placer diggings on the Yukon proper, as well as Birch Creeck, Miller, Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, and many smaller creeks and their tributaries, are being systematically developed. Many streams and gulches remain to be prospected, and there are large stretches on the creeks named where good claims can yet be taken, according to the reports of returned miners. During last season many men cleared up from $1,000 to $5,000 apiece. Some of these came out with their dust to visit their families, the larger number of whom will return this Spring. Others remained at Circle City and other posts on the Yukon, and do not intend to come out until they can bring the result of two or three years' work with them.

Last August very rich ground was discovered on Clondyke Creek, about 2,500 miles above the Yukon's mouth and several hundred miles above Circle City. Mr. Johnson, manager of the Alaska Information Bureau, will leave April 1 for Clondyke Creek with a party of miners to operate several claims on a large scale.

Transportation and mail facilities to Alaska will be greatly improved this year. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is expected to give a five-day service during the Summer, having the steamers Topeka, Mexico, Al-ki, and Queen on the route. The steamer Willapa will make a fifth boat to Juneau. Local steamers will handle the passengers between Juneau and Dyea, 107 miles from Juneau, where the miners leave the salt water for the ascent over the Chilkoot Pass, if going by the overland route. The Alaska Commercial Company is preparing to give an improved service between Juneau and Cook Inlet, the westward ports and the Aleutian Islands. The Northwestern Trading Company's steamers will make two trips between Tacoma, Juneau, and St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, connecting there with the same company's two steamers, which run 2,300 miles up the Yukon, to Circle City and Forty Mile. The steamers of the North American Transportation and Trading Company will give a similar service between Puget Sound and St. Michael's, connecting with the company's steamers, P. B. Weare and J. J. Healy, on the Yukon. The North American Company is composed of Chicago men, C. A. Weare of that city being Treasurer. E. E. Weare, President of the company, now resides at Circle City, and J. J. Healy, the manager, at Fort Cudahy, N. W. T.

A pack train of ten horses has been provided to haul freight over the Chilkoot Pass, on the Yukon overland route, for the Yukon Freighting Company, which is contracting to haul freight from salt water to the lakes, a distance of twenty-four and a half miles, for 5 cents a pound. Prices heretofore have been 12 to 20 cents a pound. At Sheep Camp, at the timber line on the pass, George Rice of Juneau is building a bunkhouse and restaurant large enough to accommodate 140 men. This will be an important convenience, for in the Spring and Fall severe snowstorms frequently overtake travelers over the pass. To the north of the pass, twenty-five miles from salt water, commences a series of lakes, of which Lakes Linderman and Bennett are the largest. These lakes form the headwaters of the Lewis, Pelly, and other tributaries of the Yukon. They are crossed on dog sledges, afoot, or by boats, according to the season. On one of the upper lakes a sawmill is being established, where lumber for boat building, and possibly completed boats, can be secured for the water journey down the Yukon's tributaries. These new facilities will greatly cheapen the Yukon journey, lessen its hardships, and enable the miners to spend a greater portion of the precious Summer months working their claims.

This Spring many miners will take in their wives and children, a new departure in Yukon mining life. As a rule, these miners expect to spend several years on their claims, and then to come out for good.

If Congress passes the bill now before it granting a right of way over Chilkoot Pass, it is believed that a railroad will connect Dyea, on salt water, and Lake Linderman within two years, having steamer connections on lakes and rivers clear to Circle City. A company has been formed on Puget Sound which expects to obtain English capital to build a railroad across one of the passes, probably on British territory. The American Government let a contract last year for carrying the mail once a month between Juneau and Circle City between May and December. Owing to lack of funds, the contractors did not get boats on the Upper Yukon in time to comply with their contract, and less than half the required number of trips were made. This year a new contract will be let, and the miners are certain of being supplied with letters at least once a month.

The high cost of carrying freight into the Yukon has led to the establishment on Puget Sound of a factory for the preparation of desiccated vegetables, to be used as food in the placer diggings. By the process in use thirty-five pounds of rhubarb are reduced to one pound and eight pounds of potatoes to one pound. Other vegetables which are thus condensed in strength and weight are beets, pumpkins, parsnips, onions, carrots, celery, and soup vegetables. These are reduced nearly to a powdered form, which has the odor and contains all the nutritive elements of the original vegetables, and proves a luxury in the land of the midnight sun, especially during the long, cold Winters, when the thermometer falls to 80° below zero and the sun is seen from only a few minutes to an hour a day.

The New Street Opening Bill.

The bill which has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Myers of the Fifteenth District of this city, and which provides that on the recommendation of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement the Corporation Counsel may take proceedings to open a street without obtaining the consent of 75 per cent. of the property owners, is a measure projected by ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt. It aims chiefly at the opening of Fifty-third Street west from Eleventh Avenue to the river, through the Striker estate. The agents of this estate have for a long time fought against the proposition to run a street through it, and ex-Senator Plunkitt and his friends have fought equally hard for an extension. The new charter provides a scheme of its own for the acquirement of property for street purposes, and the Myers bill may fail of enactment on this account, if on no other.

GOLFERS OPPOSE CHICAGO.

They Think the Championship Tournament Would Not Be a Success There.

The circular recently sent out by Charles B. Macdonald, Captain of the Chicago Golf Club, setting forth the advantages of that club's links for the next amateur and open championship tournaments of the United States, has stirred up considerable discussion among Eastern golfers. While many of the leading players in this city have been careful in making definite statements regarding the East or the West as the proper place for the most important golf meeting of the year, they think Mr. Macdonald in one or two cases makes arguments out of very weak materials. Of course, Mr. Macdonald's ideas upon golf are always treated with respect, even if there may be differences of opinion. He held the amateur championship of this country in 1895, losing it last year when H. J. Whigham secured the honor.

That the Chicago Golf Club has an excellent eighteen-hole course, golfers are willing to admit, although very few Eastern players have visited those links. But when Mr. Macdonald says that his club has the only first-class eighteen-hole golf course in America, he encounters the resentment of a large number of other golfers. The course of the Knollwood Country Club, at Elmsford, Westchester County, is considered fully as good as that of the Chicago Club, and when the extensive improvements to the Morristown golf course are completed, that also will be worthy of ranking near the top.

Arthur L. Livermore, one of the most active golfers in the St. Andrew's Golf Club, said yesterday: "It is too early in the history of the game to go so far away. The chief question is that of accommodating the greatest number of men interested in the game. Undeniably then, the East is the place of greatest convenience. Golf sprang up in the East and obtained its greatest impetus here. The superiority of one golf course over another is a small matter when opposed to that of convenience. Were the superiority very great, there might be some reason for the claim, but assuming that the Chicago course is better than any other links, its advantages are not sufficiently prominent to recommend it as a championship locality. I have never played on the Chicago course, but from what I have heard about it, I do not think it is any better than Knollwood or Morristown.

"Then, Mr. Macdonald makes the plea that the claim will be advanced by the East that there are ten players here to one in the West, but he intimates that if a standard of excellence were made the ratio would fall to about 3 to 1. Of course, Chicago has some star players, but how many? Half a dozen, perhaps, but say a dozen first-class players. The result of their big tournament last season showed they had not yet produced any powerful American golfers who have learned the game here. In the contest for the Ravenoaks Cup, open only to American golfers, J. G. Thorpe of Boston won, beating all the native talent Chicago could bring against him.

"I know that a great many of our best golfers could not go to Chicago if the championships were held there, not only because of expense, but because of the distance from their places of business."

Harry P. Toler, a member of the Stock Exchange, who won fourth championship honors at Shinnecock last July, said: "I believe the championships would be a failure if held in Chicago. It is too far away, and there would not be half the entries that would be obtained if the tournament was held here. The great golfing element is in the East, and here a man can keep in touch with his business. I believe the Knollwood links would make an excellent course for the championships, but any Eastern club is preferable to Chicago. I also think the championship meeting should be held in the Fall, and not in July, for in the Fall most of the golfers are in their best condition after their Summer's practice."

FOR BETTER GAME LAWS.

Some of the Important Amendments That Will Be Presented to the Legislature.

The number of amendments to the fish and game laws to be offered for the consideration of the Legislature this Winter is increasing rapidly. Many of the fish and hunting clubs and societies for the protection of game have had meetings and decided upon changes in law that they think beneficial. Some of these amendments have already been presented, including those of the Game and Fish Commissioners.

The amendments that many sportsmen in this vicinity are satisfied with were adopted at the recent meeting of the New York State Association for the protection of Fish and Game. Representatives from all over the State attended the meeting, and to a large extent expressed the views of the sportsmen in the sections from which they came.

It was recommended at the meeting that the season for grouse, hares, squirrels, and woodcock should be from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, instead of Oct. 15 to Feb. 15, as now, while the open season for deer should last only from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, and that during that time no deer should be killed between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. Jacking for deer should be prohibited as well as hounding.

The season for land-locked salmon was recommended to be changed so as to begin April 1, instead of May 1.

An amendment regarding the St. Lawrence River alone, that was considered favorably, is that pickerel under eighteen inches long should be thrown back, and in the same line it was recommended that the length of black bass that could be retained should be nine inches and over, instead of six inches, as at present. It was also recommended that fishing with nets in Lake Ontario be abolished.

The web-footed wild fowl, it was agreed, ought to have a different closed season, and in the amendment to be offered, April 1 to Sept. 1 will be designated as the time when it is unlawful to kill wild ducks, and also geese and brant.

The association favored an amendment giving game and fish protectors the right to search crates, boxes, and baskets of any person who has been fishing, in order to discover any illegally caught fish, and also to search cars of transportation companies. A resolution to increase the force of Game Inspectors from 35 to 60 was also adopted.

Spearing through the ice was another question discussed, and the decision was that it should be prohibited.

An amendment proposed by the Market Men's Association of this city, offered by R. B. Lawrence, to the effect that during April, May, June, and July it should not be permitted to sell game, no matter where it was taken, was laid over till the next meeting.

As all anglers and hunters are interested in the preservation of the Adirondack forests, that subject came in for a good deal of talk. W. E. Wolcott of Utica, who has made a special study of the subject, reported that lumbering was going on in the Adirondacks as usual and unhindered. It had been hoped that the acquisition of land by clubs for fish and game preserves would have a wholesome effect in retarding the cutting of timber, but little dependence could be put on such sources of protection. Some of the lumbering, it was reported, had been carried on within the limits of a big preserve, and soft wood cut from thousands of acres.

The Adirondacks, it was reported, had no enduring subterranean springs, for there was no water-bearing substratum of rocks. The soil was light, and as soon as the protection of the forest was removed it dried up rapidly and would burn over like tinder. The destruction of the trees, therefore, meant loss of soil, dry watercourses in Summer, and floods in Winter.

The association passed a resolution approving past legislative enactment that enabled the State to obtain title to Adirondack lands to establish a forest preserve and protect the timber. It urged the Legislature to continue along that line with the view to the ultimate acquirement of the whole wilderness region. Special efforts, it was recommended, should be made to secure title to the watersheds of the State reservoirs.

A Sergeant's Costly Shave.

For the second time, charges have been made by Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Station against Sergt. Thomas McCormack of neglect of duty, in being absent from the desk in the station house during the hours that he is due there. Each time he has been found in another room shaving himself. On the first occasion he was fined fifteen days' pay.

WAR ON THE TOLLGATES

HOW IT HAS DEVELOPED IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Gates Destroyed by Raiders and the Roads Going to Ruin—The Problem Can Be Solved by the Purchase of the Pikes by Counties.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—For nearly four months Kentucky was the centre of a free turnpike war. Gov. Bradley's action a couple of weeks ago in calling two companies of militia to Mercer County had a salutary effect, as since then no outrage has been reported. Two men have been lately arrested in Jessamine County, who are supposed to be members of one of the turnpike mobs, but no proof has been produced, and it is said they are being held in the hope that one or the other will confess and implicate others. That is all that has been done by the counties toward suppressing the warfare, which but for Gov. Bradley's action, bade fare to continue until every mile of turnpike in the State had been made free by the destruction of the tollgates and the intimidation of the gatekeepers, thus compelling them to desist in their efforts to collect toll.

The turnpike companies have in numerous instances offered rewards, but no one seemed willing to try to earn them. Over three hundred tollgates have been destroyed by the night riders, and it is estimated that property amounting to $4,000,000 has been practically confiscated. Nearly, if not quite, one thousand miles of pike has been made free by the destruction of the tollgates. And on these roads to-day not a cent of toll is being collected, largely through fear that further destruction of property and perhaps life might follow.

That the turnpikes of Kentucky are not made free roads is the fault of the counties in which they lie. Under a recent legislative act the people of the county may vote to buy the pikes. Then they are appraised by a County Commission and the arbitrary assessment must be and has always been accepted. The money to pay for the pikes is raised by taxation. Right here is where one of the principal troubles comes in. In some counties the purchase of one or more pikes has been effected. Yet the people living on the lines of other pikes in other parts of the county are compelled to pay toll, and also to pay taxes for the purchase of pikes which they do not use. This problem could be solved by the purchase of all the pikes at once, but then the taxpayers might resist the payment of so high a tax. The lease of all of the pikes by the counties and their gradual purchase might solve the question.

In other counties the dilatory methods of county magistrates has encouraged the lawlessness. The people have voted to buy the turnpikes, yet the County Court has taken no steps toward a purchase, and the people have become tired of waiting. Then, in another case, the Fiscal Court has blocked the movement. This was especially illustrated in Franklin County, in which lies the Capitol. The people had voted to buy the pikes, a reasonable price has been fixed, and a tax rate had been levied. The Fiscal Court refused to promulgate the tax rate, on the ground that the county could not raise by taxation money intended for this purpose.

This set up a direct conflict with the State law, but the people did not wait for the slow process of an appeal to the higher courts. Within twenty-four hours the tollgate raiders had begun operations in Franklin County, and within a week every tollgate and every pike leading to Frankfort had been chopped down or blown up. The lawless bands even went so far as to threaten railroad property at Frankfort. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has a bridge over the Kentucky River, just at the entrance to Frankfort. It is also a wagon and foot bridge, and toll is charged, though there is a free bridge less than two miles beyond for those who care to use it, connecting North and South Frankfort. The anti-tollgate rioters attempted to make this bridge free also, and threatened to burn it, and the railroad company was at greater expense than the toll involved, being compelled to keep a guard at the bridge. This guard was necessary for two weeks.

The question of free turnpikes in Kentucky was agitated for eighteen years before a law was finally passed, and now that there is a law the prospect is that the pikes will soon hardly be worth the buying. Being unable to collect toll on the pikes the turnpike companies have refused to spend money to keep the pikes in repair. Already many of them are going to ruin. The rainfalls have washed deep ruts in many places, weeds grow knee high on either side, and heavy wagons have loosened flooring boards or broken through the various bridges. If not maintained for a year or so Kentucky's 6,500 miles of gravel and macadam roads will soon be unfit for travel.

The turnpike warfare does not exist in all the counties. Many counties have been for several years gradually buying up the pikes. In others the question has not been raised, but no resistance is made to the payment of toll. This is especially true of Jefferson, the most populous county of the State, where the roads leading to Louisville have ten times the traffic of any other pikes in the State. Hundreds of dollars are daily paid for toll on the pikes leading to Louisville, but no one objects. The roads are kept in perfect repair, and the toll is really less than the tax to the farmers would be, in spite of the fact that the City of Louisville pays five-sixths of the taxes assessed for Jefferson County. The proportion is much less in the smaller cities like Covington, Lexington, and Paducah, and only a trifle in the towns of the class of Frankfort, Lawrenceburg, and the like.

EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

There Were 21,749 in 1896—How They Were Cared For Here.

There were 21,749 emigrants from Ireland landed at this port during 1896, according to the annual report of the Irish Emigrant Society, which looks out for the new-comers. Of the number, 448 were detained on landing for examination by the immigration authorities. Upon affidavits and other evidence obtained by the society, 442 of the number who had been barred from landing, either as supposed contract laborers or as likely to become public charges, were subsequently released and permitted to land.

Of the 21,749 emigrants, there were 12,263 females and 9,486 males. Money to the amount of over $30 each was brought by 2,600, and 8,956 brought less than $30 each. The total money brought was $270,710.

Nearly one-half of the Irishmen and women remained in this State. One man went to Peru and one went to Cuba.

The Free Labor Bureau at the Barge Office, maintained by the Irish Emigrant Society and the German Society, found employment during the year for 11,567 immigrants, of whom 3,521 were natives of Ireland. The average wages paid to farm hands was $12.25 per month, with board and lodging; female house servants, $10 per month, and $1.40 per day to laborers. Of the male immigrants, 7,505 were engaged for agricultural and common labor and 1,902 in various trades.

During the year 7,535 meals were furnished to Irish immigrants at the Labor Bureau, 309 received board and lodging, and 94 were forwarded to inland destinations.

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TWENTY PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 31, 1897.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN, from this city, and Mr. PILLSBURY, from Minnesota, are in Washington urging the passage of a bill recommended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to regulate interchange of freight between railroads. The general purpose of the bill is to give effect to the provision of the original Inter-State Commerce act which was intended to compel intersecting roads to take freight to the point of intersection and there transfer it if the shipper so desired, and the bill provides machinery by which the shipper can secure this right without disadvantage in rates compared to other shippers whose freight is not so transferred. The subject matter is by no means a simple one, as is shown by the fact that the original provision has been a dead letter for years.

It is especially interesting to New York at this moment, because of the plan that Mr. WIMAN expects to carry out if the bill be passed. This is nothing less than the construction of a belt line of railway tapping all the trunk lines on the west side of the Hudson River and taking freight to terminals on Staten Island, where it is to be loaded direct on outward-bound steamers. According to Mr. WIMAN, the freight for which he proposes this simple, quick, easy, and presumably cheap outlet to the steamers is now brought to Jersey City, stored in Brooklyn, and shipped from New York. Undoubtedly that is the apparently circuitous course taken by some freight, but it would be a gross exaggeration to say that it is the usual course of the great body of freight intended for export. If goods are brought to this port to be sold, they are necessarily stored until sale, but if, as Mr. WIMAN assumes, they are already sold and their owners wish to ship them as soon as possible, they are seldom stored in Brooklyn or elsewhere. The methods for transferring them from the cars to the outgoing steamers are very possibly far from perfect either as to rapidity or economy, but they are not so roundabout, clumsy, and costly as might be inferred from Mr. WIMAN'S statement.

One obstacle to the handling of commerce in New York which Mr. WIMAN mentions is, however, extremely important, and will, we fear, be found extremely difficult to deal with. This is the fact that certain essential features in the handling of freight are controlled, not by the railway companies, but by owners who are themselves officers of the companies. We call it a fact because it is generally believed, and very few even of railway men would deny it in the case of other companies than their own. Of course, it does not follow that such separate control is necessarily extravagant or extortionate. It may plausibly be maintained that warehousing, lighterage, or other essential feature of terminal handling can be contracted for by a railway company more cheaply than it can be provided and organized by the company itself. But when the contract is made by and with substantially the same set of men, when men pay their own profits out of the money of stockholders or creditors, economy and efficiency are not certain to be their sole or chief object. Until human nature in railway men becomes something different from and much better than human nature in ordinary clay, such a method is open to grave objection.

This difficulty is one of many which the business men of New York are discussing and as to which there are very contradictory remedies proposed. Discrimination in freight rates, excessive terminal charges, lack of accommodation on the water front, obstructions in the transfer, delivery, or shipment of freight, these have long been subjects of complaints which have grown more emphatic with the depressed trade of recent years and with the increasing evidence that New York is not holding its relative share in the export trade of the country. The desire for effectual measures of relief and improvement is natural, and in the long run it will in some degree be gratified. But until there is a thorough study of the subject by some representative body which can and will take up all its branches, progress will be slow. That is a task which we should say the Chamber of Commerce might take up with some hope of doing a real service. It already has several special committees whose work in their several lines has been useful, but is by no means conclusive. A committee on which these should be represented, and which could collate, combine, and make effective the labors of all, might be very valuable.

IS IT THE SPOILSMAN'S CRY?

According to our Washington dispatches Speaker REED recently remarked: "There must be a complete reorganization of the civil service as soon as the Republican Party comes into power." If this remark was made while discussing "the barren outlook for Republican office-seekers," it is ominous, not only for the civil service, but for the Republican Party and Mr. REED.

A process of reorganization has been going on in the Federal service for some twenty-five years. It began on the initiative of President GRANT, with the work of the Curtis Commission. It bore some excellent fruit under President HAYES in the Interior Department, with CARL SCHURZ as Secretary, and in the Post Office and Custom House in New York. It was embodied in law under President ARTHUR, and it steadily advanced under him, under Mr. CLEVELAND, under Mr. HARRISON, and again under Mr. CLEVELAND.

The principle of this reorganization is perfectly simple. It is that the civil service shall be administered for the public benefit and not for that of parties, factions, or persons. The method is as simple as the principle. It consists in appointments for fitness, tested first by open competitive examination, and then by probation, with strict exclusion of political influence. The advance of this reorganization, which is also in the best sense a reform, has been unbroken. At times it has been checked; it has never been turned back. In places where the politicians who go for plunder and not principle could influence it, the system has been evaded and the law violated, but this resistance by the spoilsmen has continually dwindled. The merit system has continually gained, not only with all honest and sensible men not in the service, but with all such men in the service from the most modest employé to the heads of departments and the various Presidents. Even the strongest partisans, when the responsibility of high office has been laid upon them, have found the system the safest, cleanest, and most efficient.

We shall not believe that Mr. REED proposes to try to reverse this process, unless we are compelled to do so. He has made some sad mistakes in his public life, and has paid dearly for them. But they have been negative, mistakes of timidity and hesitation. This would be a positive and disastrous mistake. It would be bad in purpose and it would fail. He might as well try to restore slavery in some other form as to reorganize the Federal civil service so as to give the office-seekers a better chance. The people are glad of every step that reduces their chance, and the merit system has grown stronger whenever such a step has been taken. Moreover, Mr. REED will have to reckon with Mr. MCKINLEY, who has said that "civil service reform has come to stay." It has; any one who tries to weaken, or pervert, or evade it will have to go.

VAGRANTS AND VAGRANCY.

The plan of Chief CONLIN for the repression of the more offensive sort of vagrancy is undoubtedly a good one, and it is high time that it was put into operation. The only fault we have to find with it, so far as its limited purpose goes, is that the force to be employed will probably not be large enough, but that can be remedied. No one who has to pass through the frequented streets of New York in the evening can have failed to note the considerable number of vagrants, or to see occasional instances not merely of insistence and impudence, but of attempted intimidation. We cannot say whether the nuisance is really increasing or not. It varies at different seasons and in different parts of the city. There are no adequate statistics to determine the question, but there is probably a greater number of offenders with the growth of population, even if the percentage remains the same. Our Tammany critics would doubtless say that the evil is worse than it ever was, and that it is due to the number of unemployed caused by the change in the Government and to the helplessness of the reform police—which is nonsense. What every one knows is that both begging at houses and on the streets prevails, that the beggars are annoying and sometimes dangerous, and that not only repression but reform is very desirable.

The plan of Chief CONLIN is to send out a couple of policemen in citizen's dress, two to the district of each City Magistrate, to arrest offenders. This, as we have said, is good as far as it goes. The men who make their living by begging will not endure frequent arrest, or even warning and disturbance in their regular rounds by policemen. It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that in their way they are quite as fond of ease and of a certain sort of luxury to which they are accustomed as are the members of the "leisure class" at the other end of the social scale. They do not like confinement and regular fare in the workhouse. They have a keen zest for the modicum of excitement in their occupation. They have their own forms of relaxation or dissipation to which they look forward eagerly, and though their lives must seem to most of us about as wretched and miserable as human beings can suffer, that is by no means the view they take of them. They detest and resent any interference with their course of existence, and a dozen active policemen, guided by the expert employés of the Charity Organization, can undoubtedly drive a good many of this class away and diminish the worst practices of those who remain.

This, however, is a shallow way of dealing with the matter, for two reasons: It does not do anything to reform the professional beggars or tramps, and it does not meet the case of the beggars who are not tramps or professionals, but may easily drift into that unfortunate and unwholesome class. With the poverty that comes from misfortune organized charity is doing excellent work, and though its resources will always be more or less inadequate, its methods are so efficient and are so steadily improving with experience and study that the problem it deals with is not so baffling as the one presented by the other class to which we have referred. For that class our whole system in the State of New York is strikingly insufficient. Whether any thoroughly successful system can be devised and maintained is doubtful, but certainly we can do much more and better than we are now even trying to do.

One essential element in any system that has any chance of success is regular, productive labor. For this to be of real and lasting advantage, the law must give to the proper authorities control over the individuals to be dealt with, not merely for a considerable period at any one time, but a continuous control at such times as they come within its jurisdiction. It ought to be possible to set tramps—to use a convenient and reasonably complete term—at work; to keep them at work long enough to test their real capacity and character, and then, on the one hand, to give them a modest start in life on the proceeds of their own labor and as a reward for industry and skill, should they show these, and, on the other, to take control of them again for a longer time if they relapse into their old ways. In substance, there should be lodged in the proper authorities the discretion to apply the remedy, which may also be the tonic, of labor to the sufferers from the tramp disease. The system will, of course, be difficult to devise and apply. But the principle is a sound one beyond any doubt, and we sincerely hope that the present movement may lead toward its establishment.

ULTIMATE SANITATION.

In President CLEVELAND'S pleasant address at the Academy of Medicine celebration he touched in a vein of serious prophecy upon the vital things that make progress possible in the art of healing:

"You have penetrated the places where the germs of disease are hidden. We are quite certain that you should be required to destroy this sign of disease and ultimately to usher in the day when the only escape from the world will be through a passage-way marked 'Old-Age Exit.' * * *

"In the meantime, those of us who are conservative must be allowed to hope that further investigation will continue to point the way to the prevention of disease. For this investigation we must still rely upon the efforts of those who have already done so much in that direction, encouraged and stimulated by such effective organizations as the Academy of Medicine. * * *

"In some instances, however, investigation has performed its part, and only effective action in other quarters is necessary to supply needed remedies. In such cases, of course, you were absolved from all responsibility in your professional character by exhibiting dangers and warning against them. Thus certain diseases which you deem contagious yet remain imperfectly isolated. You have demonstrated the peril to health of unwholesome water and noxious surroundings, and yet much remains to be done by way of protecting our people against these dangers."

It is through daring scientific research and in the unflinching enforcement of sanitary laws that progress can be made toward the millennial conditions when disease shall be suppressed and the "Old-Age Exit" be the only one used. The microscope, chemistry, and the sanitary police are the great protectors upon which modern medicine must rely.

The attempt to picture forth the results of ultimate sanitation is not by any means an empty pastime. Science has demonstrated that disease is a preventible accident, The good village doctor of the old days, to whom Mr. CLEVELAND so affectionately referred, sought only to mitigate the effects of the accident. The physician of to-day aims to prevent it altogether. More than half a century ago the microscope made known to us the pathogenic germs that are now the familiar spirits of every biological laboratory. But it was only when the labors of SCHWAN, of LISTER, of PASTEUR, and of KOCH had revealed the operations of these microbes in producing disease that we began to get upon solid ground. Before that medical science had been groping in the dark. It had not mastered the fundamental principle of practice, a true understanding of the nature of disease. The imagination is a most useful aid in laboratory research, and it is in presenting to the mind the possibilities of cure and prevention that it powerfully helps on the work. Imagination, assisting the reasoning powers, tells us that our ultimate power to deal with the germ diseases must not be measured by the present actual achievements of serum therapy. We have a diphtheria remedy of demonstrated efficacy. We treat hydrophobia with increasing confidence. We feel that at no distant day we shall be in possession of curative agents that will completely change the almost hopeless prognosis of consumption and cancer; while erysipelas, anthrax, cholera, in short every germ disease, must almost certainly be brought within the field of confident remedial treatment or practical prevention.

What has already been done is so little in comparison with what science and reason assure us we shall do! But when we have gone so far in solving the problem of life that we put the minute organisms that inhabit us on a plane with our domestic animals and actually train and educate one set to protect us from the ravages of the others, just as we train the mastiff to keep off the wolves, who can set the limits of the advance we are yet to make? For one thing, we shall not "destroy the origin of disease." There Mr. CLEVELAND asked too much. The microbes are too many for us. No toiler of the laboratories will ever be able to say "that spirillum is the last of his race" or "this is the only surviving comma bacillus." Medical science must content itself with seeking to prevent the entry of the germs into the human system or, when they have effected a lodgment, to baffle them in their evil work.

Whether public sanitation will ever be pushed to the rigorous extremes that science points to as the only hope of effective prevention is yet an open question. ROUSSEAU stopped short of the logical conclusion of one of his social theories, because, as he said, "I feel that my heart murmurs and restrains my pen." So within the past week we have seen loud protest made against the Board of Health's request for reports of all cases of consumption, which was hastily construed to be the first step toward a decree of isolation against consumptive patients. But sanitary laws can and will go much further than they now go. We must face the fact, with all its consequences, that the people are dull and stolidly unteachable in regard to the dangers of contagion and of polluted water and milk supplies. In thousands of newspaper articles the public has been warned that drinking water is unsafe if it come from wells within the zone of pollution from outhouses or drains, and the certainty with which typhoid epidemics follow the contamination of streams or dairy utensils with the excretions of typhoid patients has been pointed out with wearisome iteration. Fines and imprisonment make a far deeper impression on both the urban and the rural mind. It must come to that if the rudiments of a bacteriological education are to be universally diffused. And Legislatures must be taught to resist the pleadings of the owners of fine dairy herds against the steps necessary to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. It is only by the enactment and the enforcement of all the sanitary laws that research and experience show to be necessary that the full benefits of modern knowledge can be reaped.

The expectation of life, which in healthy and civilized countries is about forty years, ought of course to be increased by every advance in medical science which diminishes the risks of the disease accident. But it seems improbable that science will actually increase the span of human life. The "potential of longevity" which a man possesses at his birth will carry him to sixty, eighty, or a hundred years if the disease accident and other perils can be averted, and he will then go out of this world by the "Old-Age Exit." But we are not allowed to suppose that the potential can be recharged like a battery or augmented by human skill. A hardier frame and a higher average potential of longevity might in the dim evolutionary aeons be the heritage of humanity.

THE COLORED MIGRATION.

It is a common theory that the colored population of this country tends to concentrate and to increase where it is already most dense, rather than to diffuse itself over the country, and that the general drift of its migration is rather to the South than the North. Mr. HENRY GANNETT of the Geological Survey, in a pamphlet on "Statistics of the Negroes in the United States," says that these indicate "in the most unmistakable terms a general southward migration of this race." It was stated in one of the Census Bulletins in 1891 that there is "a perceptible tendency southward of the colored people," drawing a "notable proportion of that element from the border States"; and this same southward movement is recognized in the opening essay of the Eleventh Census. Relying, perhaps, on these authorities, Mr. BRYCE declares in the third edition of his "American Commonwealth" that "the negro centre of population is more and more shifting southward," and that "the African is leaving the colder, higher, and drier lands" and drawing more and more into "the lower and hotter regions along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico." In a magazine article on "The Colored Race in the United States," the late Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER stated as his "conviction" that "this element will be more and more drained off from the higher and colder lands into the low, hot regions bordering on the Gulf of Mexico," and discussed the general colored migration as southward.

The basis of these inferences seems to have been a comparison of the statistics of population for 1880 and 1890 in the United States Census, but now comes a new pamphlet containing a close and painstaking study of the same material and drawing from it the very opposite conclusion. The writer of this is FREDERICK J. BROWN of Baltimore, whose statistical studies are favorably known, and he boldly entitles his work "The Northward Movement of the Colored Population." He shows from a close and very clear analysis of the statistics, which we have not the room to follow, that the relative increase of the colored population in the South is considerably less than that of the white population, that in what he calls the "far South," or the States below North Carolina and Tennessee, where the colored population was greatest, the increase in the last decade was 18.4 per cent.; in the two intermediate States it was 6.1 per cent., and in the border States, or upper line of old slave States, only 2.6 per cent., while in the North it was 20.6 per cent.

In his elaborate discussion of the significance of the figures, Mr. BROWN makes it pretty clear that the "natural increase" is not far from the actual increase in the "far South," but is considerably greater in the border States and very slight in the North, which indicates a drift from the border States into the North, which is not fully made up by drawing from the far South, though the movement there is one of interchange with a preponderance in the northward direction. The writer not only shows this as a statistical fact, but gives cogent reasons why it should be so, crediting more influence upon the colored migration to industrial, social, and educational conditions, than to climate and habit, the attraction of the former being strongly northward. The drain is from the border States, and, more slowly, through them from the distant South, with a perceptible drift also westward from the Gulf States toward the Pacific coast.

Another interesting phase of the discussion is brought out in showing a tendency, slow but apparently constant, to a diffusion of the colored race more evenly in the South. It is at present very unevenly distributed not only by States, but by counties in the same State, and while there are spots where exceptional conditions maintain and even increase the relative density, the general tendency is to a fading of "black belts" and a thickening of colored population where it is now comparatively thin, though not where it is absolutely sparse.

It would be interesting to follow in detail the demonstrations of Mr. BROWN'S pamphlet, but we must be content with the general conclusions and their significance. They seem to indicate that the race problem is not likely to increase in complexity and difficulty with time, but rather the contrary. The colored population increases relatively more slowly than the white, even in the South, where it is most numerous, and there is a gradual process of diffusion going on, with a general migratory drift north and west, which tends toward a more equal distribution. Natural conditions will maintain the preponderance in the South, and an unequal distribution of the race even there, but its consequence as a separate element, more or less antagonistic, or antipathetic to the white population, will doubtless diminish, rendering less perplexing the social and political relations of the two races and the problems to which they give rise.

THE DEADLY CURVE.

The indictment of the Metropolitan Traction Company for maintaining a nuisance in the dangerous curve of the cable road at Broadway and Fourteenth Street will sharply challenge public attention and warn the company that something will have to be done about it, though it may be questioned whether a misdemeanor can be made of the exercise of a franchise on conditions to which the required legal consents have been given.

Perhaps the franchise may not include the right to run at full speed around a curve at the most crowded street crossing in the city, but, according to the plea of the company, with the present equipment of the line it cannot be helped. To get around at all, the cars must grip the cable tight and go at its full speed. One remedy for the difficulty would be a separate cable around the curves which could be slackened; but, apart from the cost, the company claims that the slowing up in both directions would produce a virtual block of the line at Fourteenth Street and seriously impair its capacity.

Another remedy that has been suggested is a tunnel under Union Square, which would enable the cable to run in a straight line, instead of around a double curve. The company has expressed a willingness to adopt that plan, though it would cost $250,000, and the Board of Aldermen has favored action in its behalf by the Park Board, but there is a serious question involved. How much would it damage the park? If it would cut a long, deep gash into it from both sides, leading to a short underground tunnel in the middle, there would be strong objections, no matter how much ornamental stonework and shrubbery might be used to disguise it.

If electric power were used on the Broadway line, the cable conduit being transformed into a conduit for the underground trolley, the speed could be controlled on curves as completely as elsewhere. Perhaps this is the ultimate solution of the difficulty, but in the meantime means should be found to stop the slaughter at the deadly curve.

A school for teaching the theory and practice of textile manufacturing has just been opened in Lowell, Mass., the first ever established in New England, and the only one now in the country, save one in Philadelphia. This indicates that the manufacturers where this kind of industry has existed longest are just beginning to realize the necessity of improving their processes and the grade of their goods. They have been content to devote themselves to turning out the coarser and cheaper fabrics, leaving to foreign manufacturers to furnish the finer grades in which superior taste and skill are called for. France and Belgium have owed their superiority in the production of the finest and costliest textiles to the technical training of their artisans, especially in designs and the use of colors. Now that the Southern States, which have every advantage for the making of the coarser and cheaper cotton goods, are beginning to avail themselves of their opportunities, the old establishments of the East are driven to the adoption of processes requiring higher skill and bringing larger returns in proportion to the cost of materials. One of the incidents of the changed conditions is the opening of the school at Lowell, which marks an advance in our manufacturing industry.

Keep the Library Open Evenings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest that the city, while granting the Forty-second Street site to the Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation, should insist upon one condition—that the library be kept open till 10 P. M. on week days, for the benefit of the vast army of workers who are busily engaged at their various vocations during business hours. The number of people who are able to avail themselves of the library to-day is very limited, and the great majority of earnest seekers after knowledge are shut out. How great their number is will be apparent to anybody who visits the library of Columbia University on any evening. While this is an institution primarily for the benefit of its own students, yet in the evening perhaps 75 per cent. of the frequenters are outsiders.

NEW YORK, 52 First Street, Jan. 15, 1897. EUGENE LIMEDOFER.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Ten of the sixteen States that had troops in the famous Vicksburg campaign have declared by resolution in their legislative bodies in favor of the establishment of the proposed National Military Park on the site of that famous battlefield. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are the latest of these. In each case Representatives in Congress have been instructed to vote for the passage of such a bill, and by the present Congress, if possible. The matter has now, therefore, assumed a shape where it will be vigorously pushed in Washington by the veterans of the war who have been agitating the proposition.

—It is a gratuitous assumption by European papers, commenting on the erection of a new hotel in Paris by English capitalists and to be conducted under English management, that it will prove "a boon to British and American visitors." The assertion is probably correct, so far as Britons go, for the average English hotel is a place that one always delights to depart from. To the American accustomed to the comforts and elegances of hotels in the principal American cities, the management of even the best of English or European hotels has never been such as to warrant their being considered a "boon" to even travel-worn and wearied of American tour- the most travel-worn and wearied of tour- Elysée Palace, as it is to be called, could secure a modern American manager for their hotel, then, indeed, there might be a "boon" for travelers of all nationalities, who, unless they have visited the United States, know but little as to what a well-conducted hotel should be.

—News comes from London in the latest of the so-called society journals that all London is dancing as madly as demure leaders of society there ever allow themselves to dance, to the strains of the "Washington Post March." This is the American composition that has been whistled by street urchins, ground out on barrel organs, strummed by Italian string orchestras on excursion steamers, screeched by merry-go-round calliopes, and played by brass bands on this side the Atlantic until its strains have become so common as to be almost a common nuisance. Is it possible that such a really good thing can come out of Nazareth that our English cousins appropriate and revel in it after American society has rejected and frowned on it? London Truth says: "The music, though not of a very elevated order, is catchy and inspiring," and that it has such a vogue and has traveled so fast and so far that "every tradesman's boy whistles it." This being the fact, we must look for a revival here of this two-step music, for what fashionable London approves, fashionable New York adores. Orchestra leaders will now have to hunt up discarded scores, and SOUSA will again rival the STRAUSSES in the dancing set. Fortunate, indeed, will it be considered by some that this important news has reached here sufficiently early for a revision of dancing programmes, so that London's new "fad" may be included in the list of dances at certain fashionable functions that precede the Lenten season.

—A correspondent of The Hartford Times, in referring to the season for the non-attendance at religious services in that city—which a well-informed statistician puts at 22,000 in a total population of 53,000—says the chief cause is the inability of the poor to dress suitably for a visit to the churches. There seems to be very much of truth in this, and pastors of churches in this city and Brooklyn alike have all too frequently heard the same reason advanced by persons whom they have visited and invited to their services. A well-dressed person whose purse strings are loosely drawn finds himself most cordially welcomed and escorted to a front seat in the edifice. But to the man or woman who seeks a church home wearing clothing that is not of the latest cut, there is too apt to be a cold shoulder turned by the ushers and looks of contempt from fashionably dressed fellow-worshippers. This is a condition that exists not only in the "fashionable" sanctuaries, but in those where social distinctions are not supposed to be made so much of. Ministers and rectors may try faithfully and earnestly to break down barriers, but they can make little, if any, headway in the work, and all acknowledge their inability to re-create any of the old feeling of fellowship that once drew strangers in cities to church congregations, not only to enable them to find congenial acquaintances, but communistic worship according to the faith in which they have been brought up in their homes. It is the clannishness of churchgoers against the man not stylishly dressed and the woman who does not flaunt sealskins and diamonds that prevents the success of any evangelistic movement in great cities, and that thus drives thousands into the arid plains of an irreligious life.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Secretary HOKE SMITH has resumed his former charge of Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church since his return to Atlanta, Ga., and some of the papers are as liberal in giving him advice respecting the proper subjects to be presented to the pupils as if he had made a plea for everybody who had an idea to send it to him for his acceptance. The Charleston News and Courier asks him to make a special point of giving the children instruction on the money question, especially as light weights and false measures are an abomination and the Atlanta youth has been sadly misled in these questions, if they have listened unto the words or noted the votes of many of their elders.

—The recent sale of the Vulture mine, in Arizona, to secure a loan of $24,000, marks about the last that will be public of HORACE A. W. TABOR, once Senator from Colorado. At one time he was worth many millions of dollars, and from this one mine of his, over $10,000,000 in gold ore was taken. TABOR was lavish, extravagant, and foolish in his days of prosperity, reckless in his latter-day investments, and is supposed to have paid an enormous and ridiculous price for the thirty days' service in the United States Senate that was all he ever achieved in the direction of a gratification of his political ambition. To-day, ex-Senator TABOR is again delving in the earth, hoping to find another fortune in the way in which he found his first one. But for the flashily magnificent Tabor Opera House, in Denver, there is nothing left to remind his old associates of the days of his princely life and existence.

—Judge JOSEPH H. EARLE was presiding in court in Florence, S. C., when a telegram was received by a member of the bar giving the first information there received of the election of the Judge as United States Senator by the South Carolina Legislature. The lawyer courteously handed the message to the Judge, who read it, smiled with evident pleasure, and returned it with an expression of thanks for his courtesy. A correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier, present at the court, avails himself of the opportunity to recall an unpleasant incident which occurred in Florence two days more than six months ago, when Judge EARLE publicly struck JOHN GARY EVANS, then the Governor of the State, in the face for remarks which the latter had made shortly before in the same courthouse in depreciation of the Judge. They were both candidates for the Senate at the time, and EVANS predicted that he would be nominated for the place by the vote of the people, "no matter what Judge EARLE or any one else said about it." The willful people did not do their part in fulfilling the prediction, and the Judge and not the ex-Governor is to fill the seat.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The True Word in Jest.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Is it necessary," asks The Philadelphia North American, "to point out the fact that the State of Ohio is perfectly able to take care of its own affairs?" Our dear friend, if Ohio only had her own affairs managed she would die of ennui in less than a week.

Terrapin in Paste.

From The Baltimore American.

We notice that action is being taken to save the terrapin industry of the bay. It is a wise thing to do, if only to get $60 a dozen from New Yorkers and Philadelphians, who smother the terrapin in paste, and then fancy as they eat the stuff that they have cultivated appetites.

Increased Cotton Acreage.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

A farmer in this vicinity remarked the other day that thousands of acres of turned-out lands were being taken in this year, and that the indications were for the largest cotton acreage ever known. Why do farmers want to force cotton down to 5 cents next season? That is why they are in a fair way of doing.

New Constitution for Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

There is unquestionably a widespread demand for a new Constitution. The people want it. All classes, factions, and parties are clamoring for it. The united Democratic Party cannot afford to ignore the general demand. It has probably been put off too long already, and we say let the convention be called by all means.

Gas Company Methods.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is a rough kind of justice in the bill of Representative King of Boston to punish gas companies by a fine of $10 a day for refusing to supply gas to a building because a former occupant failed to pay his gas bill. We fail to see what right a gas company has to punish the new tenant for the act of his predecessor, and yet this thing is done right along.

SOME EARLY ENGLISH PICTURES.

Exhibition at the Lotos Club Attracting Wide Attention.

The present exhibition of pictures by the early English masters at the Lotos Club, and which is attracting such wide and deserved attention and admiration, makes a visit to the Blakeslee galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which makes a specialty of the importation of the paintings of this school, both timely and interesting. Several of the pictures now at the Lotos Club came from these galleries.

Among the best canvases now to be seen there are two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a landscape by Stannard, a fine example of Gilbert Stuart, a head of an old man by Nicholas Birchem, a portrait of the old painter Wright of Derby by Hurlstone, and an interior, with figures, by Stephanoff. Stannard, who was a pupil of old Crome, shows both in the subject of his canvas—an old mill on the bank of a stream—and in its treatment the characteristics of the great painter who was his master. The richness and depth of color, the composition, and the sentiment of this fine canvas are worthy of old Crome himself. The portraits by Lawrence are of Miss Brummell, a sister of Beau Brummell, and of Miss Baring, a daughter of Sir Francis Baring, the founder of the house of Baring Brothers. That of Miss Brummell is painted in a low key, and is chiefly notable for the mellow richness of its coloring and the fine expression of the eyes. The portrait of Miss Baring is painted in a higher key and is much lighter and more delicate in color than are most of the portraits of the great Sir Thomas. The tree in the background on the left has almost the effect of tapestry. These two portraits afford a charming contrast, and can be studied by the hour only to reveal new beauties. The Gilbert Stuart is a remarkably well-preserved example, and is a portrait of old Alderman Boydell. The Alderman is depicted seated at table attired in a crimson coat, and with powdered wig. The portrait has all Stuart's richness of flesh color and fine expression.

Not the least interesting of the portraits is that by Hurlstone, who was the President of the Society of British Artists for thirty years, of his friend and fellow-painter, Wright of Derby. This is a three-quarter length, and depicts old Wright with his honest, bluff, and hearty English face crowned with a wig and in a long, full-skirted brown coat. The color scheme is rather a curious one of brown, and the tonal quality of the canvas is remarkably fine. The rather curious background, which portrays Vesuvius in eruption, with Pompeii at its base and a tall monument in the foreground, on the Neapolitan shore, is explained by the story that old Wright spent much of his time in Naples, delighted in painting Vesuvius in its different moods, and, therefore, presumably painted this background himself after Hurlstone had completed his portrait. A strong head of an old man, full of fine character and expression, and with a Rembrandt effect of light and shade, by Nicholas Birchem, and Stephanoff's interior, with figures, "Poor Relations," and which is well and favorably known to art lovers everywhere, complete the important canvases now on exhibition in these galleries.

THE CAPE OF STORMS.

Lizzie T. Green in The Philadelphia Ledger.

We may steer our boats by the compass,
Or may follow the Northern Star;
We may carry a chart on shipboard
As we sail o'er the seas afar.
But, whether by star or by compass
We may guide our boats on our way,
The grim Cape of Storms is before us,
And we'll see it ahead some day.

How the prow may point is no matter,
Nor of what the cargo may be,
If we sail on the northern ocean
Or away on the southern sea;
It matters not what is the pilot,
To what guidance our course conforms;
No vessel sails o'er the sea of life
But must pass the Cape of Storms.

Sometimes we can first sight the headland
On the distant horizon's brim;
We enter the dangerous waters
With our vessels all taut and trim;
But often the Cape in its grimness
Will before us suddenly rise,
Because of the clouds that have hid it
Or the blinding sun in our eyes.

Our souls will be caught in the waters
That are hurled 'gainst the Storm Cape's face;
Our pleasures and joys, our hopes and fears,
Will join in the maddening race.
Our prayers, desires, our penitent griefs,
Our longings and passionate pain,
Be dashed to spray on the stormy cape
And fly back in our face like rain.

But there's always hope for the sailor,
There is ever a passage through;
No soul goes down at the Cape of Storms
If the life and the heart be true.
If in purpose the soul is steadfast,
If faithful in mind and in will,
The boat will glide to the other side,
Where the ocean of life is still.

BRITISH CONSERVATISM

Shown by a Refusal to Act for the Benefit of Trade and Commerce—Recent Election Shows Liberal Growths.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

Rhodes Is Silent and Chamberlain Serious—Premiers of Colonies to be Invited to the Queen's Jubilee.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—That the minds of English statesmen are beginning to be oppressed by the terrors of foreign competition was clearly shown in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring in a bill to amend the Merchandise Marks act of ten years ago. That act, it is well known, although intended to safeguard English manufactures, has proved the most perfect advertisement that Germany, for instance, could possibly have desired. Little wonder then that there is a nervous desire on the part of dwindling British trade to no longer puff so disastrously its successful competitors, and to substitute the mark "foreign made" for the hitherto used definite mark of the country where the goods were produced. The suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade that "English-made" be stamped on all goods made here, even if carried into effect, comes too late in the day. The evil, so far as British trade is concerned, has already been done.

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Handicap to British Commerce.

It is curious that with all this talk of foreign competition this country will not see and correct an excessive tax which is driving away an immense amount of shipping and trade from its shores. The abolition of "light dues" at the North Sea and Continental ports brings out in striking contrast the unreasonably heavy Trinity House "light dues" levied on vessels using British ports. This ancient corporation, with its antiquated forms, splendid profits, and a tinge of mystery imparted by its "elder brethren," is really charging ship owners much more than the amount necessary to cover the services rendered by it to the heavily handicapped British vessels, and is certainly driving into other North Sea ports the commerce of the wide-awake foreign trader. It is believed that this question, which is really of greater home importance than others that are more successfully boomed, will shortly be made the subject of practical political action.

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Silent Cecil Rhodes.

Since his return to this country Cecil Rhodes has observed such close silence that the English press for several days has been obliged to feed on such trifles as his stumbling over a heap of frozen snow when landing from the gangway of the Dunvegan Castle in the bleak surroundings of Tilbury Docks. Anxious reporters watched him enter the Colonies Office in order to interview Mr. Chamberlain, but looked in vain for his exit, which took place through a private door leading through the Home Office. No third person was present at that interview, and though there are plenty of wild speculations as to what passed, there can, of course, be no authentic account of it as yet.

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United South Africa Possible.

Statements and counter statements reach me from the Cape as to what Sir James Sivewright did or did not say in denouncing the emissaries from the Dutch Republics, and he himself has disputed the accuracy of the version given by one Cape newspaper, in which his speech was so worded as to be a direct challenge to Pretoria itself. Whatever may have been the exact words of this cautious Scotchman, they have certainly managed to make Oom Paul exceedingly angry, and have not improved the relations between the Cape colony and the Transvaal. How the public itself received this pronouncement is shown by the report that a shower of congratulatory telegrams is pouring in on Sir James.

Without saying anything of the merits or demerits of Rhodes himself—a subject which may safely be left to after-consideration—it is impossible to ignore the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the extraordinary demonstrations of popular feeling throughout almost all South Africa are something more than a mere press campaign in favor of one man. There are not wanting level-headed statesmen, well posted in Cape matters, who believe that so far as Rhodes is concerned, this present fizzle is a mere form of South African Boulangism, which may prove to have as little staying power as had the Boulanger craze of the old days. Be that as it may, there is evidence throughout English South Africa of a great popular movement, which, possibly for want of a better known personality, South Africa has identified with the name of Rhodes. The people are, almost to a man, dead against any meddling with the Chartered Company.

The talk of "imperial interests" is but a distant sound to men whose one dream is of a united South Africa, and whose one fear is that the home government may by importunate meddling serve the German and Dutch interests better than its own. It is curious to observe that at the Cape, as here, the serious question of Rhodes's responsibility for the famous raid is gradually being lost sight of. History is a plant of rapid growth in South Africa, and the raid is as dead as last year's leaves. If Sivewright really spoke as reported, it is not impossible he may be after all the man to make South Africa. Chamberlain's statement on Wednesday in the House of Commons on this subject bore more character and abler fencing with the question than would the plain denial of the speech.

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Chamberlain on the Situation.

A South African committee, consisting of fifteen members, as originally proposed, has actually been appointed, with all its admirable possibilities for stirring up a fever and bad blood where, above all, peace and conciliation are so greatly needed. It must be owned, however, that the chances for ill have been greatly lessened in the last twenty-four hours. A hopeful sign was the extraordinary moderation of Chamberlain's speech yesterday. Maclean's many unwise and provocative utterances on Thursday gave the Colonial Secretary an easy opening for a bitter retort, and the members, seeing Chamberlain's pale face and that quiet, stony manner, which with him generally precedes an outburst of indignation, predicted a stormy House for Friday. There was nothing of the sort. In courteous, conciliatory, indeed almost subdued, accents, the Minister first astonished and then deeply impressed the House, as in the gravest tones he owned that the present situation in South Africa gave cause for considerable anxiety, and more than hinted that the Chartered Company and perhaps also the Uitlanders might be able to make out a good case.

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A Sign of Liberal Growth.

The diminished majority by which Allhusen, the Tory son-in-law of the well-known Lady Jeune, was returned on Wednesday as a Member of Parliament for Salisbury is another proof of the reviving power of Liberalism in the country. This quaint old cathedral city, where social prejudice is so strong in favor of old-fashioned conservatism, and where the people are always some months behind the age in a knowledge of actual moving politics, could hardly have been expected to answer quickly to the signs now seen everywhere. Yet in spite of the local aristocratic influence, used up to the extreme limits allowed by the election laws, the Tory majority of two years ago was cut down by more than a quarter. It is perhaps easy prophecy to say that the present member, who has in him much of the hardy energy of his Danish sailor grandfather, will have his work cut out to retain his seat at the next election, and is lucky this time to have had his chance before the coming Education bill had set the churches and the electors by the ears.

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Diamond Jubilee Preparations.

Chamberlain's idea of inviting, on behalf of the Queen, all the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies to come to England and take part, as imperial guests, in the diamond jubilee celebrations, is looked upon as a very clever move, and since invitations are also to be extended to wives of the Premiers, it is doubtless hoped that the visitors will return to their posts duly impressed by the social fascinations of the Tory and Primrose politicians. Popular enthusiasm—though somewhat damped by the threat of the possible presence of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany at the feast—revives somewhat at the notion of such compensating glories as the presence of a detachment of the local military forces from each colony. There can even be found envious newsmongers who prophesy a brilliant finale, in which a Dukedom will be conferred on the member for West Birmingham—the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Without taking too seriously such prophets of the political weather so far ahead, it is certain that the notion of a pan-Britannic conference tickles and pleases the British imagination.

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Healy's Services Necessary.

The internal troubles of the Irish party, and the consequent struggles in memorable committee room 15 have been described with the usual unfriendly inaccuracy of those who are themselves no friends to Ireland. Not until next week can this matter be properly estimated at its true value. It is sufficient to say that if there is one man whose services the Irish party, and indeed the House of Commons itself can ill afford to dispense with, that man is T. M. Healy, an admirable debater, a hard worker, a hard hitter, and one whose knowledge of the forms and machinery of the House of Commons is almost unrivaled. Healy is therefore just the man needed in the coming session, when the crucial question of the undue taxation of Ireland is coming to the front, with all the striking lights thrown on it by the report of the Financial Relations Commission. It is, therefore, no wonder that all those who wish to obscure or shelve this matter should grasp eagerly at any solution, which in the opinion of ill-informed minds leaves Healy out of the ranks of the fighting men. Such a solution is, happily for Ireland, quite out of the question.

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Foolish Legislation.

That the House of Commons is incompetent as a judicial body is once more proved by the attempt to deal with the question of the recent bitter dispute between Lord Penrhyn and his quarrymen. The House first passes a voluntary act for the adjustment of certain trade quarrels, leaving to employers and employed the option as to whether they apply it or not. Possibly acting unwisely, but certainly legally, Lord Penrhyn then refuses to put the act in operation. Then angry legislators pour on him, from safe seats in the House, such violent utterances that the chances of an adjustment of the trouble is grievously lessened, as the matter acquires a personal animus, while the plain issues involved are still further obscured.

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Death of a Remarkable Woman.

England has this week lost a woman of great courage and many gifts in Mrs. Massingberd, founder and President of the well-known Pioneer Club, an ardent advocate of the higher education of woman and a strong opponent of anything she held to be against the respect and honor due to her sex. Mrs. Massingberd united to the aristocratic charm due her ancient lineage democratic sympathies of the deepest kind which would have made her a great popular leader. She turned her own beautiful house in Bruton Street into one of the most active clubs in London, and it was with almost a touch of genius that she gathered around her somewhat mixed groups of women, differing in caste, politics, and religion, and united them in what to her was the one absorbing cause—the emancipation of women. When her life is written, as it doubtless will be, by the loving and skilled hand of some one of those who owe so much to her, it will be seen how greatly the fight of the modern Englishwoman against the Philistines has been aided by this brave and unselfish lady.

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Russia's Tormented Czar.

The struggle between the old Russians and those who tend to the more modern Western ideas is having its effect in the highest places. Whether the stories of the Czar's old wound breaking out afresh or of his recent insomnia and depression be true or not, it is certain that around him is raging a severe conflict, mainly on Russia's financial policy. For the present the moving powers are the Dowager Empress and the Procurator of the Holy Synod, and so far this is an influence for peace.

Rumors of a temporary regency may well be true, for at a late conference the Czar utterly broke down, and with tears running down his cheeks begged his wrangling advisers to have their own way and let him rest. Matters are not improved by the death on Thursday, at St. Petersburg, of the imperial body physician, Professor Zedkauer.

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A Romance of Monte Carlo.

A disputed will case, known as the Monte Carlo romance, which has occupied the attention of the law courts and many columns of the leading papers for six days, has now ended in favor of Miss Plummer, lately a flower girl at the Hotel Metropole, in Monte Carlo. It illustrates, curiously enough, how much a man may safely drink without losing what is known to a British jury as "a sound disposing mind." In this case the decision of the jury was an admirably fair one. It found that Mr. Cunningham, whose powers may be estimated by the fact that on the last day of his life he consumed two and a half bottles of wine besides some dozen glasses of spirits, was in sound mind when he was willing to make all the reparation in his power to the lady he had intended to make his wife. So Miss Plummer, against whom no decent witness had a word to say, inherits some seventy thousand pounds, with more in prospect, and London society has been regaled with strange stories of the sunny South, sad enough in their way, but relieved by an episode of a revolver duel worthy of the pages of Lever or Marryat.

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A Disinfected Englishman.

The Italian Government, whose ludicrous attempts at disinfection caused so much mingled amusement and annoyance in the cholera years, has lately been adding to its sanitary glories by sealing up at Brindisi an Englishman, supposed to have lately arrived from Bombay, and dispatching him from one end of Italy to the other. In this imprisoned condition he was rejected at Chiasso, for a cautious Swiss customs officer stopped him as a sealed bundle of possible bubonic plague. The unfortunate gentleman, whose name is still a mystery, was, after some four examinations and disinfections, finally released. The unknown traveler seems to have accepted his odd position with perfect good temper, and if this humorous trick was designed to call English attention to the contrast with the masterly inactivity which distinguished their early efforts against the Bombay plague, it will not altogether have failed. Had the traveler only been an English Bishop, the effect on the public here would have been simply magnetic. HAROLD FREDERIC.

WON BY THE CEDARBARK.

A Race Across the Ocean from San Francisco Decided.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The British ship Ditton, Capt. Stap, arrived here today. The Ditton and the British bark Cedarbark both sailed from San Francisco on Sept. 13, their Captains having made a wager on the speed of their respective vessels. The Cedarbark, which was bound for Hull, passed Prawle Point on the afternoon of Jan. 26, and she thus won the long race by a safe margin.

When the length of the race, however, is taken into consideration, together with the difference in weather conditions which the vessels might experience, the result shows that the vessels are comparatively well matched so far as their sailing qualities are concerned. Capt. Stap was chagrined when he learned that the Cedarbark had beaten his ship, and attributed her defeat to baffling head winds and to the calms she met with near the equator.

ATHENS STUDENTS SURRENDER.

They Held the University Until the Troops Interfered.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Athens says that as a result of a dispute between the students at the university there and one of the professors, the students three days ago took possession of the buildings and grounds and prepared to hold them by force of arms.

Yesterday the water supply was cut off and the buildings were surrounded by troops, and no one was allowed to enter the grounds. Bodies of students then attempted to place before the King a demand that the offending professor be dismissed, but they were prevented from approaching the palace by the troops, who fired a volley in the air to intimidate them. During the disturbance one boy was killed.

This afternoon the students of the university surrendered.

Dinner to the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard will give a dinner to the Prince of Wales, at his residence, 83 Euston Square, on Feb. 3. The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. George F. Faudel-Phillips, and the Sheriffs of the City of London will be present.

M. H. De Young's Ambition.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—M. H. De Young of San Francisco, who has been staying here with his family, has started for Washington, leaving his family in Berlin. It is believed in American circles in this city that he is going to Canton, Ohio, to endeavor to secure the appointment as United States Ambassador to Germany.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Pope to-day gave an audience to Dr. Pietri, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the Vatican.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The British ship Port Douglas, Capt. Trask, from San Francisco, Sept. 20, which arrived at Queenstown today, had on board the crew of the British ship Oronsay, Capt. Cook, which was abandoned at sea while on a voyage from Melbourne for London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sir Joseph C. Colmer, Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, will deliver a lecture before the Society of Arts on Feb. 16, on the subject of "Sixty Years' Progress of Canada." The meeting will be presided over by the Marquis of Lorne, formerly Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A representative of The United Associated Presses was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that that office had no information whatever leading the authorities to suppose that Lord Herschel, formerly Lord Chancellor, will not accept a seat on the Venezuela Arbitration Commission or that the Government of Venezuela objects to King Oscar of Sweden as umpire.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT

Withdrawing the Amendment to the Queen's Speech a Tactical Mistake.

IT GAVE BALFOUR HIS CHANCE.

All Great Britain Wants the Subject of Taxation Investigated—The Session Will Not Be a Barren One for Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Since the Irish members of the House of Commons withdrew their amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which amendment referred to the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, it is seen that they made a serious tactical error, which was equivalent to allowing Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, to spike their guns. A prompt and energetic opposition to the suspension of the financial question might have been effective in carrying the votes of the Irish Unionists, but now it will be useless to oppose the commission, which will be supported by all the Unionists and a number of Scottish and English Liberals. The question, instead of bearing solely on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, will develop into an inquiry into the financial relations between the different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Scotch and Welsh members of the House insist that their respective claims shall be considered, and the English Radicals demand an inquiry into the matter of the taxation of the various classes in the Kingdom.

Nevertheless, the session will not be barren for Ireland, if the Government's proposal to transfer Irish private bill legislation from Westminster to Dublin takes the form of a bill. The tenor of the Irish section of the Queen's speech and the Government's dependence upon time renders the appearance of such a measure doubtful, but it would undoubtedly pass if the Government should submit it. All the Irish members are eager for such a bill, foreseeing that it would transfer much power and the expenditure of much money to Dublin.

The amendment made Thursday in the House of Commons by Mr. Maclean to the motion of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for the reappointment of the commission to inquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company is indicative of the feeling that prevails in influential quarters regarding any investigation of South African matters. Mr. Maclean's amendment was to the effect that as the troubles in South Africa had been settled peaceably, and as the leaders of the raid into the Transvaal had been punished, it was needless to appoint a committee to reopen the matter. This amendment was seconded by Sir John Lubbock and had the support of other influential members. Although Mr. Chamberlain's motion was finally adopted, the debate showed that Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company, in which he is the moving spirit, were not without strong friends in Parliament.

Mr. Maclean is the proprietor of The Western Mail, one of the most influential newspapers in Wales, and his attempt to head off an investigation of the affairs of the Chartered Company had the support of other newspapers throughout the kingdom. There is no denying the fact that if the commission attempts to probe too deeply into the company's affairs, persons high in society and political life will be hurt, and for that reason it is the opinion of many persons that the proposed investigation will prove a farce. It has been stated that the company, in its lavish use of money to attain its ends, did not overlook the press, and that its support by some of the most influential newspapers of London and elsewhere is due solely to the fact that these papers were practically bribed for that purpose. Many aristocrats are connected with the company, and it will be to their interest to put every possible obstacle in the way of a thorough investigation. Mr. Rhodes, who has come from South Africa to testify before the commission, is in fine fighting form, and does not appear to be the least worried as to the outlook. His testimony is looked forward to with much interest, as it is generally believed that if he should be pressed too hard, he will make revelations that will prove a great shock to what he has termed the "unctuous rectitude" of some British statesmen.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's objects in insisting upon the inquiry is to clear himself of the charge that he had knowledge previous to the raid that the attempt was to be made to violate the territory of the Transvaal, that the plan had his tacit sanction, and that he expressed his disapproval only when the expedition gave promise of failure. Columns have been written of the story of the raid, but it is thought that, despite the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission, the full history of the attempt to seize the Transvaal will not be told for many years to come, if ever, unless Mr. Rhodes should be baited beyond forbearance.

THE NANSENS IN LONDON.

The Arctic Explorer and His Wife Will Be Lions of Society.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Dr. Nansen, the well-known arctic explorer, and Mrs. Nansen are expected to arrive in London on Tuesday next. Dr. Nansen will be received by delegates from the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society, and other organizations. On Wednesday he will dine with Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., at the latter's residence, 114 Eaton Square, where he will probably meet the Duke of York. His first public appearance will be made at Albert Hall, on Feb. 8. On Feb. 6 a banquet will be given in his honor by the Savage Club, an organization devoted to literature, science, and art. Society here will make a lion of him, and there will be keen competition to secure his attendance at dinners and receptions.

Mrs. Nansen will also find an easy entrée into the most exclusive London society. She is the daughter of the late Prof. Sers, who was a well-known zoologist, and is an eminent singer. The Queen, having heard of her splendid voice, has invited her to sing at Windsor Castle, and this fact, aside from the reflected greatness of her husband, will tend to make her society much sought for.

A PLEA FOR IRISH UNION.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin Makes a Suggestion.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—The Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has written a letter, in which he advises the reference or the question of the leadership of the Irish National Party to a small representative committee, whose decision shall be final. The Archbishop also expresses his approval of an article written by Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbour Division of Dublin, and published in United Ireland, suggesting the reunion of the factions of the party under the leadership of John Redmond.

The Dublin Independent, commenting upon Archbishop Walsh's letter, declares that Redmond will never sit in council with the men who betrayed Parnell.

Will Make Her Daughters Duchesses.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is stated in Court circles that the Queen, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of her ascending the throne, will create her daughters, Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, Duchesses in their own right. This will give the children of Princesses Helena and Beatrice English instead of German titles, a very important consideration in the minds of the British people. In the case of Princess Louise little importance will be attached to the dignity, for the reason that upon the death of his father her husband will become the Duke of Argyll.

COUNT MURAVIEFF IN BERLIN.

Emperor William Will See Him This Evening or To-morrow.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Emperor, desiring to be present at the christening of the new-born son of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, at Kiel, left to Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe the duty of receiving Count Muravieff, the new Russian Foreign Minister, who has arrived here from Paris. The Chancellor will entertain Count Muravieff at a banquet to-morrow and the Kaiser, who will return to Berlin from Kiel to-morrow, will receive him to-morrow evening or early Monday morning.

Upon his arrival here to-day Count Muravieff offered to go to Kiel at once in order to have an audience with the Emperor there, but the Emperor, upon being apprised of the desire of the Russian Foreign Minister, sent a telegram saying that it was his intention to return to Berlin at once and see the visitor in conjunction with Prince Hohenlohe. The importance of Count Muravieff's visit is not overrated here, as it was upon the occasion of his arrival in Paris, where the exultations of the press and in official circles were somewhat farcical, in view of the fact that his visit was a mere act of courtesy. It is also felt here that the shortness of the Minister's stay in Paris disposes of the idea that any change in the relations between France and Russia under the present entente was discussed. Count Muravieff got two informal luncheons and one official dinner in Paris, and made at the latter a nice little speech, in which he alluded to M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, as his "dear colleague" and then came away.

Nobody here regards the meeting of Count Muravieff with President Faure and M. Hanotaux in Paris as having any particular significance, but, in any event, the Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe will have the last word with him.

INDIA'S TERRIBLE FAMINE.

The Relief Fund Not Mounting as Rapidly as Was Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The famine in India spreads in area and increases in intensity. The famine fund fails to mount up so rapidly as to warrant the sanguine estimate that a total of £1,000,000 will be reached. Thoroughly reliable and independent Indian advices concur in stating that relief will be required for about 3,500,000 people before the famine abates, the period of relief extending to September next. Nobody attempts to forecast what will happen if favorable rains fail to fall in the famine districts in July and August next.

The urgent and prospective pressure of the situation has awakened public recollection to the existence of the famine insurance fund, initiated by Lord Lytton, as Viceroy, after the famine of 1877. The Government of India then undertook to set apart annually £1,500,000 as a famine fund. A scheme of special taxation for this fund was adopted and carried out. What has been done with the fund? It has been largely misappropriated for military purposes, and, worse still, it has been drawn upon to give compensation allowances to the vast body of civilian and military officials in India whose fixed salaries have suffered by the depreciation of the rupee. Even men who accepted office in India when the rupee stood at its lowest, and who knew what the sterling value of their salaries would amount to, have claimed and got out of the famine insurance fund compensation for the depreciated rupee. The dishonor attaching to this scandal will tarnish for all time the history of the British rule in India.

The Russian fund for the relief of India has fizzled out. The foreign press spoke of it, but it turns out to be nothing tangible. If Americans think of contributing, the relief should be given in grain. Tinned meats or other foods, excepting grain, would touch the caste prejudices, even of the famine-stricken.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

His Enthronement in St. Paul's Cathedral Yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The formal enthronement of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Mandell Creighton as Bishop of London to succeed the Right Hon. and the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, who was elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and Primacy of all England, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day, and contrary to expectation it was in no wise an imposing spectacle. The cathedral was only about half filled with spectators, and there was only a fair attendance of the London clergy. The actual enthronement took place in the choir, out of sight of the majority of the people present.

The mandate of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the enthronement of the new Bishop of London was delivered by the Right Rev. George Rodney Eden, Bishop of Dover, and the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D. D., administered the oath. After these ceremonies communion was celebrated by Bishop Creighton.

AMUSEMENTS IN EUROPE.

"My Friend from India" Soon to be Produced in London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The successful farce "My Friend from India," written by Mr. Harry Du Suchet, a young American dramatist, is billed for production at the Garrick Theatre immediately after the engagement of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, which ends on Feb. 6. The play has been revised for the English stage by Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, the husband of Cissy Loftus, and will probably be produced here under the name of "Mr. Tweedles." Those who have heard the play read predict for it a success equal to that scored in New York.

Mme. Patti's concerts at Monte Carlo and Nice have drawn large and fashionable audiences. It is stated that her voice is showing marked signs of wear.

Paderewski, the distinguished pianist, has recovered from his attack of nervous insomnia. He will reappear in London in June.

BLUE POINTS ARE HEALTHFUL.

Prof. Jefferies, After Investigation, Finds South Bay Oysters Good.

OAKDALE, L. I., Jan. 30.—The large oyster planters along the Great South Bay, and especially in the vicinity of Blue Point, are jubilant over the result of an investigation made of the oyster beds by Prof. Jefferies of the Carnegie Laboratory in New York City. For some time past the shipments of Great South Bay oysters, and especially the famous Blue Points, have been below the average. This has been caused by rumors which have reached Europe and also prevailed in this country to the effect that typhoid fever germs had appeared among the oysters. This led to a fall-off in orders, and the oyster planters decided that they would make a thorough investigation.

Prof. Jefferies was engaged to make an examination of the oysters. He has visited the various beds and carefully examined specimens of the different kinds of oysters. His report has just been concluded, and has been sent to the oyster dealers. It is to the effect that the oysters are as fresh and good as they ever were. The oyster planters think the reports were started by rival oyster planters in different parts of the country. The professor, in ending his report, says that, should typhoid fever germs exist, the waters of the Great South Bay are salt enough to kill them, and adds that he does not see how germs could obtain a footing, as no sewers empty into the bay and there are no factories on the banks.

Capt. Waller Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Herbert has publicly reprimanded Capt. Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, on the battleship Indiana, and informed him that he will not be permitted for the next twelve months to appear as Judge Advocate, recorder or counsel before any naval court or board. It appears that at an inquiry into the charges against Lieut. Commander Allibone for alleged tyrannical and capricious conduct, Capt. Waller criticised the department for reprimanding Lieut. Anderson without warrant. Secretary Herbert declares the court was remiss for not calling the Captain to order.

TRENTON'S MANY SCHEMES

Politicians Who Make Capital by Attacking Railroad and Other Corporations.

PLANS TO INCREASE TAXATION.

Senator Daly and the Other Caterers to Granger Sentiment—Bicycles as Baggage—Inside Political Gossip.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—It looks now as if it is going to be a hard Winter in the New Jersey capital for the corporations. Both political parties seem to have their hands against them. The Legislature so far has accomplished nothing since it assembled except the introduction of bills. Some of the measures introduced have the ancient odor that characterizes all the bills that emanate from the strike syndicate of New York and the New Jersey lobbyists who make their headquarters on Lower Courtlandt Street.

There are two bills that aim high. They are reaching out for the big corporations. One is a general bill which Senator Daly has introduced which makes the combination of similar interests or of individuals in a corporation or several corporations into a trust, general conspirators against the public welfare. Senator Daly's Anti-Trust bill is No. 35 of the Senate list, and, in brief, provides that all trusts, pools, and combinations in restraint of trade, production, manufacture, or sale shall be deemed conspiracies, and be punishable by a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000 or imprisonment of from one to two years.

Daly's Ambitions.

Senator Daly has Gubernatorial ambitions, and he has had his lightning rod up for some time. Somebody said the other day that on the top of Daly's lightning rod were the words "Champion of the people," and that that accounted for the somewhat Socialistic character of his measures this session and last.

Assemblyman Leonard of Hudson, who is a Republican, has a bill which does not wipe out trusts, but gives them an additional squeeze in the interest of some of the municipalities with empty cash boxes. He has introduced a bill which will double and quadruple the franchise tax of the big corporations which are known as the trusts. It is aimed at corporations with over $3,000,000 of capital. The provisions of the bill are quite lamblike. The bill amends the general State tax law by repealing the paragraphs fixing a graded tax so that corporations, no matter what their capital stock may be, must pay one-tenth of 1 per cent. As it is now, it is one-tenth of 1 per cent. for capital stock below $3,000,000, and one-twentieth of 1 per cent. between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, and only $50 for each million over five. The bigger the corporation the greater the difference of the franchise tax. This scheme of increased taxes of the trusts is not original with Mr. Leonard. It is suggested by Gen. James F. Rusling, one of the special Commission on Taxation which has just reported to the Governor. Gen. Rusling filed a lengthy supplemental report. He proposed that some of the taxes of the railroads be given to the municipalities that are suffering because of decrease of ratable property by the increase of railroad property, and that the miscellaneous corporations such as trusts, be made to pay more franchise tax, so as to make up the deficiency. Assemblyman Leonard takes Gen. Rusling's idea and applies it for the direct benefit of Jersey City. Under his bill the difference between what the corporations now pay and what they would pay under his measure shall go to the city where the trust and corporations have their office. All these large corporations are foreign affairs, principally New York corporations, having a nominal office—a tin sign and a tin box in some New Jersey lawyer's office, so that Jersey City would get the benefit of the increase, which would be not less than $350,000 a year. A few illustrations will show this plainly.

How It Would Operate.

The United States Leather Company is the largest corporation doing business under the New Jersey laws. Its capital stock is $124,483,600. It pays a franchise tax of $9,974.18. Under the proposed law it would have to pay $124,483.60. This new law would make a difference to the American Sugar Refining Company of $66,430; to the United States Cordage Company of $33,950; National Lead, $29,809; Cotton Oil Company, $30,069. These several amounts would all go into the cash box of Jersey City.

There are fifty-three corporations doing business under the New Jersey charters that have a capital stock of over $3,000,000. The total capital stock of these fifty-three corporations is $739,178,190. Under the existing law they pay $239,087.19, but under the proposed law they would pay $739,178.19, a difference of about $500,000. Jersey City would not get all of it. Some of it would go to Newark, Hoboken, and Camden.

The State authorities are opposed to the bill because it would have the effect of driving all the big corporations from the State and depriving the State of a snug income.

For Equal Taxation.

There are two bills introduced to secure equal taxation. Both are fathered by Assemblyman Klink, one of the new Republican members of Hudson. The primary object of the equal taxation agitation is to get the railroads to pay more local taxes and just as much State tax. The railroads claim that they have been taxed enough, and they will fight the measure. Equal taxation as a theme is subject to all kinds of contortions, and it has had them during the two years that the subject has been discussed here. The special commission of the Legislature that studied the subject all Summer could not agree, as is plainly shown by the report that it made. There were five men on the commission, and three of them made separate reports. This division of opinion among the five indicates about what can be expected from the whole Legislature. The result will be that the representatives of the corporations will so completely mix up the question that the members will gladly seek relief in inactivity. So far only one county has shown any interest in the matter. Hudson County is enthusiastic on the subject.

The subject of equal taxation was fully discussed at the last session, but it is possible that the whole subject will have to be reargued, because there are so many new members.

Cheap ferry fare and cheaper gas are two anti-corporation measures that are familiar to all who watch legislation. Senator Daly has introduced a bill for two-cent fares during the busy hours of the morning and the evening. The cheap gas bill is not yet in. It is stated that all eleven of the Hudson members want the honor of fathering the agitation.

Assemblyman Righter of Morris County is after the telephone companies. He says that hello-talk comes too high, and that the telephone companies can afford to do business at a lower rate. His bill provides that a five-minute conversation within the county shall cost but 15 cents; a five-minute conversation within 100 miles, 35 cents; a five-minute conversation within the State, 50 cents, and additional time at the rate of 5 cents per minute.

Assemblyman Atherton, one of the new members from Paterson, is after the insurance companies. The bill requires fire insurance companies to appoint three appraisers, who will serve as such within ten days after a written request is made by the person who sustains the loss. This is a move to secure local appraisers in place of foreign appraisers brought on by the insurance companies, and to secure speedy adjustments.

Freight Rates.

The farmers' organizations, principally those in Sussex, Morris, and Hunterdon Counties, want lower and less discriminating freight rates upon fruit and dairy products, and ask that the rate shall not be higher than 25 cents per 100 pounds, including the return of empty baskets and crates.

Senator Daly has introduced the bill in the interest of commuters carrying packages on railroad trains. This bill is aimed at the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad and the New Jersey Central. This bill provides that it shall be unlawful for railroad companies to prevent any passenger or passengers carrying parcels, packages, or merchandise upon the trains of railroad companies, providing that the parcels do not take up any room needed for passengers.

Assemblyman Goldenhorn of Jersey City has introduced a bill which would give the control of the trolley lines to the Street and Water Board of Jersey City. The bill provides that the board having charge of control of streets and public places in any city of the first class shall have power to pass an ordinance regulating the operation, running, and use of street railway cars and other vehicles within the city. The board shall have power to regulate speed, the number of cars to be run, and the schedule time. This bill, if it should become a law, would also apply to Newark.

Bicycle Legislation.

The members of the League of American Wheelmen who intend to test their strength as a law-securing body by the Gledhill Bicycle Baggage bill, find that their demand for immediate legislation in the name of the organized wheelmen of the State has not struck terror to the hearts of the ordinary law-makers.

There have been other measures before the Legislature in the interest of the organized bodies, so that the ordinary demands and threats are not as terrorizing as they seem to those who conceive them.

The Bicycle Baggage bill has invited the united opposition of corporations, not that the latter are in any hostile attitude, but they do not propose to let the Gledhill Bicycle bill be passed in its present crude form, and they have already informed the Legislative Committee of the League of American Wheelmen that it must submit to some amendments, or that it will get no bill at all. It is also evident that the wheelmen are not united on the provisions of this bill. This is indicated by the expressions that are heard around the State House and from members of the league. Railroads are willing to meet the wheelmen half-way, but they will not carry bicycles as baggage, because they are vehicles, and they cannot be handled as ordinary baggage is.

A Compromise Suggested.

The railroad companies have already been mulcted to a considerable extent for damage done to wheels during transportation. It is stated on good authority that the railroads are willing to carry wheels free of charge on railroads that do not travel faster than thirty miles an hour, and the wheelmen to take the risks for damages, and that on faster trains baggage charges must be paid.

At a conference on Wednesday of wheelmen and some of the railroad representatives, there was considerable talk as to what the wheelmen might and might not do to the party now in control if their demands were not acceded to. They were somewhat nonplused when Richard R. Reading, who has for years represented the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton, challenged the assertion that they spoke for all the wheelmen in the State, and pulled from his pocket a card that showed that he was a member of the League of American Wheelmen, and one who spent considerable time in season on his wheel.

It is currently reported that some of the larger organizations throughout the State are going to vote against an indorsement of the Gledhill bill.

A hearing is promised next week, when the wheelmen and the railroad representatives will lock horns.

SPEED OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

In No. 6 the Herreshoffs Have Designed a Remarkable Craft.

NEWPORT, Jan. 30.—It is generally believed among naval officers about here that torpedo boat No. 6, in her recent trials in the bay, reached and really exceeded her contract speed, which is 27½ knots. It is said that all along the Herreshoffs have seen indications of great speed in the boat, but have kept the matter to themselves, as they had a perfect right to do, but during the trial of Thursday, Jan. 14, several naval officers were aboard, by invitation of Nat Herreshoff, and while they, being merely guests of the builders, made no examination, they saw enough to show that the craft was very swift, and they really observed enough to indicate that the boat was capable of making 30 knots.

The speed on the occasion of the above test was made with but 200 pounds of steam, which is 25 pounds less than the specification of the Government contract. The work was also accomplished with a comparatively green crew in the fire room, so that when men of experience and some daring have charge of the machinery, a much greater rate of speed may be reached, even with the same conditions, than was obtained the other day.

The Herreshoffs have given out that the boat has made 26.85 knots, within .65 of a knot of the contract speed, with 45 pounds of steam less than they may use on the occasion of the Government trial. This was at the time of the boat's first run over a measured course, but when she made her second trial under the same conditions, no rate of speed was reported, and it was at that time that naval officers believe from indications that she made her great showing. So there is no doubt about here that No. 6 sped through the water very much faster than any American-built craft has ever done before, and it is believed that when the Herreshoffs have their craft properly tuned up and announce their readiness for the Government tests, they will understand full well that they have a boat capable of marvelous speed, as well as one that can cut through the water under very great steam pressure, without the slightest tremor of her steel frame. The big trials are expected to be in order for the close of next week, and when they are over, a great surprise in the way of naval architecture will undoubtedly have been brought about by the Herreshoffs.

THE NEW BISHOP OF DULUTH.

Dr. Morrison of Ogdensburg to Be Consecrated on Tuesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—On Tuesday in All Saints' Cathedral, Dr. J. D. Morrison, rector of St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, will be consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Missionary Diocese of Duluth. This diocese has an area of 57,000 square miles, and a population of 400,000 persons. To-morrow in the cathedral the services will have a note of preparation for the consecration. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ottawa, Canada, and in the afternoon by the Right Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota. Dr. Hamilton comes by invitation of the presiding Bishop to take part in the act of consecration, by way of indicating the close communion between the Church of England and the Church of America. Dr. Gilbert has charge of what is now to be Bishop Morrison's jurisdiction, and is to be one of the three consecrators of his successor.

The consecration services will take place in the cathedral at 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

The Bishops of Ottowa, Central New York, New Jersey, Newark, Western New York, and the Coadjutor of Minnesota, Spokane, Massachusetts, and North Carolina will be with the Bishop of Albany, participating in the consecration. Some sixty or seventy clergymen have indicated their intention of being present at the service. It is a somewhat interesting and unusual fact that every Bishop in the Episcopal Church in America has given written consent to the consecration of Dr. Morrison, seventy consents having been received, which includes the entire home episcopate of America, with the exception of the missionary Bishop of Northern California, who is disabled by illness from any official act.

Counterfeiting Tools Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—George F Foster, Custodian of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, has submitted his annual report to Chief Hazen of the Secret Service on the counterfeit money, plates, dies, &c., designed to be used in counterfeiting, turned over for destruction to a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount destroyed was more than $7,000 in excess of that destroyed in any previous year. Part of the material destroyed consisted of counterfeit notes representing $128,722; counterfeit coin $25,985, flash notes and coins $2,599,600—a total of $2,754,307. Plates to the number of 1,203 and a large quantity of tools and material consisting of fac similes of World's Fair diplomas and medals and articles used in counterfeiting were also destroyed.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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66 Exchange Place, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM,
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $200,000.
Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.
FRANK TILFORD, Prest. R. R. MOORE, Vice Prest. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
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Earned 7 1-2 per cent. profits last week despite the dullness of the market. We will do better next week. Get in now before the big boom sets in.
Send for our book, "The True Philosophy of Stock Speculation." Free.
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New Bonds and Stock
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

After a week of depressing dullness, yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange made a showing of some activity and some strength. Throughout the list there were advances, and some enthusiasm was induced. We are on the eve of a preliminary inauguration boom, so the oracles of the Street are announcing. In the two hours of business yesterday there were more transactions than the average for the week's whole day sessions preceding. With barely an exception changes for the day were advances. Stocks that have been conspicuously weak were even in the list which gained somewhat. Nothing new has come into the situation. Just why there should of a sudden be change from depression to buoyancy is unexplained.

The fact is that Wall Street has for some time past been unnecessarily downcast. It has been dodging a lot of scarecrows of an inconsequential sort. Commercial and industrial conditions are better to-day than they have been at any time for a year past. Aptly and significantly this feature of the situation is summarized in a current review by one of our important commercial agencies, which says:

"During the past week the record shows that ten iron works have started and only two have stopped, thirteen woolen works have started, and nine more are likely to start, while three have stopped. Similar things appear in other industries, and additional establishments are not starting without increases in orders received."

This record—and it is reliable—does not warrant the nervously apprehensive way in which Wall Street lately has been disporting itself. According to ordinary theories recently current in the financial world, we have, instead of making progress, been receding—instead of having as many factories active and as many workmen engaged as we had last November, we are really behind the bad standard that then had been prevailing. This estimate has gone unchallenged, too. Yet all the while the facts which eventually must tell have been altogether different from this representation.

The bluest spot in the country is Wall Street, whose vanity it is to claim continually that stock market conditions are always anticipating and discounting the business situation. Wall Street is warranted in being blue, so far as current transactions on the Stock Exchange are concerned, for the status there has been almost record breaking for dullness. Brokers' offices are as empty as in midsummer holiday time. Governors of the Stock Exchange are trying to find some remedy for this. The situation is abnormal, they say, and they are anxiously seeking ways and means for bringing about some encouraging change.

It may be that the Stock Exchange will take a new and aggressive stand as to some of its public relationships. It is certain that developments of some kind in that quarter are close at hand. The grievance concerning which the most is heard has to do with the building up of bucketshop trading all over the country. While legitimate offices in Wall Street are empty, bucketshop prosperity struts right under the Stock Exchange's eaves. Quotations which the Stock Exchange makes, or at least gives current value to, are used as a basis by bucketshops to steal away the Stock Exchange's own most profitable patronage. It is idle for theorists to be repeating that American speculative spirit is exterminated or even diminished. Boston's current boom in copper-mine stocks and Chicago's recent grain trade activity—even the hustle and bustle which piratical bucketshops are making, not in New York alone, but the country over—all of these are ample disproofs of the pretense that the American people will ignore speculative opportunities made attractive. But the New York Stock Exchange, to regain its prestige and re-establish for its membership old-time prosperity, must wake up and be progressive. Show the public how to make money, and the public will come into Wall Street fast enough. Offer money-making facilities on the New York Stock Exchange, and the New York Stock Exchange will cease to have any dullness grievance.

Whatsoever the Stock Exchange may do, however, will be of small consequence so long as there is in Wall Street a premium put on blind-pool financiering. THE NEW YORK TIMES has on this account pointed out effective facts over and over again. Now, largely it is because professional Wall Street (and in professional Wall Street we mean to include such corporation managers as deal in mysteries) has these many years been persisting in contempt for straightforward methods that to-day the public is shy, distrustful, scared, withholding its patronage. What professional Wall Street refused to do for the public on the common-sense ground of ordinary honesty must in the end be done for the sake of sheer selfishness. The public, treated unfairly, holds aloof; to get it back to Wall Street, there must be overtures showing a departure from the too-long-established fashion of hiding facts, making figures deceptive, offering statements altogether beyond understanding. In the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the New York Stock Exchange has in this regard grave immediate duties, though Stock Exchange authorities persist that they cannot fairly be held responsible. They have, they aver, no power of supervision over the corporations whose securities they quote. Yet even the Governors of the Stock Exchange do not fail to recognize that there is in the blind-pool system of corporation management the gravest menace to investment interests. And officially the New York Stock Exchange has addressed an urgent note of request to the heads of corporations. This in part is that memorandum:

"This Exchange recommends to the various corporations whose securities are here dealt in that hereafter they shall print, publish, and distribute to stockholders, at least fifteen days prior to annual meetings, a full report of their operations during the preceding fiscal year, together with complete and detailed statements of all income and expenditures, and a balance sheet showing their financial condition at the close of the given period. And this Exchange urges the stockholders of the several corporations to take such action as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this recommendation."

So far as it goes, this is on the right line. Eventually—and soon—it must be supplemented by other and more aggressive official action.

The prevalent blind-pool system popularized in American corporation management grows largely out of the altogether deplorable fact that our corporations are managed by people who do not have investment interests in them. The average American security holder is senseless enough to waive everything like supervision of the properties in which his fortunes are risked. Proxy foolishness is carried to an extent beyond all excuse. The result is that we have developed the profession of directing other people's property. Such direction is worth precisely what it naturally could only be—inviting either careless incompetence or criminal betrayal of trust.

A significant suggestion of what Directorships of this sort amount to was exhibited in Wall Street a couple of days ago, when a report ran the rounds representing that the Manhattan elevated system is to put out a new bond issue. A Director was quoted as saying:

"If the report be true, I have not heard of it."

Such a Director suggests a dummy Director—but, unfortunately, not a Director who is exceptional. Management by such Directors is farcical. It is a serious estimate that the average Director of an American corporation seldom owns as much as a single hundred shares of stock in the corporation whose fortunes are intrusted to his care.

A Directorship is too often valuable for perquisites utilized for other benefits than the corporation's own advantage. In such a situation security holders, farming out all of their duties, are not unnaturally held often in contempt by the very people to whom they assign their rights. So it is that financial statements come that cannot be understood, which, seeming to show one thing, may represent something very different. Thus it is that we have premiums put upon corporate blind pools. Thus it is that from bookkeeping mysteries and official statements that are deceptive only one step remains to the brazen position taken by the Sugar Trust and similar corporate mysteries in refusing to make any statements at all.

Exceptional consideration has been given during the week to the affairs of the anthracite coal railroads. Two conspicuous properties have within the last few days made statements summarizing their business for last year. Both the Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western have shown in these statements the serious disturbance of the particular interests upon which their traffic earnings depend. Neither company earned more than barely 5 per cent. The Lackawanna (as in previous years) has drawn for its dividend deficit upon a surplus account. The Delaware and Hudson, however, preferred to cut its dividend down from last year's 7 per cent. to the 5 per cent. now shown.

Especial attention has been directed toward Delaware and Hudson financiering by a discussion in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the propriety of certain features of the company's recent reports. Some of these criticisms have been declared untenable by friends of the property. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle devoted yesterday many of its columns to a learned disquisition touching THE TIMES's statements. In part, this defense is that the Delaware and Hudson's directory is of a character which ought to make it "exempt from charges of intentional wrongdoing"; and then the defender—knowing that no "intentional wrongdoing" had been alleged—proceeds in great detail to set forth the operations of the corporation through a period of twenty years. In this defense THE TIMES's criticism is admitted practically to have been well founded. There are bookkeeping quibbles, but no disputing of essential facts. The Chronicle points out, just as did THE TIMES, that the current cash of the Delaware and Hudson Company was in 1895 swollen by the sale of $1,400,000 of treasury assets, that during 1896 $1,000,000 additional money was raised on the debenture bonds of a leased line, and (this is its first official announcement) that the company had "accumulated a floating debt at one time during the year of $2,298,500," while "the sale of the $1,000,000 New York and Canada debentures at par has reduced the sum of about $1,300,000."

Since the beginning of 1895 revenues other than earnings are represented by three items—treasury assets sold, leased line debentures issued, floating debt accumulated — aggregating $3,700,000. Against this there is especially to be deducted, as an offset against floating debt, an item of, say, $500,000 for the double tracking of twenty-seven miles of another branch line. What THE NEW YORK TIMES believes is that on such accounts security holders are always entitled to the very fullest itemization. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle characterizes our position as "unauthorized." We hardly think so conservative an authority would care to go so far as to declare it unwarranted.

SATURDAY.

During the two hours of business yesterday the stock market developed a tone of strength such as Wall Street has not seen since the few days of rapid advances two weeks ago. There was buying for London account, and there was a covering of short contracts that made closing prices throughout the list show good advances. The market was active, and the business of the short session was much larger in the aggregate than is usual for a Saturday. The news of the day was unimportant.

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The international stocks were most active and led the advance. London buying was a feature of the day. Northern Pacific was especially noticeable for its strength. The Granger stocks were all strong, led by Burlington. Long Island scored another advance, and there was a sharp recovery in Manhattan. The coal stocks, which have been conspicuous during the week for their weakness, showed considerable strength.

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The bank statement contained two interesting features—the decrease of $1,500,000 in loans, and the decrease in deposits of $150,000. The former was in a large measure due to the liquidation of loans on sterling collateral which has been going on throughout the week. Wall Street had expected that the decrease would be larger. The liquidation movement in those loans on which sterling has been held as collateral was generally thought to have been larger than the bank statement would seem to indicate.

There was a further increase of over $2,000,000 in the surplus reserve. The New York banks now hold over $59,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. The statement also showed an increase of $1,500,000 in legal tenders and of over $500,000 in specie.

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Government bonds were very strong. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	¾	N. J. Central	1⅝
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	⅝	N. & W., all in. pd.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅛	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	1¾
C., Bur. & Q.	1¼	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chicago Gas	⅞	O. R. & Nav. pf.	1⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Northwestern	¾	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Gas	2¾	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Gen. Electric	1⅛	Southern Pacific	½
Lake Shore	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Long Island	3¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅛
Manhattan	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝

STOCKS DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas	¾	Lake Erie & West	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1⅝	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1⅛	N. Pac. gen. lien 3s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2⅜	Nor. Pacific 3d c.	1
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	1½	N. Pacific con., t. r.	1⅜
Kan. Pacific con.	1¼	N. P. & M. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Mex. Nor. 1st	5	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1½
Mid. of N. J. 1st.	2½	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st.......7

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $88,068,811; balances, $5,341,094; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $413,838.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange unchanged. Posted rates $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86¾@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

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The week in the money market has been unproductive of any developments. Inactivity has been the only feature. In the call department loans continue to be made at 1½ and 2 per cent. Time money is in even smaller demand than it has been since the election. Offerings are plenty, but the only demand seems to be in the long dates, and for these the banks continue to ask comparatively high rates. For this reason there is somewhat more activity in the call market than there ordinarily would be under existing circumstances.

It is evident that the business community has no immediate use for money. Nor is there any disposition to take advantage of the prevailing low rates in anticipation of future developments which may necessitate borrowing.

Mercantile paper is in excellent demand. The supply continues small. Brokers report that the only stocks they are able to keep on hand are those bills which are waiting for a reduction in rates. It seems to be the general opinion that rates for commercial bills will be lower before many more days. In fact, throughout the whole market there is a general expectation of lower rates, excepting with the banks themselves. Bank officers are disposed to smile at the mention of a further reduction, but at the same time they complain of poor business and few loans.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 96¼; Reading, ¼, to 13⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛, Erie at 15½, do first preferred at 35½, and Illinois Central at 96¾. British consols declined ¼, to 112⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 112⅝, for the account.

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London is speedily becoming a powerful factor in the American markets. The foreign purchases of the past three days have been conspicuous and influential. Northern Pacific preferred has been the favorite, but there has been a good demand for all stocks listed in London. It was the foreign buying that gave strength to the markets of Friday and Saturday.

For two weeks past New York houses having London connections have been predicting that a foreign buying movement was shortly to develop that would be productive of substantial results. London, as a bull factor, has long been anxiously awaited. It has been slow in coming, but the present activity in that quarter gives evidence of being real and significant.

It is generally realized that should London become a buyer of our stocks a needed stimulus would be given to the New York markets. A few more days of activity on the part of London and New York will take up its lead and carry on the advance. The first few days of the coming week will prove the character of this London buying.

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Mr. William Alexander Smith, the veteran ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the prevailing stock market conditions and prospects:

"There can be no doubt about the improved conditions of general sentiment. Throughout financial and mercantile circles there is a better feeling everywhere. Three months ago we had an election the result of which quieted the great fear that had been existing in the minds of men for a year past. That was the one great question to be decided. The minor disturbances which have cropped up since—Congressional errors and diplomatic troubles—have been but temporary. The great question of the hour has been answered and settled. The great danger which hung over the country has been averted.

"I think this is everywhere realized and appreciated. It is true that we have not had the improvement in business that was generally expected. But there is ample reason for that. For three years business was depressed and prostrated. Throughout the industrial world there was stagnation. The recovery from those ills cannot come in a day. Convalescence is necessarily slow. It takes time to re-establish business, and it is better that the start should be steady and sure. A false beginning would be a disaster.

"There can, however, be no doubt about the improvement to come. With the influences and conditions now prevailing there must be a revival in trade that will be far reaching and productive of great results. Things are gradually shaping themselves toward that end. Already there is an improvement. It is not great, but it is the beginning. And it will grow and widen until we are in the midst of a great prosperity.

"As to the stock market and the financial world, I believe we will see very shortly a great upward movement. One very necessary factor has during the past week shown evidences of development—foreign purchases of our securities. We will have to see foreign buying before there will be any substantial and lasting improvement in our markets. That buying movement has, I think, already begun. As it increases and broadens, our markets will take on new activity and show new life.

"Europe will not wait for a business revival in the United States. Foreign investors will discount the future here. They appreciate conditions in this country, and they will make their investments now instead of waiting.

"That is going to prove a great influence in our markets. In my opinion it will bring about a great upward movement in prices. The advance will be slow at first, but it will be productive of substantial results.

"The make-up of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet will be another powerful factor. Wall Street is essentially a place of sentiment, and the assurance given by the selection of a strong and conservative Cabinet to advise the coming Administration will be an influence that must be felt in the speculative markets. The attitude of the coming Congress toward tariff and financial legislation must also be an effective factor. From present indications, the Congress to come gives promise of serving to the best of its ability the business interests of the country. Once get that Congress in session, and by its actions give proof of its good intentions, and there will be a new assurance to further the better feeling throughout financial and business circles.

"Taken altogether, we have every reason to be hopeful. Prosperity seems assured and the depressing factors are few and far between. I am convinced that the next few years will develope for this country a prosperity that will be lasting and substantial."

EUROPE AND AMERICAN BONDS.

Mr. Henry S. Kerr of the Stock Exchange House of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the market for investment securities:

"The bond market continues strong and active. The demand is still large, and each day sees the scarcity of gilt edge securities increase. Prices continue to show an advancing tendency, and altogether the investment security department is in excellent condition.

"There is no change in the disposition of security holders. The recent advance in values is not inducing any one to sell out. On the contrary, investors are holding on to what they have, and are endeavoring to increase their lines.

"There is a wonderful change in sentiment from that prevailing two months ago. Then no one wanted bonds, and there was no difficulty in filling what few orders there were. Now the conditions are just the opposite. It is difficult to get securities to fill orders. The demand for gilt edge bonds is extremely large, and the bonds in the market are decidedly few. Investors are compelled to wait some time before they can get the securities they want.

"Europe is giving promise of becoming quite a factor in our bond market. For some time past London has been buying American securities, but only in the past week has the European demand assumed any considerable proportions. From the present indications it would appear that in Europe we are going to have a good customer for our investment securities for some time to come. If that factor of the market should develop and become large, we will certainly see activity and higher prices in bonds.

"Easier money abroad and greater activity among European investors must operate largely toward increasing European interest in our bond market. The disposition of the British investor and his attitude toward American securities are well understood. Europe evidently understands the coming prosperity of America and, given the right money-market conditions at home, foreign investors will, I think, show their appreciation in a substantial manner.

"I see no signs of decreased activity in the investment department. On the contrary, I look for further improvement and a broader market. With the great plethora of money at home and a buying movement by European investors, there must be a continued large demand for securities and better prices generally. A wider market must necessarily come from an increased demand. There are not enough good bonds now to meet the requirements, and all classes of bonds must share in the general movement. The outlook is decidedly bright, and all influences are combining to further the improvement."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says, regarding American securities:

The sharp revival which has occurred in the Yankee market will not have come as a surprise upon my readers, for I have for some time explained the various circumstances which were making for such a change, and the temporary reaction has given place to a strong upward movement. That there is room for a further considerable improvement can be gathered from the comparison of quotations, which I give herewith in tabular form:

	Price Jan. 2, 1896.	—In 1896— High.	Low.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 18, 1897.
Atchison	14½	18 3-16	9	14½	15¼
Do. 5 p.c. pf.	22	28½	14⅜	24½	25¼
Can. Pacs.	51¾	65⅛	51	57¼	57½
Cen. Pacific.	15½	18¼	13	15⅝	14¼
Denver	12⅝	14 11-16	10	12	12¼
Do. pf.	42⅜	51⅞	37¼	43⅛	44¾
Erie	14⅛	18 3-16	11¼	15¼	15½
Do. 1st pf.	23	42	22⅞	35	34¼
Lake Shore	144	159	138	156½	157
Louisville	44⅝	56¾	38⅞	50⅝	52¾
Milwaukee	69⅛	83	61¾	76⅝	78¾
M., K. & T.	11¼	15⅝	8⅞	11¾	14½
Norfolk pf.	8	19⅞	10⅛	17¼	18½
Nor. Pac. pf	12½	28⅛	14	23⅛	24⅝
N. Y. Cen.	98	101⅛	90¼	97¼	96¾
Ontario	13¼	16 13-16	11¼	15⅛	15⅞
Reading	2	16 7-16	3⅛	13⅞	14⅛
South. ord.	8¾	12	6⅛	9¾	10
Do. pf.	26½	34⅜	16⅛	27⅞	29¾
Union Pac.	4⅛	12¾	3⅛	9¼	7⅞
Wabash pf.	15⅝	20 3-16	12	16	17¼

It will be seen that in the case of most stocks prices are still considerably below the highest points touched after the result of the Presidential elections was announced. Thus, in the case of Milwaukee, a margin of $5 is left, while in the case of Louisville from $3 to $4 still remains to be made good, many other stocks having also reacted in the same proportion.

One of the strongest points in favor of a rise in Yankee rails is, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the extraordinary abundance of money in New York. The restoration of confidence after the elections has let loose enormous hoards, which are now seeking employment, and a portion of which is being lent to this country.

Nor is there any prospect of gold shipments to this side, and the extent to which the balance of trade has worked in favor of the States during the past year can be gathered from the statistics of the trade movement in 1896, which have just been published.

The exports of merchandise in 1896 show an excess over the imports of $325,322,184, compared with an excess of exports over imports amounting to $23,190,789 in the previous year. Imports of gold to the United States have risen to $46,000,000 above the exports, while in the previous year the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $72,000,000. Our Yankee cousins have, therefore, a great deal more gold available now, apart from their favorable balance of trade.

The Americans, in fact, have now the ball at their feet, if they only act prudently as regards political interference, and give their industries a fair chance to recover from their previous depression. The only big bear card is the composition of the present Congress, and as long as it is sitting there is always the danger that some extraordinary resolution may suddenly be passed, such as the one which was utilized for the manufacture of a scare on Cuban affairs. Apart from the excellent foreign trade situation, the bull points are a good price for wheat and still better prices in prospect, and the resumption of activity by mills and factories.

An American contemporary also draws attention to another favorable factor, viz., that railroad rates have of late been maintained much better than they have ever been before. Now and then there is a report of some manipulation for the purpose of reducing regular tariffs, but in nine cases out of ten investigation has failed to substantiate the rumors. The stability is attributed to the new methods of regulating railroad traffic and railroad officials. During 1896 there have sprung up new organizations controlling the traffic in the East, the West, and the Southwest of the United States, all drawn upon the principle that no man having to do with the shipping public should have anything to do with making or maintaining rates. The Joint Traffic Association in the East, the Western Freight Association in the West, and the Southwestern Traffic Association in the Southwest are all formed on this new principle, and it is conceded that the lack of demoralization is due to this fact. With a resumption of tonnage activity, which it is reasonable to look for before long, these associations will do important work, and the long-suffering security holder will be the gainer.

A strong demand for American railroad bonds is also being reported from New York, and as investors in the United States have always shown a predilection for such bonds, it is probable that in the near future a considerable improvement will take place. Quotations are still very considerably below the best prices touched last year, and the extreme prices at which gilt-edged securities are being quoted here make an investment in high-class American railroad bonds very tempting. I have repeatedly published a selection of such bonds, and gave two complete lists in Truth of Dec. 31, 1896.

By the way, some nice, fat fees for receivers appear to be going in the United States. Gen. McNulta receives $200,000 above expenses for acting as receiver for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. This contract, it is said, was made before he would accept the receivership.

AS TO NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The recent activity in Northern Pacific stock and bonds has given rise to many rumors regarding the pending deal involving the newly reorganized property. Much of the buying has been done by houses who have many times been conspicuous as operators for Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Road. This fact has been the basis for many stories telling of coming traffic agreements between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and of the future harmonious relations between the two systems.

In connection with this gossip, a prominent Wall Street man, who has been closely identified with the Northern Pacific Road for many years, said yesterday:

"You may be assured that there is an important deal pending between two of the great railroad systems of the Northwest. The activity in Northern Pacific stock was not without its meaning. I have good grounds for stating that within the next fortnight Wall Street will be surprised with news regarding this matter that will tell of a combination of powerful interests.

"I am not at liberty yet to divulge any particulars; but there are one or two facts to be considered that will give some clue to the nature of coming events. The Morgan syndicate in Northern Pacific is about to be wound up. On Feb. 1 the securities held will either be disposed of or divided among the syndicate members. There are now in the syndicate's treasury about 240,000 shares of Northern Pacific common. The syndicate originally held about 249,000 shares of the common stock and about 19,000 shares of preferred. The latter, I think, has all been disposed of and a small block of the common has been sold. In its year's existence, the syndicate has paid to its members about 6 per cent. interest on the money advanced, and about 6 per cent. in commissions.

"According to Wall Street rumor, the syndicate is negotiating with a Western road to take off its hands a block of securities now held. The Great Northern is named as the probable purchaser. The stock so bought would not give the purchasing company control of the Northern Pacific, but would put it in a condition where it could make most advantageous traffic arrangements and lessen the danger of competition.

"Suppose the Great Northern should take from the syndicate its holdings at, say, $18 a share, issuing 4 per cent. bonds for the money necessary for the purchase. The interest on those bonds would amount to less than $200,000 per year. The connection so made would be worth a great deal more than that to the buyer. These are only random figures, but they give some idea of the advantages of such a purchase.

"The truth of the matter will not be long in coming out. According to my information, the deal is almost closed, and full particulars will be published within the next two weeks."

EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROOKLYN.

As has already been announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Stock Exchange has listed $250,000 additional capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and $250,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the company. Herewith is the statement of the company on which its application for the listing of its additional securities was granted:

The authorized capital stock of this company is $4,000,000, having been increased from $3,750,000 by proceedings of the Board of Directors Nov. 17, 1896, and stockholders' meeting Jan. 11, 1897. The original capital stock of $3,750,000 was listed by your committee—$1,500,000 on Sept. 28, 1892; $1,000,000 on April 12, 1893; $500,000 on May 21, 1894, and $750,000 on July 1, 1895.

The authorized bonded indebtedness of this company is $2,500,000, of which there has been issued $1,250,000; $500,000 of this issue was listed by your commitee on or about Sept. 28, 1892; $350,000 on July 1, 1895, and $150,000 about April 1, 1896.

The outstanding shares of the company of a par value of $4,000,000 are held by a large number of stockholders in different parts of the United States, being upward of 525 in number.

The registrar of the company is the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The principal transfer office of this company is 27 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.; A. H. Nielsen, transfer agent.

The par value of the stock is $100 per share.

We submit herewith a copy of condensed balance sheet for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1896:

ASSETS.

License account	$945,000.00
Property account	4,120,628.50
Accounts receivable	105,110.75
Supplies on hand	54,943.46
Cash on hand	29,564.82
Insurance fund deposit	58,980.22
Total	$5,314,227.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,750,000.00
First mortgage	1,000,000.00
Acounts payable	72,085.72
Bills payable	155,000.00
Dividend due Jan. 15, 1897	56,250.00
Accrued interest on bonds	12,500.00
Insurance fund	58,980.22
Depreciation expense account	150,000.00
Profit and loss account credit balance	59,411.81
Total	$5,314,227.75

Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The executive office of the company is at 360 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors is as follows: E. Le Grand Beers, Frank L. Babbott, Charles E. Crowell, Ethan Allen Doty, J. D. Fairchild, Darwin R. James, J. G. Jenkins, Martin Joost, Edwin Packard, Lowell M. Palmer, George Foster Peabody, George H. Southard, and C. N. Hoagland.

The officers are: Ethan Allen Doty, President; Edwin Packard, Vice President; Royal C. Peabody, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT
To Every One.

If you can get 2 per cent. a month upon your investments, absolutely guaranteed, it certainly is a consideration which should demand investigation.

Since January 1st we have advertised in all the New York papers KELLOGG'S MARKET REGISTER, an INFALLIBLE SYSTEM for earning money in Wall Street. We offered to the 3,000,000 population of Greater New York, if by any means whatsoever money could be lost dealing in any market under the operations of the Kellogg Market Register and System. We appeal especially to Bankers and Brokers and scientific gentlemen. During this time our offices at No. 66 Broadway have been crowded daily. Our operating rooms in the Exchange Building were overrun. Every test was applied. We were fair. Every detail was closely and carefully gone into, and when leaving our operating rooms every one was asked, "Have we satisfactorily, to your best judgment, proved that we have an infallible system?" and not one person could deny it, not one person could say different; even those who had an hour before said that such a thing was impossible came back and made heavy deposits, and to-day we hold the indorsements of all the leading Bankers and Brokers of New York, expert men of sterling integrity.

Now the Battle is Over

and it has been one long, tedious trial, lasting a month, and has been won by us fairly and squarely against men of firm tact and very much prejudiced, by every means, "fair and foul," was adopted by these experts to earn that $5,000. But they most all decided the quickest way to make it was by investing their money on our guaranteeing 24 per cent. annually. Now, with such indorsements as we hold, with an absolute and unconditional guarantee of 24 per cent. yearly, with a standing equal to the best as a straightforward, reliable house, whose financial rating and individual character is beyond reproach and without a blemish, we solicit a share of your patronage. We have closed our operating rooms to the public, but always glad, when it will not interfere with our trading, to allow any reputable tradesmen, speculators, or proper representative of any Trust, Bank, or financial corporation to thoroughly test our System. Our offer still stands of $5,000. We allow 2 per cent. monthly balances, subject to check—you can open accounts as low as $100. We are thoroughly reliable—we have all we claim—we do as we agree—we have given the public at large every opportunity for investigation; they responded, and we have their indorsements—they have invested thousands of dollars with us, and upon this highly approved system we ask your favorable consideration. We send you Bankers' references, commercial references, investors' approval, agencies, and newspapers as references, also Stock Exchange references. No other houses can offer any such inducements.

Consider and send for particulars, which will be mailed to you, explaining in detail the Kellogg Market Register.

J. B. KELLOGG & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Manhattan Life Building,
NO. 66 BROADWAY, CITY.

JOSHUA

commanded the sun to stand still for a time. It stood. The "pools" checked the "Sunrise" in market prices (after the substantial advance) until more stocks could be accumulated.

Now the movement will be resumed.

Patience is as essential in this business as in any other.

The man who must trade every day will, in the end, have to borrow car fare to get home.

WHEAT.

On Dec. 21st, when the song of "dollar wheat at Chicago" was loud in the brokers' offices, my letter of that date said:

"Our own view is that the price of wheat is now as high as the facts warrant. If one will commence now and sell short on a scale with sufficient capital he will come out a sure winner in the end."

In less than thirty days from that writing the price of wheat HAS GONE DOWN ELEVEN CENTS A BUSHEL.

It is not our fault if the "lambs" continue to get sheared.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET AND LETTERS FREE.

Money can be sent to reliable brokers.

W. E. FOREST,
INVESTMENT AGENT,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Favorable Forces Recognized

Foundation for advancing markets daily becomes stronger. Financial and commercial conditions improve steadily. Confidence of Capital is demonstrated by persistent absorption of securities at advancing prices.

Favorable forces at work are being recognized by large purchases of Stocks and Bonds.

BARGAINS IN GOOD SECURITIES CAN BE HAD NOW.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL"; describes method of trading on margin, gives highest and lowest prices 10 to 30 years, Maps, &c. ISSUED AND MAILED FREE OF CHARGE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York National Bank references furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE
53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1132 BROADWAY. BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

WHEAT

is the most active speculative commodity just now. Our facilities for dealing in it are unequalled. SATURDAY'S LETTER WILL SUGGEST HOW WE THINK ONE CAN OPERATE IN IT AND COME OUT AHEAD. It is not a new idea, but for reasons seems feasible at present.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
STOCKS,
WHEAT, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.
$20,000 at 97½ and Interest
Rapid Transit Ferry Co.
(Staten Island Ferry and the only Ferry from New York to Staten Island.)
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.
May and November Interest.
Due 1944, with Sinking Fund, $50,000 per year.
Authorized Issue $1,000,000.
A. D. LAMBERTON,
Mills Building.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FEB. 4, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, January 18, 1897.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates for

Northern Pacific R. R. Third Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R. R. Consol. Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R. R. Dividend Certificates,
North. Pac. & Montana R.R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
James River Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
North. Pac. & Manitoba R.R. Term'l Bonds,
Spokane & Palouse R.R. First Mtg. Bonds,
Helena & Red Mountain R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

On and after Monday, January 25, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes, which complete the list of all securities represented by our reorganization certificates.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new coupon bonds are for $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, Charles Coudert, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames, Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, Anson G. McCook.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following-numbered bonds of the above issue—**both five and six per cents**—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1896 in conformity with the mortgage and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1897, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1896, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0009, 0048, 0119, 0249, 0337, 0870, 1334, 1428, 1686, 2317, 2391, 2517, 2536, 2729, 3613, 3096, 3384, 3683, 4021, 4072, 5112, 5301, 5587, 5768, 5836, 6043, 6049, 6075.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 84, 807.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 75, 76, 114, 131, 146, 184, 214.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 262, 287, 323, 324, 324, 325, 435, 437, 444, 446, 450, 733, 737, 750, 751, 782, 794, 795, 833, 834, 895, 905, 907, 910, 914, 998, 1028.

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0136, 0354, 0403, 0734, 0863, 1707, 1767, 2330, 2517, 2589, 2594, 2639, 3192, 3635, 3797, 3816, 3997, 4140.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 28, 228, 308, 449.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 25, 86, 217, 246, 252, 300.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 386, 386, 408, 416, 416, 418, 418, 443, 446, 456, 461, 474, 484, 488, 506, 507, 509, 517, 527, 531, 557, 566, 705, 720, 815, 817, 834, 838, 843, 873.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By M. L. SYKES, Vice President and Treasurer.
NEW YORK, January 30th, 1897.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

The appointment of Receivers for the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, in connection with the appointment of Receivers for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, and the announcement to-day of a confession of judgment by the officers of the Coal Company in favor of the Receivers of the Railway Company, for upwards of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, seeming to justify a call for independent protective measures, the holders of a large proportion of the Coal Company's bonds, believing that their interests should not be committed to those whose larger interests are in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, have requested the undersigned to act as a protective committee to represent the Coal bonds alone.

Holders of Coal bonds who have not already done so are invited to send their names and addresses, with a memorandum of their holdings, to the Committee at the office of THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York City, at once, and to become parties to the agreement under which the Committee is acting.

Dated January 30th, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, Prest. The State Trust Company, N. Y.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, of McIntyre & Wardwell,
WILLARD H. JONES, of Douglas & Jones.
Committee.

SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, ALLAN P. CUMMING, } Counsel.

FINANCIAL.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1926;
WHEELING DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE 5s OF 1928;
WHEELING EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT 5s OF 1930;
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4S OF 1992;
TOLEDO BELT RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS;
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK; ALSO
WHEELING, LAKE ERIE & PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.

Holders of any of the above named securities are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned,

DICK BROS. & CO.,
30 Broad St., New York.
423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension and Improvement Bonds.

DUE 1930.

Until further notice, the undersigned will receive, as depositaries, the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in the course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders.

Under this agreement, the undersigned will purchase, at their face value, the coupons due February 1st, of the bonds deposited with them, in case they shall not be paid by the Receivers. Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

Brown Bros. & Company,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PADUCAH & ELIZABETHTOWN R. R. CO. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1877, to August Rutten and C. J. Canda, trustees, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay par and accrued interest to their maturity, Feb. 1, 1897, for such of said bonds as have not heretofore been drawn for payment through the Sinking Fund, upon the presentation and delivery of the same, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1897, attached, at the office of the company, No. 214 Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 23, 1897.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing February 1st, 1897, secured upon land known as the "Munson and Williams" land, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered Bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

181ST DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, January 26, 1897.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1897.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 Wall St., New York, January 25, 1897.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1897, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' CORPORATION.

Interest on the Debenture Bonds of this Corporation will be paid on and after February First, 1897, upon presentation of said bonds for indorsement of said interest thereon, at the office of the Corporation, 310-318 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRED D. BUSH, Treasurer.

The Bonds of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette R. R. Co., mortgage of 1867, maturing February 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

C. F. COX, Treasurer,
C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co.
New York, January 22d, 1897.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Jan. 20th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb'y 1st. Transfer books will be closed from Jan'y 20 to Feb'y 2d, both days inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1897.

Coupons of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.,** maturing Feb. 1st, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.

45 WALL ST., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1897.

Coupons due Feb. 1st, 1897, on the **Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds** of this Company, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW York, Jan. 19, 1897.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Co.

The interest due Nov. 1, 1896, on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on Feb. 1, 1897, at the Mercantile Trust Company. N. Y., Jan. 31, 1897. JAMES C. YOUNG, Sec.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1897.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

WALL STREET TALK.

Commission brokers are trying hard to be hopeful. Letters sent to customers last night were generally confidently bullish in their prophecies.

***

"Bears and pessimists are selling stocks short," wrote Alfred de Cordova, "on conditions that have been. Bulls and optimists are buying on the assurance of good times close ahead."

***

The annual meeting of the Diamond Match Company is to be held at Chicago this week. When the next meeting is held it will be strange if one conspicuous name on the Board of Directors is not that of Edwin Gould.

***

The Long Island Railroad situation persists in being different from what professional speculators in Wall Street would like to have it.

***

Is Mr. Russell Sage preparing to quit business? He said yesterday:

"I think I have earned a rest. What's the use of tiring yourself out just to be abused? I suppose I have enough to live on for awhile—till I get to be an old man, anyhow."

***

Mr. Charles F. Palmeter, who for a score of years has been one of the most popular men of Wall Street, accepted yesterday the post of manager of the offices of the important Stock Exchange commission house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. Where the hustling Palmeter is there usually is activity. His Wall Street acquaintanceship is probably unequaled.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 30, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	4	American Express	109½	109½	109½	109½	......
13⅞	14½	608	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
31	31½	13	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	31	31	31	......
117⅞	117½	7,685	American Sugar Refs.	116¾	117½	116¾	117½	+ ⅝
103½	103⅝	200	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	− ¼
74	74½	300	American Tobacco	73⅞	74¼	73⅞	74¼	+ ⅜
9	10	100	Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
25¾	27	4	Ann Arbor pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	......
15	15¼	3,465	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
25⅝	25¾	5,641	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
15	15¾	50	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	15	15	......
11½	12	500	Bay State Gas	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
18⅜	20	300	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
12⅜	13½	200	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	......
17⅞	18	2,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅝
165	168	42*	Chicago & Alton	165	166	165	166	......
75¼	75⅝	6,475	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	75½	74⅜	75⅝	+1¼
78⅝	78¾	3,020	Chicago Gas	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅞
77	77⅛	8,795	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76½	77⅛	76½	77⅛	+ ⅞
133	134	735	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132½	132½	132¼	132½	+ ½
104⅜	105	748	Chicago & Northw	104½	105	104½	105	+ ⅜
68¼	69	3,236	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68¼	69	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅞
28¼	28½	1,005	C., C., C. & St. Louis	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ½
11⅝	11½	1,085	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	11⅛	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
40	50	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	40	40	40	40	......
147½	148½	302	Consolidated Gas Co.	148	149	147½	147¾	− ⅜
107⅝	107⅞	1,743	Delaware & Hudson	107½	108	107⅞	107⅞	+ ½
152½	153½	200	Del., Lack. & West	154	154	154	154	+1
..	..	800	Detroit Gas	23½	25	23½	25	+2¾
3⅝	4½	63	Duluth, S. S. & A.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	......
8	9	202	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8	8	8	8	......
15	15½	100	Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
35¾	35⅞	6,330	General Electric	35	35⅞	35	35⅛	+1⅛
94	96	50	Illinois Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	......
7¼	7½	300	Iowa Central	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
24½	27	45	Iowa Central pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	......
2⅝	4	100	Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	3	3	......
24¼	24¾	100	Laclede Gas	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
16½	17½	250	Lake Erie & Western	16¾	16¾	16	16	−2
152¼	154¼	200	Lake Shore	153	153	153	153	+ ¾
51	53	1,190	Long Island	50	52	50	52	+ ¾
51¾	51⅞	3,095	Louisville & Nashville	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51¾	+ ⅝
90⅞	91	2,978	Manhattan Con.	89⅜	91	89⅜	91	+1¾
108½	109	210	Metropolitan Traction	109	109	109	109	− ¼
79	80	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	......
47½	49	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ½
14⅛	14⅜	310	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
31⅝	31⅞	1,625	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31½	+1¼
22⅞	23	865	Missouri Pacific	22	23	22	23	+1¼
100½	101	900	New Jersey Central	100¼	101	100¼	100⅞	+1⅝
93⅝	93¾	516	New York Central	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅜
..	175	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	......
8½	9	60	N. Y., Sus. & West.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	......
18⅛	18½	200	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ½
15½	15⅝	8,205	Northern Pacific	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅜
38⅛	38¼	23,448	Northern Pacific pf.	36⅝	38¼	36⅝	38⅛	+1¾
15⅜	15½	200	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ½
43½	45	450	O. R. & Nav. pf.	43	44	43	44	+1⅞
25⅞	26	1,135	Pacific Mail	25⅜	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅝
26⅝	26¾	1,170	P. & R., all in. pd.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
32	32½	30	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	......
157⅞	158½	330	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	+ ½
5½	5¾	100	St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
38¼	39	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37¼	38½	37¼	38½	+1½
13¼	14	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
11⅜	11½	210	St. L. Southw. pf.	11	11¼	11	11¼	......
50⅞	51	1,326	St. Paul & Omaha	50½	50⅝	50½	50¾	+ ¾
15¼	16	470	Southern Pacific	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
9⅜	9½	1,000	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
29½	29⅝	2,095	Southern Railway pf.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1
11⅜	11½	602	Standard R. & T.	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
30½	30⅝	2,620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	+1⅛
9⅝	9⅞	300	Texas Pacific	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	7¼	1,150	Union Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	......
62⅛	62½	410	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅞
22⅛	22⅞	400	United States Rubber	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¾
74½	75½	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	......
16⅜	16⅝	315	Wabash pf.	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅝
84½	84⅝	100	Western Union Tel.	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	......
Sales		116,361						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At & Pac gtd 4s, certfs of deposit
10,000 ... 51
Am Spirits M Co 6s
31,000 ... 77
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ... 78⅝
5,000 ... 78¾
6,000 ... 79
1,000 ... 79½
1,000 ... 80
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ... 81¼
10,000 ... 81⅜
50,000 ... 81¼
27,000 ... 81⅜
33,000 ... 81½
500 ... 81⅜
56,000 ... 81¼
4,000 ... 81⅜
36,000 ... 81⅝
15,000 ... 81½
14,000 ... 81⅜
41,000 ... 81¼
17,000 ... 81⅜
Adjustment 4s
14,000 ... 49
3,000 ... 48¾
4,000 ... 48⅞
8,000 ... 49⅛
12,000 ... 49¼
Atlantic & Danv 1st
10,000 ... 90½
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 78
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 ... 108
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
18,000 ... 101
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 ... 110
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 ... 107
Registered
2,000 ... 106
2,000 ... 105½
C & O, Pur M'y F'd
13,000 ... 103⅜
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000 ... 119½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ... 110
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
42,000 ... 75½
2,000 ... 76
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div 1st consol 4s
1,000 ... 100½
4,000 ... 100⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
19,000 ... 43
16,000 ... 43¼
5,000 ... 43½
4,000 ... 43¾
15,000 ... 44
3,000 ... 43⅞
2,000 ... 44
Chi, B & Q Nebraska ext 4s
10,000 ... 88⅞
10,000s20F ... 88⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ... 99½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ... 102¾
17,000 ... 102⅞
18,000 ... 103
Registered
10,000 ... 101⅜
Col, H V & Tol 5s
5,000 ... 76⅛
10,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 76⅝
1,000 ... 76½
1,000 ... 77⅛
Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000 ... 71
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000 ... 67½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
25,000 ... 16
1,000 ... 16½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 ... 79½
3,000 ... 79¾
Dul, S S & A 5s
17,000 ... 100
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
20,000 ... 108½
Erie 4s prior bonds
2,000 ... 94⅛
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 ... 56½
2,000 ... 57
1,000 ... 57¼
1,000 ... 57⅝
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ... 90¾
4,000 ... 91
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
3,000 ... 95⅞
2,000 ... 96
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000 ... 96½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 75½
1,000 ... 75
5,000 ... 76
3,000 ... 76¼
10,000 ... 76⅝
Long Island G M 4s
1,000 ... 85
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
15,000 ... 119½
Mexican Northern 1st
2,000 ... 100
Midland of N J 1st
1,000 ... 119½
Mil & St Paul cons
2,000 ... 131
Mil & St P 7s gold
4,000 ... 129
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ... 103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
6,000 ... 84¼
Mo, K & T 2d
18,000 ... 62¼
3,000 ... 62⅜
11,000 ... 62½
9,000 ... 62⅝
17,000 ... 62⅜
25,000 ... 63
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000 ... 79
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 ... 100
1,000 ... 101
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 ... 118⅜
N Y Cent deb 5s reg
5,000 ... 107¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000 ... 92
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
9,000 ... 102½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 ... 87
15,000 ... 86⅞
16,000 ... 87
500 ... 87⅛
43,000 ... 87
4,000s20F ... 87
20,000 ... 87⅛
5,000 ... 87
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
30,000 ... 53⅞
40,000 ... 54
39,000 ... 53⅞
10,000 ... 54
5,000 ... 54⅛
59,000 ... 54
9,000 ... 54¼
12,000 ... 54¼
2,000 ... 54⅛
33,000 ... 54⅜
113,000 ... 54½
20,000 ... 54⅝
50,000 ... 54⅝
19,000 ... 54⅜
35,000 ... 55
100,000 ... 54⅞
40,000 ... 54¾
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000 ... 82
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
6,000 ... 59
20,000 ... 59⅛
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
14,000 ... 45
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000 ... 82⅝
2,000 ... 82⅞
3,000 ... 83
11,000 ... 82⅝
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ... 85½
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 49½
10,000 ... 50
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
13,000 ... 72¼
5,000 ... 72⅝
10,000 ... 73
Penn Cos 4½s reg
15,000 ... 109½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
25,000 ... 47
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
1,000 ... 81¼
6,000 ... 81½
1,000 ... 81⅜
21,000 ... 81½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
3,000 ... 99½
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000 ... 119⅜
Rome, W & Og cons
1,000 ... 119½
St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000 ... 76
4,000 ... 76½
St L & S F 4s
20,000 ... 64
2,000 ... 64⅝
6,000 ... 64½
2,000 ... 64⅝
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ... 98
St L & S F gen 6s
1,000 ... 111
1,000 ... 111¼
10,000 ... 111½
St L S W 2d inc
5,000 ... 27¼
St P, M & M 1st consid 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000 ... 103⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s
11,000 ... 57
1,000 ... 56¾
10,000 ... 56½
4,000 ... 56⅝
19,000 ... 56⅞
5,000 ... 56⅞
5,000 ... 57
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000 ... 91
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ... 90
1,000s20F ... 89½
9,000 ... 89⅞
54,000 ... 90
89,000 ... 90¼
1,000 ... 90½
7,000 ... 90⅜
2,000 ... 90½
Standard R & T inc
2,000 ... 27
5,000 ... 28
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ... 77⅞
4,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 78⅜
1,000 ... 78
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ... 94½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 ... 21¾
29,000 ... 22
11,000 ... 22¼
14,000 ... 22½
Union Pac ext S F 8s
2,000 ... 90
Un Pac, Lin & Col 1st
16,000 ... 24¼
U S Leather Co 6s
14,000 ... 112¾
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ... 106¾
11,000 ... 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ... 72
West Shore gtd 4s
44,000 ... 107
Registered
1,000 ... 105½
W N Y & P gen
2,000 ... 49½
Wheel & L E 1st
1,000 ... 90
Total sales ... $2,271,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112⅜
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	123	123⅜
4s, c., 1925	123⅞	124⅛
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114⅛
5s, c., 1904	114⅞	115⅜
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Adams Express	150	155
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Cotton Oil	12	14
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	54½	56
Am. T. & C.	87	90
Am. Tobacco pf.	102½	104
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	⅜
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn Un. Gas	90	93
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canada Southern	45	46
Canadian Pacific	55	55½
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	39	42
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	155	160
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & Pitts.	166½	167½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅜	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf., ex div.	80	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	26½	27
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4
Consol. Coal	33	39
Den. & R. G. pf.	43	43¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104	107
Erie 1st pf.	34½	35¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅞	..
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	122
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A.	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B.	4¾	5
Harlem	292	..
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Steel Co.	36	39¾
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
K. & D. M. pf.	13½	14¾
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas pf.	72	78
L. E. & W. pf.	66¾	69½
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Central	89½	91
Minn. & St. L.	19¾	20
Minn. Iron	45	50
Mobile & Ohio	21	23
Morris & Essex	165	167
National Lead	25	25¾
Nat. Lead pf.	91	93
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	12
New Cent. C.	5	8
New England	..	38
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25¼	26
Nor. & West., all in. paid	12	13
North American	4¾	5
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10	11
Oregon R. & N.	13	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17½
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	5	8
Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	48½	49½
P., C., C. & St. L.	13¾	15
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Saratoga	178	185
St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
St. P. & Duluth	20	22
St. P. & D. pf.	86	90
St. P., M. & M.	114	116
St. P. & O. pf.	133	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64⅝	65¼
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	80	100
Third Avenue	159	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	1¾	2⅛
U. S. Express	38	48
U. S. Leather	8¾	9
Wabash	6⅝	7
Wells-F. Express	98	100
West. Union Beef	6¾	7¾
W. & L. E.	2⅜	2¾
W. & L. E. pf.	10½	14

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $2,080,450. The banks now hold $59,148,250 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.	Differences.
Loans	$490,338,700	$488,765,700	Dec. $1,573,000
Specie	79,134,100	79,684,600	Inc. 550,500
Legal tenders	118,803,600	120,296,600	Inc. 1,493,000
Net dep'ts	563,479,600	563,331,800	Dec. 147,800
Circu'tion	18,479,800	18,111,500	Dec. 368,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$59,148,250	1892	$36,020,900
1896	39,623,400	1891	23,943,125
1895	3,675,500	1890	14,268,450
1894	111,623,000	1889	18,893,175
1893	23,143,300	1888	22,594,775

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,985,849, of which amount $2,112,096 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $104,433, and the exports of specie were $962,565.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	173	Manhattan	205
Broadway	230	Market & Fulton	215
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	180
Central National	150	M. & Traders'	130
Chase National	535	Merchants'	134
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	204	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	290	N. Bank, N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourteenth Street	200	Phenix	104
Fourth National	17[illegible]	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	169
Garfield National	525	Second National	425
German-American	11[illegible]	Seventh National	100
Germania	35[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	16[illegible]	State of New York	110
Hanover	315	Third National	97½
Hudson River	15[illegible]	United States Nat.	175
Imp. & Traders'	535	West Side	275
Irving	14[illegible]	Western National	114
Leather Mfrs'	170		

There was a sale of 100 shares of American Exchange at 173½.

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following are the bank statements in detail, with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the various banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Percentage of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,916,000	Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A.	$12,470,000	$2,070,000	$1,730,000	$12,610,000	30.1
2,050,000	2,146,200	Bk. of the Man. Co	13,581,000	2,724,000	2,137,000	15,400,000	31.5
2,000,000	1,048,200	Merchants' Nat	10,428,900	2,899,400	2,137,100	13,915,100	36.1
2,000,000	2,209,400	Mechanics' Nat	8,116,000	1,137,000	2,543,000	8,418,000	43.4
1,500,000	2,508,400	Bank of America	18,087,300	2,348,800	2,962,100	20,677,200	25.6
1,000,000	361,900	Phenix National	4,234,000	281,000	1,054,000	4,269,000	31.2
1,000,000	3,582,800	National City	23,089,800	5,776,600	9,481,000	33,490,600	45.5
750,000	86,500	Tradesmen's Nat	2,322,400	219,200	537,300	2,145,300	35.2
300,000	7,381,700	Chemical Nat	24,282,000	4,230,800	4,370,100	25,390,100	33.8
600,000	185,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,700,700	779,200	621,500	5,335,500	26.2
1,000,000	1,648,000	Gallatin National	5,946,200	574,300	1,682,900	5,259,400	42.5
300,000	209,800	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,251,400	161,600	168,900	1,202,300	27.4
400,000	278,600	Mechanics' & Trad.	1,930,000	270,000	440,000	2,140,000	33.1
200,000	158,400	Greenwich	910,200	161,900	222,700	892,300	36.3
600,000	495,900	Leath. Man'frs' Nat.	2,818,400	300,900	844,800	2,842,900	40.2
300,000	105,400	Seventh National	1,412,900	250,500	472,600	2,006,400	36.0
1,200,000	500,900	Bk. of State N. Y.	3,215,700	147,100	381,400	2,294,300	23.0
5,000,000	2,482,100	American Ex. Nat	23,477,000	1,701,000	4,752,000	19,152,000	33.6
5,000,000	3,672,800	Nat. Bk. of Com	22,395,800	2,072,500	3,768,100	16,923,000	34.5
1,000,000	1,665,500	Nat. Broadway Bk.	6,030,500	714,500	757,300	5,299,000	27.7
1,000,000	1,000,000	Mercantile National	7,386,300	905,300	2,473,400	8,555,100	39.4
422,700	482,500	Pacific	2,341,000	412,900	994,200	3,208,200	43.8
1,500,000	938,600	Nat. Bk. of Repub.	12,350,000	2,491,400	1,662,100	13,995,400	29.6
450,000	980,300	Chatham National	5,994,200	553,400	1,466,900	6,313,600	31.9
200,000	255,700	People's	1,529,900	237,300	903,500	2,657,800	42.9
700,000	593,000	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	5,856,200	863,000	1,879,500	7,211,000	38.0
1,000,000	2,063,300	Hanover National	16,537,100	5,112,100	5,009,900	24,049,300	42.4
500,000	355,600	Irving National	2,965,000	252,600	685,800	3,050,000	30.7
600,000	413,600	National Citizens'	2,735,100	488,500	282,000	3,092,500	24.9
500,000	276,800	Nassau	2,501,800	188,600	539,300	2,968,100	24.5
900,000	1,026,700	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,681,500	588,400	1,257,600	5,891,900	31.3
1,000,000	105,400	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,409,900	416,600	494,600	3,531,600	25.7
1,000,000	1,292,600	Corn Exchange	8,329,200	1,354,500	2,206,000	10,386,400	34.2
1,000,000	231,800	Continental National	4,376,800	557,000	2,300,900	6,412,000	44.5
300,000	406,800	Oriental	1,757,500	152,100	423,100	1,730,600	33.2
1,500,000	5,715,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,458,000	3,174,000	4,643,000	25,450,000	30.7
2,000,000	3,253,500	National Park	22,539,000	6,165,000	9,954,400	34,518,100	46.6
250,000	141,200	East River National	1,139,400	153,200	367,800	1,262,300	41.2
3,200,000	2,110,300	Fourth National	20,768,100	2,766,000	4,883,000	23,647,600	32.3
†1,000,000	549,300	Central National	7,891,000	1,331,000	4,039,000	11,772,000	45.6
300,000	662,600	Second National	4,483,000	1,361,000	1,361,000	5,836,000	37.5
750,000	350,100	Ninth National	3,769,000	365,800	1,391,500	4,884,000	35.9
500,000	7,085,200	First National	23,721,800	3,579,100	4,901,000	25,449,800	[illegible]
1,000,000	260,600	Third National	8,266,100	1,495,000	1,532,400	9,689,300	31.2
300,000	71,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,356,700	140,200	349,700	1,410,100	34.7
250,000	601,500	Bowery	2,876,000	421,000	420,000	3,033,000	27.7
200,000	422,700	New York Co. Nat.	2,614,400	527,400	263,600	3,112,700	25.4
750,000	293,000	German-American	2,622,500	205,700	447,100	2,449,400	26.6
500,000	1,500,000	Chase National	14,856,700	3,937,400	5,441,100	22,257,800	42.1
100,000	1,087,600	Fifth Avenue	7,202,700	1,240,800	731,800	7,857,100	25.0
200,000	606,600	German Exchange	2,443,200	311,500	680,900	3,118,900	31.8
200,000	679,900	Germania	2,999,400	522,200	439,400	3,881,700	24.7
500,000	589,800	United States Nat.	5,757,500	1,049,200	639,900	6,336,200	26.6
300,000	615,000	Lincoln National	5,257,800	860,200	1,609,800	6,620,900	37.3
200,000	708,300	Garfield National	3,612,700	783,500	852,000	4,660,400	35.0
200,000	314,200	Fifth National	1,593,800	211,100	314,300	1,722,300	30.4
300,000	803,200	Bank of Metropolis	4,537,700	819,700	1,448,800	6,267,700	36.1
200,000	323,400	West Side Bank	2,206,000	174,000	483,000	2,369,000	27.7
500,000	301,500	Seaboard National	5,569,000	752,000	1,553,000	7,178,000	32.1
200,000	347,100	Sixth National	1,613,000	169,000	357,000	1,446,000	34.9
2,100,000	420,600	Western National	11,700,000	837,900	4,821,000	14,035,800	40.3
300,000	940,700	First Nat. Bk., B'klyn	5,011,000	965,500	1,314,300	6,068,000	37.5
1,200,000	581,800	National Union	8,545,900	1,714,600	755,100	8,631,700	28.6
500,000	236,700	Liberty National	2,438,500	299,300	363,500	2,457,800	26.9
1,000,000	318,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,404,100	549,600	225,600	3,092,900	25.0

Total, National banks: Capital, $49,000,000; net profits, $81,887,900.
Total, State banks: Capital, $10,772,700; net profits, $13,000,200.

BANK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Revised to date for THE NEW YORK TIMES by P. J. Goodhart & Co., 38 Wall Street.

	Par.	Capital.	Last Paid.	Dividend Rate.	Div. Per Year.	When Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
America	100	$1,500,000	Jan., '97	7	14	J & J	315	330
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	Nov., '96	3½	7	M & N	173	176
Bowery	100	250,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	310	...
Butchers & Drovers'	25	300,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	125	140
Broadway	25	1,000,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	230	250
Central National	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	150	170
Chase National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	525	...
Chatham	25	450,000	Jan., '97	4	16	QuarJ	290	300
Chemical	100	300,000	Jan., '97	25	150	Bi-MoJ	4,000	4,500
City	100	1,000,000	Nov., '96	10	15	M & N	500	700
Citizens'	25	600,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	125	135
Columbia	100	300,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	170	180
Commerce	100	5,000,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	204	206
Continental	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	130	140
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	Feb., '97	6	12	F & A	285	300
East River	25	250,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	125	...
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	200	...
Fifth Avenue	100	100,000	Jan., '97	25	100	QuarJ	2,900	3,300
Fifth National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6½	12	J & J	260	...
First National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	25	100	QuarJ	3,500	...
First National of S. I.	100	1,000,000	Sep., '96	3	6	M & S	120	150
Fourteenth Street	100	100,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	115	...
Fourth National	100	3,200,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	178	185
Gallatin National	50	1,000,000	Oct., '96	6	12	A & O	305	330
Garfield National	100	200,000	....	..	..	....	500	...
German-American	75	750,000	Feb., '97	3	6	F & A	110	120
Germania	100	200,000	Nov., '96	5	10	M & N	350	...
Greenwich	25	200,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	165	...
Hanover	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	315	340
Hide & Leather	100	500,000	Aug., '96	3	6	F & A	88	...
Hudson River	100	200,000	Feb., '97	3	6	F & A	155	...
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	Jan., '97	10	20	J & J	530	540
Irving	50	500,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	140	160
Leather Manufacturers'	100	600,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	170	...
Liberty National	100	500,000	....	..	..	....	125	...
Lincoln National	100	300,000	Aug., '96	3	12	QuarF	750	...
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	Feb., '97	4	8	F & A	205	225
Market & Fulton	100	900,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	215	240
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	185	195
Mechanics & Traders'	25	400,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	125	135
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	165	175
Merchants'	50	2,000,000	Jan., '97	3½	7	J & J	134	140
Merchants' Exchange	50	600,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	110	...
Metropolis	100	300,000	June, '96	6	12	J & D	425	...
Mount Morris	100	250,000	July, '94	3	..	....	100	...
Nassau	50	500,000	Nov., '96	4	8	M & N	150	...
National Union	100	1,200,000	....	.	..	....	195	...
New Amsterdam	100	250,000	....	..	..	....	190	...
New York	100	2,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	230	250
New York County	100	200,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	650	...
N. Y. National Exchange	100	300,000	Aug., '96	3	6	F & A	...	100
N. Y. Produce Exchange	100	1,000,000	Oct., '96	3	6	A & O	115	125
Ninth National	100	750,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	...	115
Nineteenth Ward	100	100,000	Jan., '97	3	..	J & J	100	135
National Bank of N. A.	70	700,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	130	137
Oriental	25	300,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	175	...
Pacific	50	422,700	Feb., '97	2	8	QuarF	170	...
Park	100	2,000,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	255	270
People's	25	200,000	Jan., '97	5	10	J & J	200	...
Phenix	20	1,000,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	104	110
Republic	100	1,500,000	Jan., '97	4	8	J & J	145	150
Seaboard National	100	500,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	169	175
Second National	100	300,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	425	...
Seventh National	100	300,000	Jan., '97	3	6	J & J	100	110
Shoe & Leather	100	1,000,000	July, '94	3	..	....	90	96
Sixth National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	275	...
Standard	100	200,000	....	.	..	....	105	115
State of New York	100	1,200,000	Nov., '96	3	6	M & N	110	114
Third National	100	1,000,000	July, '90	2½	..	....	100	103
Tradesmen's	40	750,000	Jan., '94	2	..	....	...	90
United States National	100	500,000	July, '95	2	..	....	175	200
West Side National	100	200,000	Jan., '97	6	12	J & J	275	...
Western National	100	2,100,000	July, '94	3	..	....	114	118

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FROM JAN. 23 TO 29, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Advance	Aspinwall	$2,200
Prins F. Hendrik	Port Au Prince	20,000
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	135
Yumuri	Aux Cayes	2,500
City of Wash'n	Havana	1,580
Habana	Havana	1,943
American Silver Coin—		
Curacao	St. Thomas	1,600
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	22
Habana	Havana	7
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Wash'ton	Havana	14,920
Habana	Havana	346
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Glenmaria	Port Barrios	1,422
Glenmaria	Puerto Cortez	379
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	180
Advance	Colon	78
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Panama	500
Advance	Colon	925
Advance	Colon	2,622
Seguranca	Tampico	513
Seguranca	Tampico	136
Adirondack	Carthagena	1,300
Silver Bullion—		
Seguranca	Tampico	11,809
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	39,316
Total		$104,433

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM PORT OF NEW YORK FROM JAN. 25 TO 30, INCLUSIVE.

Date. Jan.	Steamer.	Destin'n.	Character.	Amount.
25	Cherokee	Haiti, &c.	Gold coin, (U.S.)	$12,440
25	Cherokee	San D'go	Sil. cn., (Mex.)	2,575
25	Teutonic	London	Sil. coin, (Mex.)	5,200
25	Teutonic	London	Silver bars	52,300
26	St. Louis	London	Silver bars	441,300
27	Phil'phia	Marac'bo	Gold cn., (U.S.)	9,500
29	Campania	London	Silver bars	373,000
30	Prins F. H.	Haiti	Gold coin, (U. S.)	50,000
	Total			$946,315

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.

22	Servia	London	Silver bars	$16,250
	Total			$962,565

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 30, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	
New York	$437,628,259	$408,119,891	+ 7.2
Boston	68,741,743	62,405,341	+10.2
Philadelphia	44,814,532	45,379,782	− 1.2
Baltimore	10,908,732	11,592,759	− 5.9
Chicago	56,730,988	64,930,713	−12.6
St. Louis	18,745,492	20,787,850	− 9.8
New Orleans	7,769,311	9,274,516	−16.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$645,334,057	$622,490,852	+ 3.7
Other cities, 5 days	128,097,284	126,413,297	+ 1.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$773,431,341	$748,904,159	+ 3.3
All cities, 1 day	165,492,376	170,429,192	− 2.9
Total, all cities, for week	$938,923,717	$919,333,351	+ 2.0

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 23 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 12 per cent.; with the same week in 1895, a gain of 15.2 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 24.9 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 3.4 per cent., with 1895, a gain of 6.2 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 19.8 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales. Commercial price of bar silver, 64 11-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 503,082.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$273,176
Exports in the same period	192,080
Net imports	$81,096
Net exports, 1896	3,880,216
Net exports, 1895	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports, 1893	14,649,444

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On the Stock Exchange, 600 shares of Breece sold at .17. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Bodie sold at .78, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.30, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 200 Mexican at .55, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .12, 300 Pharmacist at .14, 500 Phoenix of Arizona at .05, 100 Portland at 1.25, and 500 Standard at 1.70.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	116
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	103½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue R. R.	330	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2	55	60
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue R. R.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	150	155
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	109	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	102	104½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	76	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46¾	47½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	75½	76½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95½	96½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	81
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	106	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	112
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	44
American Typefounders'	27	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¼	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51⅛
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	5	10
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	3	7
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	65
Standard Oil Trust	266½	267½
Trenton Pottery	6	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	7	8¼
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	81

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	70	75
New York and New Jersey Tel.	125½	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	95	97
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	16	17
Trow Directory pf.	27	33

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—There was a determined raid on New York Biscuit to-day, the bears pounding it as low as 50. There was not much sold below 53, however. There were some short sales in the neighborhood of 55, which might have been covered at 5 points' profit, the total decline since yesterday morning. The selling was led by Spencer of Tracy & Co., but when the rumors current on the street began to reach the floor there seemed to be a large number of selling orders, and buying developed as fast as the selling, the result being a good market for the stock. The first rumor was that there was trouble between the New York Biscuit Company and the American Biscuit Company, rival corporations. This rumor received unequivocal denial when brought to the heads of the companies.

Next to Biscuit the sensation of the day was a break in City Railway stock to 195, the lowest it has sold at for years. Yerkes stocks were rather weak, in sympathy with the general decline in City Railway, and because of the belief that in the Consolidated, in which there are now more believers than there were ten days ago, there will be an attempt to put prices down in order that the New Yorkers, who are to become interested, may acquire stock as cheap as possible. West Chicago sold down from 79½ to 78½. North Chicago sold all during the session at 185. Diamond Match advanced, the gain being represented from 123 to 124¾.

The Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28
Brew. & Malt. Company	11⅝
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	60
Chicago City Railway Company	190
Chicago Packing & P. Company	36½
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	123
Lake Street Elevated	15
International Packing Co.	23
International Packing Co. pf.	44½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	11¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	35
New York Biscuit Co.	50½
North Chicago Street Railroad	186¼
Street's W. S. Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	78¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	12

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—As usual on Saturdays, the local market was dull, but it nevertheless attracted some interest. While firmness was displayed, prices did not reflect the upward movement in New York. It usually takes local operators two or three days to awaken to the fact that something is "going on" in other markets. The Northern Pacifics and Pennsylvania Heat preferred were the only active stocks to-day, the former on arbitrage business, the latter on buying by people who have become encouraged over repeated rumors regarding the excellence of the company's steadily improving business. Indianapolis Passenger showed some life and more strength, rising a point, to 24, making an advance of 2½ since it was first pointed

out in this column that important developments were pending in the company's affairs. There was a good demand for Choctaw general 5s at 75½@75¾, and Electric and People's 4s at 74@75, the latter price being paid for an odd lot.

Broad Top common dropped to 19½, a loss of 5½ points since the reduction in its dividend. In other portions of the local list prices showed only small fractional changes, but they were in the direction of improvement. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	29	29½
Pennsylvania	52	52⅛
Reading	13¾	13 7-16
Western N. Y. & Penn	2⅞	3
Lehigh Navigation	40½	41½
Philadelphia Traction	70⅞	71
Union Traction	9⅞	10
Electric & Peoples' 4s	74	74¼
Baltimore Traction	17½	..
Electric Storage Battery	30⅝	30¾
Electric Storage Battery pf	32¾	32⅞
Metropolitan Traction	109	..
Pennsylvania Heat common	14¾	14⅞
Pennsylvania Heat preferred	28½	28¾
United Gas	72⅞	73
Welsbach Light	46¾	47

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The market ended a buoyant week and month in an eminently buoyant manner. The list as a whole was strong, business was brisk, and good advances were scored. Interest centred in mining shares, but railway and miscellaneous securities by no means were neglected, and trading in Atchison stocks and bonds, in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar was active. Montana and Butte led among the copper shares, with Centennial a good third, while Santa Ysabel and Merced maintained prominence among the gold stocks. Shorts were free buyers of Montana, convinced, apparently, of the futility of withstanding the movement which has carried the price up 7½ this week and 19⅝ this month. Closing prices:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
A., T. & S., (full installment paid)	15	15¼
Atchison pf	25⅝	25¾
Boston & Albany	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	209	210
Boston & Maine	..	162
Boston & Providence	260	..
Central Massachusetts	10	..
Central Massachusetts pf	56	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	75¼	75½
Chicago Junc. & Stockyards	..	103½
Chicago Junc. & Stockyards pf	..	106
Fitchburg pf	91½	92
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	30	..
Mexican Central	9⅛	9⅜
New England pf	60	64
New York, New Haven & Hartford	173½	174
Old Colony	177	177½
Or. S. L. & U. N., (4th assm't pd).	15	16
Union Pacific	7	7¼
Vermont & Massachusetts	153	..
West End	65	65½
Wisconsin Central	2	2¼
BONDS.		
American Bell Telephone 7s	102½	..
Atchison 4s, (new)	..	81
Atchison adjustment 4s	49¾	49⅞
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	70	71
Bur. & Mo. River, (Neb.) ex. 6s	106½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104½
Chi., Bur. & Northern 2d 6s	99¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 1st 7s	115	116
Chi., Bur. & Quincy den. ex. 4s	92	..
C., M. & St. P. (Dubuque) 6s	120	..
C., M. & St. P., W. Val. Div. 6s	118½	..
Chicago Junc. & Stockyards 5s	109¾	110
Chicago & West. Mich. 1st 5s	43	..
Con. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..
Current River 1st 5s	50	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 6s	100¾	..
Little Rock & Ft. Smith L. G. 5s	75	..
Mar. Houghton & Ontonagon 6s	107	..
Mexican Central consolidated 4s	69	..
Mexican Cen. 1st con. income 3s	19	..
Mexican Cen. 2d. con. income 3s	8½	9¼
New Eng. Telephone 6s, 1899	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st coupon	119½	120
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s ex coupon	113	..
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 6s	..	83½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	115	..
Or. Short Line & U. N. C. M. 5s	72½	..
West End Street Ry. 5s	104	..
West End Street Ry. 4½s	105	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	38¼	39½
Wisconsin Central income 5s	5	..
MINING COMPANIES.		
Allouez	50	
Arnold	3	3 31-88
Atlantic	..	25
Bonanza (Dev. Co.)	30	35
Boston & Cripple Creek	17½	20
Boston & Montana	110⅝	111
Butte & Boston	12½	12⅝
Calumet & Hecla	355	360
Centennial	6⅜	6½
Franklin	12¼	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	3⅝	3¾
Kearsarge	19¾	20
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	34¼	34¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	116½	117
Quincy scrip, 3d inst. pd.	106	107
Santa Ysabel	14⅝	14½
Tamarack	119½	120½
Tamarack Junior	18	18½
Tecumseh	3	3¼
Washington	..	7½
Wolverine	10⅜	10½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
American Bell Telephone	212	212¾
Dominion Coal	8¾	..
Dominion Coal pf	82	84
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illum	150	155
Erie Telephone	66	66½
General Electric	35¾	36
General Electric pf	77	78
Illinois Steel	37	39½
Lamson Con. Store Service	22½	..
Mexican Telephone	65	70
New England Telephone	..	102
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman's Palace Car	158	158¾
Street Railway & Illum. Prop	..	32
United States Oil	16⅞	17
United States Rubber	22½	23
United States Rubber pf	75	75½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	50¼	51½
UNLISTED SECURITIES.		
Am. Sugar Refining Co	117¼	117⅝
Am. Sugar Refining Co. pf	103½	103¾
Bay State Gas income 7s	28	..
Bay State Gas	5¾	5⅞
Fort Wayne Electric	1	1¼
Merced Gold Mining	10¼	10½
United States Leather pf	62	62½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 30th day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$129,610,334	
Gold bullion	52,614,613	
Total	$182,224,947	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,587,219	
Balance		*144,637,728
Standard silver dollars	$378,922,825	
Silver bullion	805,998	
Total	$379,728,823	
Net outstanding silver certificates	360,358,827	
Balance		19,369,996
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,440,164	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,958,116	
Total	$118,398,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	118,398,280	
United States notes	77,923,193	
Net outstanding currency certificates	65,395,000	
Balance		12,528,193
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,020,515	
National bank notes	17,025,681	
Fractional silver coin	15,319,371	
Fractional currency	70	
Minor coin	1,170,540	
Deposits in National banks	16,550,565	
Bonds and interest paid	16,505,940	
Total	$101,592,684	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,405,990	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,109,018	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,888,433	
Post Office Department account	3,902,267	
Miscellaneous items	2,594,900	
Total	$47,900,609	
Balance		53,692,075
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$230,227,994

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$291,216	$11,276,874	$79,098,556
Internal revenue	364,820	11,031,839	88,753,581
Miscellaneous	50,820	2,008,279	13,972,459
Total	$706,857	$24,316,994	$181,824,597

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$106,144	$4,885,144	$58,385,619
War	....	3,845,000	31,346,745
Navy	1,254	3,022,634	20,511,729
Indians	14,604	1,000,304	7,191,455
Pensions	....	10,654,000	82,593,105
Interest	56,000	6,809,000	25,657,448
Total	$178,003	$30,276,193	$225,686,104
Excess of receipts over expenditures	528,853	†5,959,199	†43,861,506

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$432,400	$3,005,760	$5,723,097
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,710	851,004	4,637,930

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,677,533	$86,969,840	$558,647,382
This fiscal year	46,388,562	6,931,539	53,320,101
This month	491,269	340,566	831,835
This day	4,485	39,800	44,285

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $8,961,000; 5 per cents., $15,196,350; 4 per cents. of 1895, $38,008,050; 4 per cents. of 1907, $153,172,050; 2 per cents., $22,607,650; total, $237,975,100.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositaries: Currency 6s, $375,000; 5 per cents., $535,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $1,850,000; 4 per cents. of 1907, $12,145,000; 2 per cents., $1,033,000; total, $15,938,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Jan. 29: United States bonds deposited, $754,750; United States bonds withdrawn, $2,042,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,999,085; gold notes, $86,577.

National bank notes, during the week ended Jan. 29: Received for redemption, $2,764,422.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $910,050; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,821,987; to be destroyed and retired, $220,971.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $883,700; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $20,532,499.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $291,216; from internal revenue, $364,820; miscellaneous, $212,121; National bank notes received for redemption, $479,537.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Jan	$21,685	$18,405	$21,585
From Jan. 1	64,037	54,635	59,814
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	285
3d week Jan	$10,652	$9,473	$8,096
From Jan. 1	30,389	29,711	18,494
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,134
2d week Jan	73,028	93,080	64,803
From Jan. 1	127,956	167,604	124,793
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
3d week Jan	73,200	87,451	....
From Jan. 1	214,380	231,668	....
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
3d week Jan	12,624	11,685	13,003
From Jan. 1	37,118	33,726	33,778
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
3d week Jan	$10,412	$10,802	$11,606
From Jan. 1	29,111	30,710	31,365
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
2d week Jan	2,693	1,789	1,395
From Jan. 1	5,157	3,578	2,791
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	584	587	579
2d week Jan	22,685	29,274	29,321
3d week Jan	24,143	30,494	28,884
From Jan. 1	67,129	84,239	80,970
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	654	637	637
3d week Jan	$49,474	$54,360	$43,455
From Jan. 1	137,031	144,552	120,395
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week Jan	$39,368	$36,000	....
From Jan. 1	83,280	72,915	....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Jan	$18,709	$17,241	....
From Jan. 1	39,492	35,728	....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Jan	$36,872	$33,609	$26,090
From Jan. 1	99,076	101,885	70,112
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week Jan	$31,444	$35,272	$31,537
From Jan. 1	87,439	97,642	85,263
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
3d week Jan	$323,669	$302,726	$284,655
From Jan. 1	900,032	896,230	868,573
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
2d week Jan	$8,498	$10,459	....
From Jan. 1	16,849	19,736	....
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
1st week Jan	$49,700	$41,410	$42,750
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
2d week Jan	$3,242	$2,467	....
From Jan. 1	5,866	5,011	....
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week Jan	$7,014	8,346	5,953
From Jan. 1	13,324	16,692	11,906
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week Jan	$7,895	$8,223	....
From Jan. 1	21,493	23,774	....
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Jan	$22,590	$24,203	$15,063
From Jan. 1	42,899	46,548	31,055
MEXICAN—			
Mileage	321	321	321
1st week Jan	$65,500	$60,000	$56,574
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Jan	$9,104	$9,369	$8,735
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
3d week Jan	$43,488	$58,453	$33,194
From Jan. 1	133,069	166,044	104,464
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
3d week Jan	$217,563	$259,838	$239,373
From Jan. 1	11,492,856	12,716,812	11,010,368
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
2d week Jan	$14,977	$12,221	$13,109
From Jan. 1	29,646	25,119	26,866
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
2d week Jan	4,105	4,543	....
From Jan. 1	9,895	10,070	....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Jan	$16,288	$24,636	$20,116
From Jan. 1	32,501	42,955	38,588
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Jan	$41,233	$38,111	$26,620
From Jan. 1	121,309	108,569	73,009

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA MIDLAND for November—			
Gross earnings	$61,744	$57,831	$52,433
Op. expenses	43,257	44,963	48,146
Net earnings	18,487	12,868	4,287
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	278,973	268,790	241,421
Op. expenses	225,657	219,865	218,273
Net earnings	53,316	48,933	23,148
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	49,752	52,770	48,413
Op. expenses	32,007	39,210	31,862
Net earnings	17,745	13,560	16,551
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	253,401	239,218	234,451
Op. expenses	156,421	181,120	249,074
Net earnings	96,980	58,098	85,377
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December—			
Gross earnings	255,385	264,600	253,511
Op. expenses	173,029	174,072	170,726
Net earnings	82,356	90,528	82,785
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,795,035	1,637,025	1,650,324
Op. expenses	1,185,758	1,138,093	1,088,016
Net earnings	609,277	498,932	562,308
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for November—			
Gross earnings	41,930	37,567	47,587
Op. expenses	32,858	32,068	40,589
Net earnings	9,072	5,499	6,998
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	184,203	174,069	202,590
Op. expenses	157,821	164,687	176,156
Net earnings	26,382	9,382	26,434
GEORGIA RAILROAD & BANKING COMPANY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,479,792	1,307,638	1,367,185
Op. expenses and taxes	1,048,673	987,364	869,984
Net earnings	431,119	320,274	497,201
Other income	92,750	92,752	92,752
Total	523,869	413,026	589,953
Rental	600,000	600,000	600,000
Def. to lessees	76,131	186,974	10,047
THE NEW ORLEANS TRACTION COMPANY for December—			
Gross earnings	109,930	121,372	100,066
Op. expenses	72,979	64,487	50,658
Net earnings	36,951	56,885	49,408
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,322,828	1,349,058	974,568
Op. expenses	762,665	766,612	618,625
Net earnings	560,163	582,446	355,943
PEORIA & EASTERN for December—			
Gross earnings	150,521	151,057	140,608
Operating ex.	102,993	111,765	103,247
Net earnings	47,528	39,292	37,361
Charges	36,802	36,802	36,802
Surplus	10,726	2,490	559
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	833,377	1,032,158	872,737
Operating ex.	653,501	771,235	651,070
Net earnings	179,876	260,923	221,859
Charges	220,810	220,810	220,810
Deficit	40,934	*40,113	*849

*Surplus.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,501,421	4,704,856	3,880,175
Operating ex. and taxes	3,117,340	3,390,096	2,655,623
Net earnings	1,384,081	1,314,759	1,224,552
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for December—			
Gross earnings	55,126	62,598	61,958
Operating ex.	37,804	45,252	43,746
Net earnings	17,322	17,346	18,212
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	687,418	768,963	679,126
Operating ex.	494,813	567,273	510,254
Net earnings	192,605	201,690	168,872
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	295,921	285,021	341,820
Operating ex.	209,568	203,306	230,536
Net earnings	86,353	81,715	111,284
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,353,029	1,377,497	1,458,904
Operating ex.	1,019,697	1,004,121	1,086,752
Net earnings	333,332	373,376	372,152
SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA & GULF for November—			
Gross earnings	12,362	11,112	8,002
Operating ex.	6,506	6,947	10,274
Net earnings	5,856	4,165	*2,272
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	63,679	63,972	....
Operating ex.	35,717	40,580	....
Net earnings	27,962	23,392	....

*Deficit.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for December—			
Gross earnings	92,540	90,090	75,494
Operating ex.	59,604	63,630	51,765
Net earnings	32,941	32,460	23,729

The Columbus Street Railway Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896: Net earnings, $322,878; increase $4,478; fixed charges and dividends, $316,500, increase $12,994; surplus, $6,378, decrease, $8,516.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	66,109	87,892	79,289
Net earnings	12,444	22,737	17,347
Charges	21,972	20,834	....
Deficit	9,528	*2,353	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	389,867	445,823	418,876
Net earnings	98,341	119,155	112,880
Charges	109,862	101,921	....
Deficit	11,521	*17,234	....

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY for December—

Pennsylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated:

	December. Decrease.	Twelve Months. Decrease.
Gross earnings	$447,300	$2,536,600
Operating expenses	385,800	1,051,300
Net earnings	61,500	1,479,300
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie—directly operated:		
Gross earnings	597,700	3,410,300
Operating expenses	419,100	1,348,900
Net earnings	178,600	2,061,400
All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie:		
Gross earnings	552,600	3,353,100
Operating expenses	559,600	1,145,400
Net earnings	*7,000	2,207,700
All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie:		
Gross earnings	627,100	3,565,700
Operating expenses	452,900	1,536,800
Net earnings	174,200	2,028,900

*Increase.

Ulster & Delaware for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896: Gross earnings, $90,686, decrease $2,711; net earnings, $32,750, increase $6,600; fixed charges, $28,366, increase $416; surplus, $4,383, against a deficit of $1,799 same time last year. The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $10,852, and a profit and loss surplus of $449,233.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of eighty roads for the second week of January, 1897, at $6,027,510, a decrease of $255,420, or 4.06 per cent.; sixty-one roads for the third week of January, 1897, report $5,624,196, decrease $300,790, or 5.08 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	14	14
5,360	Am. Sugar Refs.	116¾	117⅞	116¾	117¼
230	A., T. & S. F.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
1,240	Chicago Gas	78⅛	78⅞	78⅛	78¾
650	C., R. I. & Pac.	68⅞	69	68⅞	69
2,740	C., Bur. & Qy.	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝
6,880	C., M. & St. P.	76½	77⅛	76½	77⅛
130	Cent. of N. J.	101	101	101	101
30	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108
560	Gen. Electric	35	35⅞	35	35⅞
330	Louis. & Nash.	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
260	Manhattan	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛
20	Mo. Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
50	Nor. Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,260	Nor. Pac. pf.	36⅝	38⅛	36⅝	38⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	15	15	15	15
1,540	Phila. & Read.	26½	26¾	26⅝	26¾
80	Tenn. C. & I.	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½
20	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7
10	West. Union	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
21,550					

Bonds.

$8,000	A.,T. & S.F.adj.	48⅝	49	48⅝	49
4,000	A.,T. & S.F.gen.	81½	81½	81½	81½
2,000	C. & E. Ill. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
$17,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Mutual Fire Insurance Company has declared 3 per cent. interest upon scrip of the years 1888 and 1890, payable on and after Feb. 2 at the office of the company.

—Coupons due Feb. 1 on the second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be paid at the company's office, 45 Wall Street.

—It is announced that the appointment of receivers for the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company, in connection with the appointment of receivers for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and the announcement of a confession of judgment by the coal company in favor of the receivers of the railway company for upward of $300,000, seeming to justify the call for independent protective measures, the holders of a large proportion of the coal company's bonds have requested Francis S. Bangs, President of the State Trust Company; Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, and Willard H. Jones of Douglas & Jones, to act as a protective committee to represent the coal bonds alone. Hoders of the same who have not already done so are notified to send their names and addresses, with a memorandum of their holdings, to the committee and to become parties to the agreement under which the committee is acting.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.09
Belcher	.35	.35
Best & Belcher	.69	.68
Chollar	1.00	.96
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.20
Crown Point	.36	.35
Gold & Curry	.50	.50
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.20
Mexican	.49	.48
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Potosi	.56	.57
Savage	.50	.49
Sierra Nevada	.48	.49
Union Consolidated	.42	.44
	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.36	.35
Standard	1.70	1.70

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 30.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.05½	.05¼
Anaconda	.71½	.70
Argentum	.41½	.41
Blue Bell	.05¾	.05⅝
Consolidated	.12¼	.11¾
Grouse	.08¾	.08¾
Elkton	1.28	1.28
Gibson	.51	.51½
Golden Fleece	.82	.83
Isabella	.48½	.48¼
Jefferson	.14	.14
Pharmacist	.13	.13
Portland	1.32	1.26½
Rosa	.10½	.10¼
Union	.25¾	.25¼
Work	.08½	.08¼

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—B. Kahn & Son of New York City, to deal in optical goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Eugene L. Louis, Louis J. Weil, and Eugenia Levy of New York City.

—The Pelham Electric Light and Power Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles W. Smith, John T. Boyd, Thomas F. Conville, and Joseph A. Spratt of New York City.

—Metropolitan Introduction Company of New York City, to conduct an advertising and publishing business; capital, $500. Directors—Frank C. Garmany of Yonkers, Walter S. Alexander and James L. Stuart of New York City.

—The Acme Automatic Sewer Trap Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Philip F. Lenhart, P. Frederick Lenhart, and Zachariah Latshaw of Brooklyn, William Godfrey of New York City, and George C. Tranter of Port Richmond.

—The Corning Construction Company of Corning, to manufacture electricity for producing light, heat, and power; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hosea A. Clark of Corning, Thomas C. Frenyear, Marc W. Comstock of Buffalo, Edward Slattery and W. A. S. Chipman of New York.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLlector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 391, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, January 16, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened Feb. 2, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 2, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of stationery, mimeograph supplies, sheet copper, and copper tubes. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	95¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21¾
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	9¾
Flour, Minnesota patent	4.50
Butter, Western, extra creamery	20
Butter, State, finest	19
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	4¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	$12.75
Lead	3.07½
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73⅛@75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73@73½c; No. 2 red, 83⅞@86c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16@16⅝c; No. 2 rye, 35c; No. 2 barley, 34@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74½@76½c; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $7.72½@$7.82½; lard, per 100 lb, $3.87½@$3.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.85@$4.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf $5.14; granulated, $4.51; standard "A," $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	701	701	701	699@700
March	700	705	700	703@704
April	708	709	708	709@710
May	713	717	713	715@716
June	...	...	...	720@721
July	723	724	723	724@725
August	722	723	722	724@725
September	...	...	...	689@691
October	...	...	...	677@678
November	...	...	...	677@678
December	680	680	680	682@683

Market closed steady at 1 to 2 points advance. Transferable notices, 700. Total sales, 28,800 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; middling uplands, 7 5-16; middling, Gulf, 7 9-16; sales, 140 bales, all spinning.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 31,000 bales; American, 26,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 15-16. Futures opened quiet, sellers at 1-64 decline; closed dull, 1½ to 2 points net decline. January, 356; January-February, 356s.; February-March, 356s.; March-April, 356½s.; April-May, 357s.; May-June, 358s.; June-July, 358½s.; July-August, 359s.; August-September, 357b.; September-October, 350½b.

The statistical position as made up by this morning's Chronicle is as follows:

	This W'k.	Last W'k.	Last Yr.
Visible supply	4,088,400	4,132,657	3,949,258
Of which Am'r'n	3,766,100	3,796,357	3,498,058
Crop in sight	6,940,157	6,799,757	5,539,557
In sight dur. w'k	147,398	138,361	128,885

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 5-16c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,106 bales; exports to Great Britain, 23,480 bales; to the Continent, 2,500 bales; coastwise, 2,724 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 396,090 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,532 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,328 bales; coastwise, 382 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 33,383 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 30.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 658 bales; exports to Great Britain, 450 bales; coastwise, 1,819 bales; sales, 581 bales; stock, 26,953 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 6 13-16c; low middling, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,327 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,206 bales; sales, 407 bales; spinners, 155 bales; stock, 86,982 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—Cotton dull; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 210 bales; gross, 707 bales; shipments, 1,360 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 149,434 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,598 bales; sales, 47 bales, all spinners; stock, 120,035 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton nominal; middling, 6 13-16c bid; net and gross receipts, 984 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,350 bales; coastwise, 2,175 bales; stock, 40,670 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 22,241 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; middling, 6⅜c; low middling, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 292 bales; stock, 9,386 bales.

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	84 @..
March	84⅜@..	84⅞@..	84⅝@..	85 @..
May	82 @82⅛	82¼@..	81½@..	82¼@..
July	79½@..	79⅝@..	79 @79½	79⅝@..
Corn—				
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	29¼@..
May	30⅜@..	30⅜@..	30¼@..	30¼@..
July	31⅝@..	31⅝@31½	31⅝@..	31⅝@..
Oats—				
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	21½@..
May	22¼@..	22¼@..	22¼@..	22¼@..
July	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	23 @..

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	73⅜@..	74¼@..	73⅛@..	73¾@..
May	75¼@75⅛	76 @..	74⅞@..	75½@..
July	72⅝@72½	72¾@..	71⅞@..	72⅝@..
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	22½@..	22½@..	22⅛@22¼	22⅛@22¼
May	24⅛@..	24⅝@..	24 @..	24⅛@24¼
July	25⅝@..	25⅜@..	25¼@25¼	25¼@25⅜
Sept.	26⅛@..	26⅞@..	26⅜@..	26⅜@26½
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	16 @..	16 @..	15½@..	15½@..
May	18¼@18⅜	18⅜@18½	17⅞@..	17⅞@18
July	19 @..	19¼@..	18⅝@..	18⅝@18¾
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$7.77½	$7.77½	$7.72½	$7.72½
May	7.90	7.90	7.82½	7.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	3.90	3.90	3.87½	3.87½
July	4.02½	4.02½	4.00	4.00
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.00	4.00	3.97½	3.97½
July	4.05	4.05	4.02½	4.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market developed a considerably better tone, and was firm and higher, closing at the best quotations of the day, at 1⅛@1¼c net advance. On the curb the market weakened, May selling at 82¼@81½c, closing 81⅝c. Bradstreet's exports for the week were 2,515,000 bushels, against 2,916,000 bushels the preceding week and 2,550,000 bushels last year; since July 1, 102,875,000 bushels, an increase of 24,667,000 bushels over a year ago. The primary receipts for the past week have fallen off 142,000 bushels, and are 1,237,000 bushels, against 2,574,000 bushels last year. The exports of wheat from Atlantic ports for the week show a decrease, wheat losing 345,000 bushels, while flour gained 3,000 barrels. The total wheat was 556,000 bushels and flour 173,000 barrels. The Argentine exports for the past week were 40,000 bushels, against 238,000 bushels last year. The estimates on the visible supply pointed to a decrease of about 1,000,000 bushels. The market for cash wheat was higher, with futures and No. 2 red quoted nominally at 13c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard 10½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York 4c over May, free on board, afloat. May closed 82¼c. The sales reported were 64,000 bushels No. 1 Northern wheat, part near-by and part opening of navigation, private terms; 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard, private terms, and 80,000 bushels of wheat, grade not specified, private terms. In addition there was a moderate business at outports.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Wheat had a very active market within a one-cent range of prices to-day. Liverpool advanced from ½d to 1¼d. The clearances for the week were disappointing, both coasts shipping but 2,515,000 bushels. Receipts in the Northwest were light at 189 cars, against 176 cars last Saturday and 480 cars a year ago. Chicago received 41 cars and inspected out 158,821 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances aggregated 200,285 bushels. Closing Continental cables were higher. May wheat opened from 75½c to 75¼c, sold between 74⅞c and 76c, closing at 75½c, ⅜@⅞c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing ⅛@⅜c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 205,289 bushels; shipments, 190,957 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 58,433 bushels; shipments, 61,501 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Wheat did not have the range of yesterday, but it had the same unsettled condition. May opened ⅝c higher at 73⅝c and advanced to 73¼@73⅞c, dropped to 72¼c, and closed at 73c, against 72⅛c yesterday. July opened at 73⅛c and closed at 74c, against 68⅜c a year ago. Cash Wheat. All spot offerings of No. 1 Northern were well taken by millers at ⅛@¼c premium over May. No. 2 Northern was in fair demand at 1@1½c under No. 1. There was a moderate amount of No. 3 at 3@7c under No. 1 Northern disposed of. Receipts, 167 cars; shipments, 28 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 30.—Wheat trading was fairly active this morning, but the market was featureless. Cash went to the elevators at 2¼c under May. The market opened at 75¾c, an advance of ⅞ of a cent. It rose to 76c, and fell later to 75⅝c. The close was 75¾c. The close: Cash—No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; No. 3 Spring, 67½@68½c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; May, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Wheat opened ⅜c higher; May opened at 75½c, rose to 76⅛c, fell to 75⅛c, and closed at 75¾c. Sample wheat ½c lower. No. 1 Northern closed at 78½c; No. 2 at 76½c.

Corn.

The market for corn showed a much better tone, and was slightly higher at the opening. Prices slackened a little, but later hardened, and closed unchanged. On the curb the market was easier, May selling at 30@30¼c, closing 30¼c. Bradstreet's exports the past week were 3,011,000 bushels, against 3,520,000 bushels the preceding week and 3,197,000 bushels last year; since July 1, 79,212,000 bushels, an increase of 27,734,000 bushels. Primary receipts of corn for the past week increased slightly, and were 2,871,000 bushels, against 2,287,000 bushels last year. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week show a loss of 2,042,000 bushels, amounting to 1,631,000 bushels, against 2,027,000 bushels last year. The cash market in corn was firmer, but quiet, exporters taking 48,000 bushels on private terms. No. 2 corn was quoted at 29¼c, in the elevator; 5,000 bushels yellow sold at 29¾c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Better prices were quotable in corn early in the session. When the rally in the leading market occurred there was a corresponding strengthening of the tone of corn. Liverpool cables were up ¼d. Receipts were 316 cars and 22,190 bushels were withdrawn from store. Exports for the week amounted to 3,011,000 bushels. The feeling was finally weak, on free offerings from early buyers, no support being afforded prices. Export clearances at Atlantic ports were 403,940 bushels. May corn opened at 24⅛c, sold between 24⅝c and 24c, closing at 24⅛@24¼c, ⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c higher, closing easy. Receipts at principal Western points, 536,473 bushels; shipments, 209,512 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 154,625 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was dull and featureless, both cash and futures closing at unchanged to ¼c loss. Receipts of oats for the past week were reduced slightly and amounted to 2,243,000 bushels, against 2,391,000 bushels last year. The exports amounted to 685,000 bushels, against 929,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,136,000 bushels last year. Cash oats were inactive and nominally steady. Sales were 17,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@29c, as to quality; 2,000 bushels No. 3 clipped, 21c; No. 2 oats quoted at 21¾c, elevator; do, clipped, 21½c; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c bid; No. 3 white, 22c. On the curb May was 22⅛@22¼c, closing at 22¼c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Oats were in good demand and a fairly active trade was noted. Receipts were 200 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Exports were 30,401 bushels. May oats closed ⅛@¼c lower. Cash oats were steady.

Flour.

The flour market was firmer, with more inquiry for Spring patents, the trade paying $4.40@$4.50 for standards in small lines, with sellers holding firm at recent limits. Total sales were 8,050 pks, including 450 bbls Winter straights, $4.45@$4.60; 150 bbls extra firsts, $3.50; 6,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.40@$4.75, including fancy; 300 bbls clears, $3.90; 500 sacks extra seconds, private terms, and 150 bbls superfine, $2@$2.10.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market easy; car lots State, 40@44c; No. 2 Western, 38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding quoted at 28¼@28¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, May; 33¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, February; malting quoted at 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and heavy; quoted at 34@35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; spot quoted nominally at $1.10@$1.15. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; sales, 350 bbls, at $2.70@$2.80. CORNMEAL—Dull; kiln-dried, $1.90@$2. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 75@78½c; fine yellow, 70@73c; coarse, 58@60c.

FEED—Dull; 40 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100 lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Rye was firmer. Receipts were 8 cars. On the regular market No. 2 was quotable at 35c; No. 3 at 33½c. Sample sales were at 35½c for No. 2 and 34¼c for No. 3. May sold at 36¾@37c; July was 2c over May.

There was a fair trade in malting barley. The range was from 24¼c to 33c for common to choice. Fancy was at 34@35c, nominal.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.75@$10. BEEF—Unchanged; extra mess, $7.50; family, $8.50@$10; packet, $8@$9. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $18. DRESSED HOGS—Held steady at 4⅞@5c for 160-lb and 4⅝@5½c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; quoted at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams firm at 8½@9c. TALLOW—Quiet at 3½c asked. STEARINE—Steady; lard, 4½c; oleo, 4¼c. LARD—Steady; sales, 300 tcs prime steam, late yesterday, 4.10c, closing at 4.15c; city, 3.65c; refined steady; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.50c; compound, 4@4⅛c; options closed at 4.30c, nominal, for May.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30, 1:30 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 61s 3d; prime mess dull at 50s. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 46s 3d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short-cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland-cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, easy at 26s; long, clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 26s; long, clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s; short, clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 23s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 27s. Tallow—Fine American dull at 18s.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Five cents advance in hog prices this morning was instrumental in strengthening the tone of the product market; there were rather free offerings, however, and the early advance was not sustained; May pork closed 2½c lower than yesterday; May lard and ribs each a shade lower; domestic markets were quiet and easy; receipts were moderate, and the shipments liberal; the cash market was quiet and firm.

COFFEE.

The market closed on contracts with tone firm at 5 points advance, with sales of 3,500 bags. There was some switching of March into December, 15 points being paid. W. H. Crossman & Brother have issued a circular, in which they estimate the current crops at 8,500,000 bags. Rio, No. 7, standard, 9 $ 750; exchange, 8 29-32d; receipts, 8,000 bags; clearances for United States, 10,000 bags, and for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 309,000 bags; market steady; Santos receipts, 10,000 bags; stock, 558,000 bags; market steady; good average Santos, 10 $ 700.

The street market was dull. Prices nominal. Rio, No. 7, spot, quoted at 9¾c, and No. 8 at 9¼c. Mild coffee very quiet, but steady. The steamer Lassell sailed from St. Lucia yesterday.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock: Resin, 55,252 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,331 bbls; tar, 1,769 bbls. Market generally steady, but quiet. Resin is now quoted at $1.70 for common to good strained, with spirits turpentine unchanged and quoted at 27½@28c, for regulars and machines. Tar and pitch steady, but quiet. We quote: Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3.25@$3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 159 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Nothing doing on account of very light receipts. Prices nominally unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts are rather moderate, but offerings quite liberal and the tone is easy. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

SUGAR.

The local market is dull, weak, and nominal, and lower to sell. Nominal quotations are as follows: Centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼@3 3-16c; muscovado, 89° test, 2¾@2 13-16c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2½@2 9-16c. The London market is dull, inactive, and unchanged for cane. Refined is unchanged and quiet.

OILS.

The market was dull and about shady. Prime crude, barrels, 20c; off crude, here, 18½c; butter oil, 26@27c; prime yellow Winter, 28½@29c; prime white, Summer, 27c; lard oil, 41c; linseed oil, American, raw, 29@30c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

BEEVES—Receipts, 16 cars, or 276 head—15 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 1 car for the market. Trade very limited. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef in moderate demand at 6½@8¾c per lb for ordinary to prime native sides. Latest cables quote American live cattle slow at London at 11¼@11¾c, dressed weight; at Liverpool, 10½@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 9¼@9¾c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 152 head, including 28 head to butchers. Feeling firm. Veals were quoted at $5@$8 per 100 lb for inferior to choice, and Western calves sold at $3.75. No barnyard calves offered. Nominally firm at $3@$3.50. Dressed calves steady at 8@12c for city-dressed veals, 7@10½c for country dressed, 5@6c for little calves, and 5@6½c for dressed barnyard do.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9 cars, or 1,753 head—3 cars consigned direct, and 6 cars for the market, and, with 20 cars held over yesterday, there were 26 cars on sale. Demand slack and mainly speculative, but prices were not quotably lower. Buffalo advices encouraged sellers to hold the stock at steady prices. About half the offerings changed hands. Good to prime sheep sold at $3.90@$4.25 per 100 lb; good to choice lambs at $5.20@$5.50. Dressed mutton slow at 5½@7c, a few fancy wethers selling at 7½c; dressed lambs dull at 7½@9c, with very few sales exceeding 8½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 16 cars, or 2,958 head. None for sale alive. Nominally steady at $3.60@$4 per 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs, and at $4@$4.25 for pigs. Country dressed quiet at 4@6½c per lb for extreme weights.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Feb. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

73—United States vs. Dudley. 76—United States vs. Binney. 79—Grand Trunk Railroad Company vs. Cobleigh. 80—Hall vs. Steamship Alene. 82—Commercial Travelers' Company vs. Fulton. 83—Excelsior Guard Company vs. Foote. 84—Foster vs. Lincoln. 85—Albany Steam Company vs. Worthington. 63—Enterprise Manufacturing Company vs. Snow. 86—Worth vs. Mack.

Motion Calendar.—1—Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company vs. Tebbetts. 2—Gabrielson vs. Waydell. 3—Steinwender vs. Bark Aspasia, &c. 4—Healey vs. Steamship Maracaibo. 5—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin, &c., Company. 6—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company. 7—Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Finn. 8—Yorkshire Investment and American Mortgage Company vs. Conkling & Willetts. 9—In re Sternaman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Feb. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Walter vs. Churchill. 2—Page vs. Brush. 3—Ramsen vs. Willett. 4—Sill vs. Taylor. 5—Rapalyea vs. Anderson. 6—Chadwick vs. Zaiss. 7—Breslin vs. Cahill. 8—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Haffen. 9—Norton vs. Matthews. 10—Williard vs. Jenkins. 11—Ray vs. Dunn. 12—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 13—Wilson vs. Ullman. 14—Boyton vs. New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company. 15—Matter of Fitzpatrick. 16—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 17—Matter of John E. Connolly Company. 18—Smith vs. Lowenstein. 19—Merwin vs. Newton. 20—Blakeman vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 21—Down vs. Vetter. 22—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 23—Gould Roofing Company vs. Miller. 24—Darragh vs. Whitlock. 25—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Mitteistaedt. 26—Field vs. Weinhard. 27—German Savings Bank vs. Kaufman. 28—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 29—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 30—Matter of Noyac Cottage Association. 31—Gee vs. Taylor. 32—Harwood vs. La Grange. 33—Matter of Dowd. 34—Lefi vs. Schedtel. 35—People, &c., vs. Rueth. 36—Auffmardt vs. Bischoff. 37—Harris vs. Taylor. 38—Matter of Casey. 39—Matter of Hoffbauer. 40—Matter of Simons. 41—Elterich vs. American Sand Brick Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 43—Gunn vs. Gunn. 44—Kruger vs. Dennison. 45—Galinger vs. Hammerstein. 46—Israel vs. Meistuer. 47—Matter of Reitman. 48—Barnes vs. Barnes. 49—Gadd vs. Gadd. 50—Matter of International Boiler Company. 51—Ritherford vs. Asten. 52—Matter of Fair. 53—McCartney vs. German Bank. 54—Edwards vs. R. Rothschild Son's Company. 55—Gilliard vs. Zimmermann. 56—Matter of Trask. 57—Lesser vs. Lesser. 58—Dumoussand vs. Dumoussand. 59—McMahon vs. Press Publishing Company. 60—Matter of Newton. 61—Matter of New York Ballance Dock Company. 62—Matter of Sydney Rosenfeld Company. 63—Roderick vs. West Side Proof Stabling Company. 64—Wheeler vs. Gillett. 65—Orths vs. Revy. 66—Bell vs. Scott. 67—Hyman vs. Hyman. 68—Tyler vs. Tyler. 69—Samuels vs. Goldman. 70—Greenfield vs. Reynolds. 71—People, &c., vs. Valentine. 72—Matter of King. 73—Gross vs. the Mayor, &c. 74—Breidenbach vs. De Lacy. 75—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 76—Tucker vs. Kinney. 77—Kurzman vs. Appel Clothing Company. 78—Kraft vs. Kraft. 79—Hamerschlag vs. Cathoscrofe Electrical Company. 80—Huntington vs. Huntington. 81—Gillespie vs. Christopher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2642—Newman vs. Stockwell. 3434—Fisher vs. Harding. 2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2776—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 3130—Consolidated Ice Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4138—Karavitch vs. Karavitch. 4182—Murphy vs. Murphy. 4081—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Altorfer. 4193—Cunningham vs. Cunningham. 3260—Hodges vs. Stein. 4090—Dunton vs. Dunton. 4035—Grossman vs. Grossman. 4125—D. K. Martin Roofing and Manufacturing Company vs. Weeks. 3603—Hague vs. Detroit Savings Bank. 3398—Worcester vs. Jewell. 4103—Woodbridge Company vs. C. E. Hire Company. 4063—New York Ice Company vs. Cousins. 4066—Buchanan vs. Foster. 4070—Disbrow vs. Krauss. 4088—Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company vs. Decker. 4114—Vetere vs. Maresi. 4115—Guy vs. Craighead. 2492—Blumenthal vs. Michaels. 3817—Moran vs. Garuhart. 2153—Frank vs. Bowsky. 2097—Heidelbach vs. New York Steam Company. 2757—Goldschmidt vs. same. 3269—Bodeker vs. same. 3474—Feldstein vs. Suler. 3532—National Broadway Bank vs. MacFarlane. 3516—Milton vs. MacFarlane. 3433—Feldstein vs. MacFarlane. 4248—Jaros Hygienic Underwear Company vs. Rosenfield.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4334.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned January Term—Held in Special Term, Part III. room.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Cause On.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated Railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal January Term.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter K. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Bell for the People.

1—Otto Henry Schepp. 2—Henry Levy. 3—Giuseppe Desario. 4—Charles Olston, Frank Olsen, Lizzie Olsen. 5—Michael Whalen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8895—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9882—Buehler vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 10277—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Looschen. 10621—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 9138—Sewing Machine Cabinet Company vs. Cutter. 9681—Georger vs. Malcolm. 10943—Aeolian Company vs. Hawley. 9459—Kroos vs. Mutual Life Association of Brooklyn. 10900—McGuire vs. Finn. 10197—William Howell Company vs. Baldwin. 9514—Heim vs. Gussman. 9969—Dwyer vs. Board of Education. 9970—Same vs. same. 10082—Flynn vs. same. 10083—Same vs. same. 10086—Browner vs. Mirick. 10904—Central National Bank vs. Force. 7721—Cramer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 10052—Smith vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 10026—Miller vs. Cohen. 9536—National Bank of North America vs. White. 8584—Green vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 7527—Garner vs. Seligman. 7280—[illegible] vs. Marshall. 3438—Sinkovits vs.

Trabold. 8351—Landon vs. McGraw. 10874—Hollander vs. Steingrebe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2782—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 3780—Knittel vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4234—Weber vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4789—Donohue vs. Smith. 3931—Maguire vs. Everard. 5049—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry. 4315—Fisher vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3439—Kohn vs. Ehrlich. 4992—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 6811—Weil vs. Arnold. 1449½—Crawford vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 4972—Adelson vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 4068—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4718—Eberle vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 4547—Colwell vs. Tinker. 4347—Breslin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2366—Sperling vs. Boll. 3118—Smith vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4734—O'Shea vs. Union Ferry Company. 5770—Rooney vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5652—Coan vs. same. 5747—Rosenquest vs. Canary. 3632—Lennox vs. Belden. 4509—Williams vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5885—Carr vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 5028—Perschke vs. Hencken. 4642—Rosenberg vs. Wightman. 4927—Harris vs. Maltby. 4209—Gordon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 525—Connolly vs. Rist. 3308—Vassalotti vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3309—Lombardi vs. same. 4011—Popkin vs. Spielman. 4553—Coursen vs. Coulter. 4310—Connor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4301—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 2727—De La Mare vs. Isenman. 4768—Nelson vs. Schneider. 2480—Eidlitz vs. Godfrey. 5054—Meyers vs. George Ringler Company. 2607—Mandt vs. Glokner. 412—Kernochan vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 4320—Stone vs. Consolidated Transfer Company. 4008—White vs. Weir. 5815—Brush vs. Pitt. 3319—Epstein vs. Lyles. 1892—Thompson vs. Welde. 2635—Burke vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4024—Herbert vs. Golletin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Thomas F. Harty, George A. Wardell, John A. Tucker, Wilhelmina Raab, Emily A. Thorn, Mina Meyer, David M. Hildreth, Jacob S. Browne, Mary Campbell. At 2 P. M.—Charlotte Adams, Andrew J. Odell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Court House—Arnold, S.

Contested Wills.—Case on.—1112—Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo. 1110—John B. Haskin. 1212—William Ivison. 1222—Emilie Bartells. 1198—Kristine Ihmanni. 1199—Christine Ehmanni. 1207—John Friedrich. 1244—Alexander Buchanan. 1164—Ava Ferrer De Pinto. 1234—Cunigunda Balker. 1188—Lisette Zitt. 1248—James M. Bradley. 1249—Jemina Stanton. 1250—Isadore Abrahams. 1251—William H. Rudkin. 1252—John Stafford.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1204—Behrmann vs. Koschmofsky. 1050—Matthews vs. Muller. 510—Boderich vs. Clason. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1444—Muir vs. Harlem. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 3904—Reisman vs. Jacobowitz. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrup. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1407—Herzberg vs. Westerfeld. 1451—Norrison vs. McKelvey. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1471—Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1472—Sutton vs. Berry. 553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 1448—Huckfeld vs. Scheele. 465—Panitz vs. Stein. 466—Leopold vs. Stein. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 1465—Weinstein vs. Truss. 4291½—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge Order United Workmen. 1451—Gunn vs. Rothschild. 4019—Spiegel vs. Goldschmidt. 1055—Mishkind vs. Bourdorius. 1474—Harris vs. Robert. 2645—De Freeze vs. Grunhut. 191—Frazier vs. Loeb. 1456—Biegerson vs. Stern. 3261—Saling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4279—Alker vs. Hurdt. 4020—Steinam vs. Ball. 1479—Keayes vs. Yoerg. 4248—Finegold vs. Greenfield. 1751—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 1450—Briggs vs. same. 1404—Woodruff vs. Clark. 3030½—Sadlier vs. Adler. 3031½—Same vs. same. 229—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 508—Flanders vs. Cassidy. 2085—Talcott vs. Tamsen. 191—Solomon vs. Beach. 97—Housah vs. Kimbel. 1048—Grossman vs. Harrigan. 1387—Goldsmith vs. George. 421—The Monroe Miller Company vs. Stokes. 1425—Flacus vs. Ellis. 1435—Widekind vs. Bauermann. 1449—Pettit vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 1423—Spencer vs. Sanford. 1457—Mason vs. Hill. 1458—Rosenberg vs. Plariman. 2940½—Schreider vs. Driving Club of New York. 1460—Levy vs. Walsman. 1462—Miller vs. Hayward. 4144—Samuels vs. Thornburgh. 1466—Reddy vs. Muller. 1467—Trigg vs. Quincy. 1470—Bondy vs. Tottelbaum. 4268½—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1478—Herzog vs. the Eagle Fire Insurance Company. 66—Aaronson vs. Greif. 1337—Koeller vs. Dietz. 402—Radesky vs. Eppers. 1390—Hardt vs. Stein. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 1184—Davis vs. Dolege. 1383—Loures vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1480—Jones vs. Nellis. 1481—Vom Hofe vs. Ehler. 1483—Wickert vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1484—Gilroy vs. same. 1485—Coseman vs. First Avenue Railroad Company. 1485½—Hall vs. Woolsey. 1406—Kennedy vs. Webster. 1487—Grear vs. Booth. 1488—Case vs. Jines. 1489—Peet vs. Thrall. 1490—Karelson vs. Clark. 1491—Colton vs. Lane. 1492—Teran vs. Graf. 1493—Mueller vs. O'Hare. 1494—Rolla vs. Parry. 1495—Sheppard vs. O'Neill. 1496—Haar vs. Mooney. 1497—Falk vs. Willoughby. 1498—Hart vs. Lowen. 1499—McColter vs. Johnson. 1500—Hamburg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1501—Larke vs. same. 1502—Dinerstein vs. Haight. 1503—Beaverman vs. East Side Bank. 1504—Schaumer vs. Loewy. 1505—Colton vs. Hawley. 1506—Ruehle vs. McGrath.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1084—Mandel vs. Heussner. 1289—Matlach vs. Connolly. 4202—Hartmayer vs. Gray. 388—Walsh vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 599—Whitlock vs. McGlincey. 1065—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1067—Same vs. same. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 922—Oliento vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 398—Bendetel vs. Sonneberg. 1370—Compton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 306—Weiger vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 819—Zamowsky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 882—Henry Huber Company vs. Union Railroad Company. 1371—Hill Brass Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 941—Rosenblatt vs. Van Schaick. 2950—Stoeppler vs. Calgut. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1379—Fibre Conduit Company vs. Capron. 788—Morgan vs. Frischberg. 712—Gleason vs. Babcock. 8—Lang vs. Cooney. 1272—Southack vs. Lane. 666—Hance vs. Packer. 3203½—Adler vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1355—O'Brien vs. Dowling. 1078—Hawkins vs. Brown. 731—Abell vs. Ross. 606—Hirschberg vs. Steinhardt. 575—Barr vs. McKay. 263—Rosenberg vs. Gernshym. 354—McVeigh vs. P. Ballantine & Sons. 1365—Allen vs. Drewes. 937—Bargebuhr vs. Harris. 939—Francis vs. Crossett. 919—Lambert vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 928—Caffery vs. Demarest. 929—Roosevelt vs. Kerr. 183—Weill vs. Kearn. 742—Gilman vs. Halfer. 885—Loew vs. Noah. 874—Landsberger vs. Friedman. 394—Aaron vs. Stone. 376—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keanan. 576—Lockwood vs. Kahn. 1431—Foise vs. Ullmann. 333—Briggs vs. Hermann. 1318—Cronin vs. Smith Farms Dairy Company. 573—Levy vs. Kottman. 1140—Rockford vs. Reddy. 330—Harrington vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 332—McComb vs. Waterbury. 644—Wolfheim vs. Michaels. 668—Briggs vs. Kite. 858—Kerwan vs. Barney. 860—Robinson vs. Ticken. 861—Keister vs. Hoestel. 872—Kalsouch vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 875—Ingram vs. Herman. 880—Wiener vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 184—Dunham vs. Kearn. 185—Gerber vs. Kearn. 608—McCullough vs. Phoenix Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 479—Cramer vs. Pell. 613—Evans vs. Drake Opera House Company. 1936—Willard vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 943—Hoffman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1079—Doering vs. same. 1092—McKenna vs. New York Stencil Works. 924—Whitman vs. Curtis. 2477—Kelly vs. Curtis. 647—Russo vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1095—Lieberman vs. Friedlander. 1100—Bleckinger vs. Borges. 1101—Greenstein vs. Shrier. 1109—Brady vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. 1110—Berendt vs. Mayer. 1111—Green vs. Mansfield. 1324—Keeney vs. Morse.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

755—Lehmann vs. Baumann. 322—[illegible] vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 974—Corbin vs. Hawkes Manufacturing Company. 130—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 966—[illegible]

Rieper. 303—Wurtman vs. Hill. 770—Garbit vs. Vogel. 1152—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 980—Weller vs. Rossiter. 751—Creighton vs. Wardell. 162—Huntington vs. Kimball. 4074—Van Raden vs. Goldberg. 785—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Klein. 963—Crane vs. Young. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigerator Machine Company. 1013—Gould vs. Ganley. 1208—Stern vs. Prager. 815—Trier vs. Zeller. 816—Same vs. same. 1156—Carbone vs. Villamera. 1034—Herman vs. Finegold. 1390—Field vs. Loeser. 1174—Mullane vs. Houston, West Street, &c., Railroad Company. 166—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 1025—Siebrecht vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 776—Cutler vs. Price. 387—Saxton vs. White. 525—Levy vs. Eichert. 412—Harris vs. Nasonowitz. 628—Wetter vs. Lewis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4220—Hazelwood Ice Company vs. Bischoff. 3647—Levy vs. Schram. 3155—Kelly vs. Smith. 4263—D'Arville vs. Hammerstein. 4269—Sproull vs. Childs. 4227—Pesternah vs. Sprung. 4270—Bowman vs. Barber & Pritchard Coal and Navigation Company. 4271—Bowman vs. Barber. 4110—Homan vs. Turnbull. 4188—Block vs. Brown. 4331—Mapes vs. O'Grady. 4160—Paullon vs. Norcross. 4169—Lennon vs. Carroll. 4199—May vs. Sawyer. 4200—Same to same. 3840—Kerby vs. McNeill. 4336—M. M. Packard Company vs. Davis. 2930—McManus vs. Flannery. 2023—Hawkes vs. Avalese. 3277—Poland Paper Company vs. Lassen. 2990—Walling vs. Laird. 2397—M. Perez & Co. vs. Dreher. 778—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 2392—Berwin vs. Meyers. 2400—Weiss vs. Haase. 2952—Clokey vs. International Rubber Clothing, &c., Company. 3364—Haug vs. Klein. 3230—Potts vs. New York and Westchester Water Company. 3962—Kahn vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 2898—Schwartz vs. Northwestern Life Association. 2993—Ryan vs. Fricke. 3866—Reilly vs. Motley.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1506.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—John Murphy. 2—Albert Grahn. 3—William Murphy. 4—Herman Ristenpad, George McIntyre, and Nellie Gorman. 5—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 6—Philip Fischer. 7—Tony J. Rich and Manuel De Canto. 8—Michael Miniter. 9—William Zahn. 10—Thomas Lynch. 11—Joseph Appelsdorf. 12—Louis F. Martens. 13—Sarah Markhof. 14—Jacob Meyer. 15—John J. Donovan and David Williamson.

Pleadings.—1—Frank Farrell. 2—Daniel Gorman and Albert Cragen. 3—Charles Marchall, Joseph Young, Harry Penn, and Theodore Stevenson. 4—Walter Lewis. 5—Michael Keenan. 6—George Armstead. 7—Perrin H. Sumner. 8—Charles Phillips. 9—Charles Stewart. 10—Julius Herman. 11—Louis Levine. 12—William Norris. 13—John Carroll. 14—John I. Curran. 15—Walter Hodges. 16—Philip I. Stein. 17—Giovanni Lombardi. 18—John Raftery and Alexander Murphy. 19—Angelo Pennelli. 20—James Downey. 21—John H. Peck and James Beirne. 22—Edward E. Chanler. 23—Frank McGuckin. 24—Henry Watters, alias James H. Walters. 25—John Clancy and Peter Reil. 26—Quon Jung. 27—Thomas Reilly. 28—Becky Levine. 29—Carl Grahm. 30—Jacob R. Casselberry and Henry G. Allen. 31—Michael Keenan and Lawrence E. Story. 32—Allen B. Charter. 33—Ernest Sutton. 34—William Norris. 35—Lee Woh and Lilly Miller. 36—Allen C. Craig. 37—Hugo J. Hanf and Eugene Hanf. 38—James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gall, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles G. Emery. 39—James B. Duke, et al. 40—Benjamin Webber and George Stern. 41—Sadie Holland. 42—Morris Tolk. 43—Malvina Gaines. 44—James Glennon. 45—Oscar Hammerstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Jacob Epstein. 2—Max Muller. 3—Thomas Adams and Mary Adams. 4—Arthur Carnegie and William Gray. 5—Nathan Potash. 6—John Gill. 7—John Smith. 8—Fanny Pollak. 9—Mary Brown. 10—John Gordon. 11—Marie Longaine. 12—John Longaine. 13—Bridget Gibbons. 14—Julius Librowicz and Jacob Librowicz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welch for the People.

1—Henry S. Chatfield. 2—John Barandon. 3—Emil Fiscoria, Joseph Gotellia, Adam Marina, and Julias Olivlar. 4—Charles Ornowitz. 5—Thomas Kingsley, Cornelius Hyde, and John O'Brien. 6—Annie Kingston and Maggie Clarke. 7—John Willis. 8—Edward Somers and Andrew McMahon. 9—James Kelly. 10—Celia Plimmer. 11—Mamie Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Joseph Silberstein. 2—Anna Sinclair. 3—Walter Bennett. 4—John Henry. 5—Rosana Russemanno. 6—Abraham M. Frank. 7—James Madden. 8—Theodore Johnson, and Henry Fox. 9—Henry Fox. 10—Maggie Martin. 11—Edward Calcagin. 12—James Kerwin, Thomas Tobin, and James H. McCarthy. 13—Marcus Hohn. 14—Michael Mahoney. 15—William J. Koerner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Matter of Bogert—George Waddington; Blackgrove vs. Schell—John Frankenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Parfitt vs. Lowenstein, (two cases)—James C. Spencer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

David G. Morrison vs. David Steinfeld—David G. Morrison; Daniel J. Quinlan vs. Josephine A. Mulvihill—William H. P. Oliver; Henry C. Kennedy vs. Alice Francez—W. N. Hopcroft; Hickson W. Field vs. Charles T. Cowenhoven—Frank J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Cecelia F. Weber vs. Edward Weber—Benjamin Tuska.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Notice.—There will be no calendar until the first Monday in March.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Osborne, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Gaynor, J.

Nos. 3891, 3892, 2895, 2659, 4004, 4014, 1954, 4028, 4043, 4046, 4084, 4099, 4101, 4118, 5638, 2671, 4152, 4154, 4157, 4169, 4176, 4177, 4181, 4182, 4184, 4185, 4186, 4187, 4192, 4211, 4212, 2920, 4143, 4218, 4221, 4228, 4234, 4239, 4243, 4247, 4249, 4252, 4256, 4258, 4260, 4266, 4267, 4268, 4271, 5314, 2650, 5570, 3505, 3213, 1119, 5817, 2134, 2195, 3567, 5377, 3446, 3534, 3022, 460, 2553, 3042, 3637, 3618, 1164, 5544, 2268, 3625, 3729, 3194, 3052, 6503, 6733, 6659, 3702, 3497, 3422, 3937, 2968, 3496, 3666, 6651, 3305, 6831, 2458, 923, 3970, 6653, 2830, 389, 3293, 6564, 3734, 3935, 3784, 1685, 3575, 3727.

Highest number reached on regular call is 4275.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 980, 981, 982.

[illegible] Nos. [illegible], 971, 956, 680½, 728, 938, 433, 921, 861, 751, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil Calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Ignatz Weissenhorn, Patrick J. Scott, John C. Martin, Morris Werner, Orville T. Smith, Edward Bunger, John B. Ermente, Susan E. Altus, Anna B. Silberhorn, James N. Allen, Catharine Lowery, William Adams, Minna Weller, and Mary McLaughlin.

The estate of Martha Raike.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 28—The will of Mary Holmes.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE RUTLAND, B'way & 57th St.

Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to Superintendent at office on premises. G. W. BASHFORD, Agent.

107 EAST 123D ST.

Apartments of seven and eight large rooms. Steam heat and hot water supplied. Improved plumbing, porcelain bathtubs, &c. Rents $28 to $42.50.

L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

THE GORDON, 126 W. 45TH ST.

A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor, has light and air from all four sides, also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent, $1,200.

G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

A FIRST-FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, HOUSEkeeping apartment at the RUTLAND, Broadway and 57th St., suitable for small family of two, physician, or bachelor; rent, $1,200. Apply direct to Superintendent at office on premises.

THE WIESBADEN, 110 WEST 40TH ST.—TO Let—One large single flat, third floor, rent, $75; only to families of refinement having undoubted references. Janitor will show.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS.

THE EVELYN,

101 WEST 78TH ST.

A few extra choice apartments of three and four rooms, with bath, steam heat, electric light, elevator, and hall attendance. Apply

F. DOVALE, Superintendent.

ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLAT ON 5TH AV. CORner; all light rooms. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Av.

THE MERSEREAU, 308 AND 310 WEST 129TH St.—Flats, 6 rooms and bath, steam heated; private halls; rent, $21 to $24. Inquire Janitor.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,000; open for inspection without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, HOLLYWOOD, Norwood Park.—Handsomely furnished cottages for rent. R. H. WOODWARD, Long Branch.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MANY SALES OF MINOR PROPERTIES LAST WEEK.

An Easier Money Market—Falsified Considerations—Deceptive Leases—The Auction Room and Brokers' Sales.

More property was sold at private contract in the last six days than during any of the previous weeks of the month. The sales, however, included none of magnitude, and the total investment reported was necessarily below the average maintained since Jan. 1. There was a number of purchases of business property, both new and old. Houses of moderate cost sold fairly well, as also did flats and tenements, especially those of recent construction. The lower east side continued to be a rallying point for a certain class of speculative builders. Up-town sales of vacant lots were not infrequent, and will lead to additional building operations in the near future.

Announcements of future foreclosure sales are unusually numerous, but the end is seemingly in sight, as far as their preponderance over those of the corresponding period of last year is concerned. The lis pendens filed in January that involve mortgage foreclosures were 149. In the same month of 1896 they were 126.

Mortgage Loans at Lower Rates.

Good news travels swiftly, and there is probably not a speculator or broker in town who has not learned in the last ten days that money at 4½ per cent. is again readily obtainable on bond and mortgage security. The consequence is a bracing up all around and ventures that were looked at dubiously for months are now being seriously considered by professional real estate operators. Easier money conditions have been expected to prevail for several weeks, and now that they exist a better selling movement should soon be noticed.

Lenders on a large scale have been remarkably timid for many months, but the apparent settlement of the vexatious Cuban and Venezuelan questions without embroiling the Government disastrously, and the announcement of Major McKinley's selection of Cabinet officers, have inspired them with new courage, and New York realty again occupies first place in their estimation.

In another month money will no doubt be a glut in the market, and while to-day hardly a dollar is offered at 4 per cent., circumstances should contribute in the near future to establishing that rate as the only one that will be accepted when the security is first-class or of the so-called gilt-edged variety.

A long time will elapse, however, before there will be a return to the liberal methods that held with lenders up to the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency. Smaller percentages on the value of property are now and will continue to be the general rule, and stories of a loan placed for a sum greater than the purchase price will be conspicuous by their non-recital.

Trades and Trading Prices.

There has probably never been a time when trading realty has been so popular as during the last eighteen months. Exchanges are all right in their way, but for a long time it has been noticed that brokers have developed a tendency to conceal a trade by reporting separately the sale of each property involved. When prices are omitted from their statements, their subterfuge is harmless. When they are quoted and not in connection with each other, much harm is likely to result. An uninitiated buyer, who purchases at intervals years apart, is frequently victimized by the misleading reports.

It is to the brokers' interest at all times to negotiate a trade at the highest possible valuations as he thereby secures a larger commission from each party to the deal without in any way diminishing their several equities or practicing any imposition. The trader is usually a professional, whose experience has taught him a thing or two, and he is often better posted on values than the broker. The more gullible of the real estate public, and they are not limited in number, are eventually the sufferers through misrepresentations of this character.

The most outrageous exaggeration noticed of late appeared in two deeds filed in the early Winter, by which three flats, north of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, were conveyed at the price that rules in the most fashionable apartment section west of Central Park, in exchange for lots on Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, the value of which was expressed at 50 per cent. more than they are really worth. By insisting on a large value being placed on the latter parcel, the buyer or trader was undoubtedly paving the way for a big building loan, which will probably be placed in the Spring, on the basis of the trading price. All efforts to place it have so far failed. Other falsifications quite as disreputable might be mentioned, but with the exercise of a little caution the intelligent buyer need never be led very far astray.

Effect of Leases.

Income of course regulates the value of nearly all improved real estate, and it will sometimes happen that an unscrupulous dealer or two, appreciating that fact, will manipulate the leasing of a property so that it will appear far more valuable than it really is. For that reason, buyers or lenders should be wary about investing without first consulting a reliable broker.

Not long since a South Street corner sold in foreclosure for less than one-half the sum that had been advanced by a badly informed or dishonest trustee on bond and mortgage on the strength of a fraudulent lease that had been executed with a deliberate intention to deceive.

One of the millionaire members of the Sugar Trust has also apparently had some experience with an irresponsible lessee, and recently secured a judgment against a bankrupt speculator for over $14,000 back rent, due for a building bordering on the financial district, which he was induced to pay a big price for about three years ago because of an agreement by the aforesaid speculator and owner of the property to lease it for a term of years at $15,000 per annum. A fair rental for the property, which is very antiquated, would have been $6,000. Fortunately for the Sugar Trust representative, the broker who sold him the property got wind of what was coming and saved his reputation as well as a good customer by advising a resale, and accomplishing it in the Spring of last year. The new owners, who doubtless took the lease that is now worthless into consideration before buying, have yet to be heard from.

Another lease that suggests many things was recorded this month. By its terms the lessee agrees to pay for ten years from the completion of a new store and loft structure on Broadway, what looks to be a remarkably extravagant rental for the ground-floor accommodations. The agreement may be a genuine one, but it smacks somewhat of manipulation. Possibly the lessees have in view its effect on the placing of a permanent mortgage loan on the building.

In the Auction Room.

The auctioneers should not complain of the business of the past week, notwithstanding that the greater part of it resulted from legal sales. Peter F. Meyer & Co. started off on Monday by selling, in foreclosure, three parcels for an aggregate of $242,000 to investors not interested in the actions that led to the respective sales. Tuesday's transactions were unquestionably a success, Adrian H. Muller & Son obtaining $289,600, which the experts present considered good value, for the nine properties disposed of in partition for the Asa Hall estate. The proceedings of the days that followed did not lack attractions, and nearly every parcel sold was of a class superior to the offerings that had heretofore been the feature of the year.

The promise for this week is not so encouraging, unless the foreclosure sales, of which there is a great number announced, are considered. They, however, embrace an extraordinarily wide variety, great enough, in fact, to insure a large daily attendance at the Trinity Building Salesroom.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. will sell, in foreclosure, on Tuesday, no less than forty-four building lots, separately and in plots, on First Avenue, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, east of Second Avenue, and on the new marginal street fronting on the Harlem River.

Philip A. Smyth will sell, in partition, on Thursday, 8 and 10 East Thirty-first Street, two valuable full lots of extra depth, with old building, the four-story residence 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5, and the four-story house 1,001 Madison Avenue, lot 20 by 79, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets.

Sales at Private Contract.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for the estate of Charles L. Colby the dwelling 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, 55 by 100 and 140, with the furniture, to William Douglas Sloane; also for Henry H. Cook, the vacant property on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, to Stuyvesant Fish, who will erect a handsome private dwelling.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold to J. C. Raymond, at $70,000, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and three lots in the rear, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street. The buyer will give in part payment, at $15,000, the four-story stone-front leasehold dwelling 342 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Fay & Stacom, builders, have purchased from Mandelbaum & Lewine, at about $110,000, the plot, with old buildings, 103 to 111 Monroe Street, and will erect five six-story tenements, with basement stores.

Theodore A. Cordier, builder, has bought for immediate improvement four lots on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Louis Lese has bought of B. Blessing a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and another on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The same operator has sold to Joseph Lichtenstein, 272 Rivington Street, a five-story brick tenement, 27.6 by 75 by 100.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold, at about $65,000, the new five-story limestone-front flat 225 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 33.4 by 90 by 100.11.

The Bradley & Currier Company (Limited) has sold the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a new five-story flat, with stores, 50 by 80 by 100, at about $75,000, to Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, who will give in trade 141 Amity Street, Brooklyn, at about $20,000, and a Jersey City property at $10,000.

The Parshall estate has sold to W. C. Dickerson, for immediate improvement, a plot 72.7 by 150, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 42 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

Joseph McFarland is the buyer of the Lee estate lots referred to on Thursday. He has also purchased from the estate of John H. Sherwood, deceased, land adjoining, and will thereby acquire a plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 210 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Ashforth & Duryee have leased for John Jacob Astor, to Patterson & Co., tailors, for ten years from the 1st of May next, 2 and 4 West Thirty-third Street, two four-story dwellings, that will be remodeled throughout.

C. Volzing & Son have leased for Daniel Hennessy the two connected stores, with floor above and basement, on the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, to H. Sarner & Co., for five years, from Feb. 1, at $6,000 per annum. The premises were occupied for many years by D. O'Grady & Co., dry goods dealers, whose failure at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was recently announced.

Probably in anticipation of the passage of a bill regulating the height of future new buildings, R. A. and W. H. Chesebrough, the millionaire manufacturers of vaseline, are having plans drawn by Clinton & Russell for a fifteen-story office building, 142 by 65, to be erected on the southeast corner of State and Pearl Streets, at an estimated cost of $400,000. Nice site, that, for a big office structure. A loft building would be more appropriate, and even that would be untenanted to a great extent most of the time.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $1,105,001. Last year in the corresponding week they were $910,871.

There were recorded last week 255 mortgages, for $3,708,417, of which 103, for $1,299,042, were at 5 per cent.; 124, for $930,892, were at more, and 28, for $1,478,483, were at less. In the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 247 mortgages, for $3,995,049, of which 108, for $743,994, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $2,772,355, were at more, and 31, for $478,700 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 157 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,034.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 50 to 56½ East Third Street, south side, 137.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.9 by south 44 by west four inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 feet south of street by east 37.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements and stores and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment, $26,460.

On premises at Pelham Park, by Charles G. Banks, referee, foreclosure sale, St. Agnes Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Railroad Avenue, 100 by east 100 by south 100 by east 25 by south 100 to Railroad Avenue by west along same 25 by north 100 by west 50 to St. Agnes Avenue at point of beginning.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Burton N. Harrison, referee, southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant; also, One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 95 feet east of First Avenue, 375 by 100.11, vacant; also, One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 325 by 122 by southwest 110 by west 225 by south 76.10 to point of beginning, vacant; also First Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 88 by southwest 65 and 105 by 40 by 104, vacant; also, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Marginal Wharf, or street, on Harlem River, 118 by 100.11, vacant; also, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Marginal Wharf, or Street, on Harlem River, 75 by 80.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $111,419.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Van Schaick, referee, 208 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,863.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 211 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 117 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 65, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,217.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 2,053 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.6½ feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,665.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs northwest 396.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant; also Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of Ellwood Street, centre line, runs southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 to centre line of Naegle Avenue by northeast 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,383.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 1,428 Vyse Street, southeast side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,430 Vyse Street, southeast side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,434 Vyse Street, southeast side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,436 Vyse Street, southeast side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgments, about $958 on each.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 165 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 116 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, 620 and 622 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 86.6, one two-story and basement and one three-story and basement frame dwelling, with frame stable in rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 182 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,937.

By Charles G. Banks, referee, foreclosure sale, Jerome Avenue, east side, 583.8½ feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 150 by 160 by south, southwest, southeast, and southwest in seven lines 1,017.10 by west 242 to Jerome Avenue, vacant, one-seventh part. Due on judgment, $8,496.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 37 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 104 and 106 Park Row and 23 Duane Street, begins Park Row, northwest side, 20 feet northeast of Duane Street, 49.7 by 102.2 by southwest 7.5 by northwest 3 by southwest 67.4 to Duane Street by southeast along same 22 by northeast 25 by southeast 81 to Park Row, six-story brick store, loft, and office building, formerly Sweeney's Hotel. Due on judgment, $20,671.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George B. McClellan, referee, 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 150 by 98.9; also, 514 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, eight-story brick piano factory; also, 526 and 528 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant; also, 532 and 534 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $108,895.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eliot Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,388; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 14 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,083.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, Penfold Avenue, or Crotona Park, East, south side, 80 feet east of Suburban Place, 66 by 128.9 by 82.4 by 129.6½, three three-story frame dwellings; also, Penfold Avenue, or Crotona Park, East, south side, 100 feet west of Suburban Place, 75 by 130, four three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $16,295.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 420 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 387.7½ feet west of Avenue A, 18.7½ by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,834.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 527 to 533 West Fifty-sixth Street and 530 to 540 West Fifty-seventh Street, beginning at Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 93.10 by north 100.5 by east 56.6 by north 100.5 to Fifty-seventh Street by west along same 150 by south 200.10, one, two, and three story brick brewery, stables, &c. Due on judgment, $77,645.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 315 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 208 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and a half story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,149. (This property is reported sold at private contract, and advertised sale will probably be adjourned sine die.)

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 54 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 23 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, all right, title, and interest of Theodore D. Sutton on Dec. 15, 1896. Due on judgments, $2,548.88 and $3,502.32.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park, Lot 54, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, all right, title, and interest of Harry Levine on Sept. 2, 1893. Due on judgment, $1,347.92.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 63 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 115.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,400; subject to first mortgage for $18,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 8 and 10 East Thirty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two lots 25 by 116.4, each with three-story brick building, formerly used as a stable; also 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also 1,001 Madison Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 79, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 37.4 feet north of former centre line of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, (now closed,) gore lot 8.6 by about 8 by 3.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 184 South Street, north side, 103.1 feet west of James Slip, 33 by 76.1 by 32.9 by 76.1, five-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $22,407.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Anderson Price, referee, 321 East Fifty-fourth Street, lease of store floor, front part of basement, and five rooms on second floor. Due on judgment, $2,407.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, 306 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 12.6 by 80.11½ by 12.7½ by 79, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,757.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Gould, referee, 241 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 62, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,083.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,265.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, private road between Webster Avenue and Myrtle Street, southeast side, 69 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 46 by 65.5 by 46 by 65.4⅜, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,627.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.10 2-3 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 1-3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 137 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 364 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,878; subject to first mortgage for $9,000.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By Marlin F. Hatch, foreclosure sale, James W. Gerard, Jr., referee, 332 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 283.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,602.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Ryer Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,229.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, Washington Avenue, east side, 64.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 21.6 by 80. Due on judgment, $2,929.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgment, $27,105.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Robert Maynicke, the architect, has completed the plans for a twelve-story business building to be erected on the plot 598 Broadway, for Henry Corn. The proposed building is to be of skeleton frame construction, and will be fire-proof throughout. It will cover a plot 28.6 feet by 198 feet, running through to Crosby Street from Broadway. The structure is to be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and equipped with three freight and one passenger elevators, operated by steam and electricity. The ground floor is planned for use as stores; the upper stories for lofts and offices. The elevations on Broadway and on Crosby Street are to be of granite, terra cotta, and iron.

Buchman & Deisler are the architects of the eight-story fire-proof business building to be erected by Patrick Norton on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Robert A. and William H. Cheseboro, owners of the property on the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets, contemplate tearing down these old houses and erecting in their place a fifteen-story office building of fire-proof construction. Designs for the proposed building have been made by Clinton & Russell. They are for a structure of steel skeleton frame construction, with walls of light brick and Indiana limestone, trimmed with terra cotta.

Fay & Stacom, the builders, are to erect five six-story tenements at 103 to 111 Monroe Street. The houses will cost about $110,000, and will be built from plans drawn by Charles Rentz. The ground floors are to be used as stores.

The same architect has drawings for a five-story brownstone-front tenement house to be built on the plot, 78 Charles Street, at an estimated cost of $25,000, for Brubacher & Rentz.

George Frederick Pelham has plans in preparation for a five-story apartment house, 25 by 70 feet, to be built on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for Henry Rothschild and Victor Kallman. The building will be of buff brick and limestone, and is to cost about $27,000.

F. B. Cole is the architect of the three five-story store and flat buildings, which Thomas W. Keogh will erect on the plot, 90 by 100.5 feet, on Eighth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, recently purchased.

S. A. Dennis has made plans for a two-and-a-half-story dwelling house, to be built at Yonkers for Michael Garvey.

W. H. Paulison is to build a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 34 feet, at East Orange, N. J., from plans by the same architect.

Mr. Dennis is the architect for a two-story double dwelling, to be built in Jersey City, for Frank Coogan.

A new church edifice for the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of Oyster Bay, L. I., the Rev. John L. Belford, pastor, has been designed by Ingle & Almirall of this city. The new church is to be constructed of granite, and will occupy a space 73 by 100 feet. It will be modeled after the Gothic order of architecture, and is estimated to cost $35,000. The ground floor will contain the main auditorium, sanctuary, sacristy, closets, and a vestibule extending the entire breadth of the church. The basement will contain the chapel, sacristy, and the heating apparatus. The roof will be of slate, with fleches of copper.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick and stone flats, 45 by 95 and 30.11 by 88.5; John Kehoe of 335 East Fifteenth Street, owner; John C. Bairne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $79,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82.9, by same; cost, $78,000.

Seventy-third Street, south side, 110.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a five-story brick dwelling, 30 by 79; William S. Trenholm of 100 Broadway, owner; C. P. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to five-story brick stores and bachelor apartments; Edward H. Landon of 27 William Street, owner; R. C. Gildersleeve of 52 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 413 and 415 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone stable; Herman Kahrs, 1,592 Lexington Avenue, owner; Louis F. Heinecke, 62 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 603 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; Benjamin Keller of 54 Eighth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect, and A. J. Obermier, builder; cost, $100.

No. 106 Franklin Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; Thomas H. Clarkson of 22 West Twenty-second Street, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

CONVENT AV, w s, 82.11 ft s of 148th St, 17x75; Mary E. Cahill and another to Pauline Hann and another	$1
120TH ST, 115 West; Isaac M. Dean and another, executors, &c., to William J. Gaudineer	1
SAME PROPERTY; David J. Dean and wife to same	1
ROGERS PLACE, e s, 175 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x90; also e s of Stebbins Av, 458.10 ft n of Freeman St, 75.10x46.2x76.7x66.6; Elizabeth Rintelen to Adam C. Rintelen	1
77TH ST, 318 West; Lillian Russell of Helen Chatterton to Carrie L. Reick	33,500
94TH ST, s s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x93.10 to Apthorp's Lane x17.2x93.2; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to David B. Sickles as receiver	1,000
13TH ST, n s, 510 ft w of 2d Av, 17x103.3; Columbia M. Harral to Henry B. Keleham	100
CANNON ST, e s, 12 and 14; Andrew Brose and others to Adolphus Ottenberg	60,000
93D ST, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Herman Fensterer to Louis Bergen	1
78TH ST, 26 East; Marcus Rosenthal and wife to R. Duke Barnum	1
MADISON AV, 1,291; Lillie E. Shirrill to John Renehan	1
78TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 15.8 x76.8; Mary S. Todd to Marcus Rosenthal	1
2D AV, e s, 73.5 ft n of 44th St, 18x70; Karl M. Wallach to Henry Klay	14,000
97TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 105 x25.11; Conrad R. Gross and others to George Schreiner	1
113TH ST, 25 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, trustees, to Sarah M. Chapman	10,500
117TH ST, n s, 257 ft e of Lenox Av, 26 x100.11; Herman A. Bente and wife to Philip Braendorf	1
FOX ST, s e corner of 167th St, 100x25; Gustav P. Miller and wife to Anna Bahr	1
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100.1 ft e of Intervale Av, 25x65.7x irregular; Elizabeth Rintelen to Adam C. Rintelen	1
HOE ST, e s, 254.2 ft s of Home St, 25x 100; Henry Anderes and wife to Catherine A. Lavelle	1,800
HOME ST, s s, 90 ft w of Tinton Av, 36.11x93.6; Paul G. Decker and wife to Clara Decker	1
STEBBINS AV, e s, 458.10 ft n of Freeman St, 73.10x46.2x76.7x66.6; Adam C. Rintelen to Elizabeth Rintelen	1
LOT 213, map of Van Nest Park; Ida Baer to Louis Baer	1
4TH AV, n s, w part of Lot 163, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Jacob Brand and wife to Peter Whittle	1,750
HUGUENOT ST, n e s, Lots 167 and 168, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; William H. Van Arsdale and wife to Margaret Brett	1

Recorded Leases.

BUCHANAN, Charles J., and another, exexutors, to John G. Moore; 209 and 211 West 42d St, stables, 1¼ years	$200
SAME to same; n w corner of 7th Av and 42d St, commencing from March 1, 1897, per month, 30 days' notice	330
DAVIS, Alice, to John J. Redmond; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 3 years	1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BOLTAN, Joseph, to Reuben Grunauer; 147-149 Clinton St, 1 year	$2,000
CLAUS, Emilie, and Peter to Burbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; 352 East 120th St, installments	4,800
GAUDINEER, William J., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 166th St, 552 ft w of 3d Av, installments	8,000
GRAY, Eliza N., to New York Savings and Loan Association; n s of 167th St, 75 ft e of Southern Boulevard, installments	1,800
HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to Morris Green; 983 Lexington Av, 1 year	2,500
IHLENBERG, August L., to H. Koehler & Co.; e s of 11th Av, 25.1 n of 52d St; also 52d St, n s, 60 ft e of 11th Av, secures notes	1,700
KLAY, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 832 2d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	11,500
LAVELLE, Catherine A., to John F. Steeves; e s of Hoe Av, 254.2 ft s of Home St, demand	2,500
OSWALD, Fidelius, to Jacob J. Hausman; e s of 2d Av, 50.5 ft n of 64th St, 1 year	500
WILSON, John J., to E. H. Smith; Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year	500
WHITTLE, Peter, and wife to Birkbeck Investment, Savings, and Loan Company of America; n s of 4th St, west part of Lot 163, map of Wakefield, installments	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRYAN, William, to William Bryan, a corporation	$1
SCHREINER, George, to Conrad R. Gross and George Herber	5,500
STEPHENS, George W., to Olin J. Stephens	3,000
STANISCICS, Charles G., administrator of Theodore Stanisics, to Nathan Stern	7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Ann S. Young, and others, trustees of William H. Young	7,500

Lis Pendens.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 476.6 ft n of 7th St, 45x211, Morrisania; Citizens' Saving Bank against Annie M. L. Spitzer and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

3D AV, 145, s e s, 185.6 ft n e of 66th St, 21x60; Wilhelmine E. Kruger and another against Barthold Katt and another, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 42x99.11x irregular; Elizabeth D. Chaloner against Ida B. Farley and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CHERRY ST, 103, n s, 44 ft w of Oliver St, 16.1x irregular; Cherry St, 101, n s, at e corner, house of Anthony P. Staples, 16.1x irregular; Fanny Lanstadter against Mary Raby and others, to (foreclose mortgage.)

10TH AV, 215 East; Ernest Hansgen against Peter Thomas and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

167TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 52x50x irregular; Absalom P. Bachman against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner; James J. Benson, contractor	$1,538
9TH AV, n w corner of 30th St, 50x75; Dempsey & McLeon against Mr. Maillard, owner; E. & P. Marrin, contractors; John Larney, sub-contractor	76
Order Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.	
CARMINE ST, 50; John B. Canavotto and another, on Anderson, Howland & Murray to Smith & Collins	1,221

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ALVA B. TAYLOR.—Alva B. Taylor, manufacturer and repairer of machinery at 62 Cliff Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward G. Pfeiffer of Jersey City. Mr. Taylor has been in business fifteen years, chiefly in connection with printing presses.

—JOHN MCCUE.—Theodore E. Tomlinson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John McCue, liquor dealer of 476 Columbus Avenue, on the application of A. Worms & Co. He has been in business ten years.

—HERMAN W. SCHMIDT.—Charles D. Backus has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Herman W. Schmidt, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, formerly at 157 Reade Street, on the application of Droste & Snyder. Mr. Schmidt failed in June last, with liabilities reported at $90,000.

—O'KEEFE & CANNON.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has closed up the store of O'Keefe & Cannon, dealers in furniture and carpets at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, on an execution for $622 in favor of Denis F. Flynn. The business was started in November, 1893, and they carried a stock of about $3,000.

—VAN NOTE & FISK.—Edwin M. Van Note and Clinton B. Fisk, composing the firm of Van Note & Fisk, ecclesiastical furnishings, at 22 East Sixteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to David W. Granbery. They began business in November, 1894, with a capital of $2,500, and their business was principally in memorial windows and interior decorations for churches.

—WILLIAM LEWIS BOYLE.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against William Lewis Boyle, banker, of 45 Wall Street, for $67,966, in favor of the Bank of British North America on a judgment obtained against him yesterday for advances made by the bank to the Manitoba Milling and Brewing Company, which advances were guaranteed by Mr. Boyle and others under an agreement made in June, 1887. Suit was begun by the bank against Mr. Boyle in June, 1892, and has been pending ever since. Mr. Boyle on Jan. 22 had judgment taken against him for $97,325 in favor of Edward J. Bernard. Mr. Boyle is President of the Litho Carbon Rubber Company of New York and San Antonio, Texas.

Judgments.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

BAUER, Morris—R. Hall	$108
BAGOT, William J. and Peter—Nathaniel W. Keane	884
SAME—Same	1,481
SAME—Same	1,444
SAME—Same	274
BOYLE, William L.—The Bank of British North America	67,966
BRADLEY, Andrew J.—E. Rafter	245
BREUNIG, Frank—I. Kaufman	74
BROWN, Alexander—A. Gordon	50
CARPENTER, Robert B.—J. F. Douglas and another	17,881
CHEVALIER, Gabriel L.—Gabrielle J. Chevalier	825
COOLEY, Jacob—Mary Rudolf	353
FEIGL, Albert—The H. B. Claflin Company	268
FINCK, George, Clarence W. Gaylor, and Jarvis B. Smith—George B. Ashley	1,278
FIORILLO, Raphael—R. L. Smith	29
FROLEY, Frank—P. Hunt	56
FLYNN, Peter R.—A. M. Moore and another	2,218
GREGORY, James and Mary and Margaret E., Jacob Belle—I. Sprung	1,082
HILL, Catherine—A Ritch	71
HIRSCH, Edward—The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company	176
HUFNAGEL, Robert—J. H. Rieper	128
JACKSON, Charles H.—A. J. Clark	117
KOSTER, William—A. Koenig and another	225
KORINEK, Frank—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company	383
LAW, William H.—D. McClure, as receiver, &c	4,110
LAIRD, George W.—Alice J. Gribbon	533
LAUTENBURG, Charles, and Morris Saffen—M. Tischler	825
McLARAN, Percy B., and Clinton P. Paine—E. H. Meyers and another, costs	107
MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—S. Nachtigall & Co	303
MURRAY, Eugene—Sarah Miller	504
MURTHA, John L.—J. V. B. Rapp and another	41
OLIVER, John W.—The Broadway Garden Hotel and Café Company	82
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—The Gould Mersereau Company	145
PAULY, Charles—F. Theodore and another	1,293
PALUMBO, Theodore—James E. March	158
PALLADINO, Joseph—J. H. Trall and others	115
PITCHIE, Charles—Lucy A. Cooley and others, costs	65
SAME—George Leask, as trustee, &c., costs	65
PIERCE, George Henry—W. Helburn	28
QUIRK, Nicholas J.—W. D. Snow	14
ROBINOWITZ, Siegfried—J. E. Linde Paper Company	134
ROBERTS, George S.—L. Silverman	12,404
REILLY, James W.—American Grocery Company	143
SCHRAM, Richard—J. B. Levy	119
SHERMAN, George D.—F. Devenham	1,487
SHENFIELD, Jacob and Joseph—S. Nachtigall and others	42
SHRIMPTON, Fred, & Son, (Limited,)—E. Rode and another	95
THE WATERTOWN PAPER COMPANY and Elsas Paper Company—A. Silverman	120
THE CASTLE GARDEN HOTEL COMPANY—H. Held	116
THE NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY—H. C. Alleman	135
THE MAYOR, &c.—F. Beach, trustee	23,158
SAME—E. W. Halsey	4,364
SAME—Same	11,141
SAME—J. Conklin	807
SAME—C. V. Smith	400
WHEELER, George N., and Harry H. Schrope—E. J. Burke	202

TAMMANY'S NEW COMMITTEES.

Explanation of Politicians for the Increase in Number.

The Tammany Executive Committee for this year, when it is completed, will number very nearly 100 members, the largest Executive Committee that the organization has ever had. The increase is mainly due to the creation of three new standing committees—those on Municipal Affairs, Public Improvements, and the Press, and to the fact that all standing committees will have Vice Chairmen, who, like the Chairmen, will be ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

The politicians say that the chief necessity for the creation of the new committees and the making of the Vice Chairmen members of the Executive Committee lay in the fact that the Tammany "policy of conciliation" involved the taking in as executive members of so many men that there were not places enough to go around. The seven standing committees will be named by Chairman Augustus W. Peters of the General Committee, and their selection may be announced early this week. The list of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen is not yet completed, but it was ascertained yesterday that Col. William L. Brown will be Chairman and John W. Keller Vice Chairman of the Press Committee. The creation of the Committee on Municipal Affairs is taken to mean that ex-Mayor Gilroy will be its Chairman, on account of his membership in the Greater New York Commission, and on account of his familiarity with municipal affairs. Ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark is also almost certain to be asked to accept one of the Chairmanships.

The selection of Register William Sohmer as Chairman of the Committee on Organization has started some talk to the effect that Mr. Sohmer may be Tammany's candidate for Mayor. The politicians, however, say that it is too early to make up a slate.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent only $1,500; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.

G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 21 EAST.—TO LET, UNFURnished, to strictly private family; this small house; contains many rooms, is modern, handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent $1,800; any broker. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

19TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.

Twenty-five foot four-story high-stoop dwelling, with large extension, now being put in thorough order; rent reasonable.

H. R. Drew & Co., 1 West 27th St.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—Choice Offices to Let.

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING.

125th St., 7th and 8th Avs.

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

All light; steam heat; elevator service; rents, $120 and upwards. Apply to

PORTER & CO.,

NO. 159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at auction THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

8 AND 10 EAST 31ST ST.,

150 feet east of 5th Ave.—Two Lots, each 25x116.4, with 3-story brick stable; sold separately.

37 EAST 68TH ST.,

125 feet east of Madison Ave.—Four-story high stoop brownstone private Residence, lot 25x100.5.

1001 MADISON AVE.,

between 77th and 78th Sts.—Four-story high stoop brownstone private Residence, lot 20x79.

Chauncey S. Truax, Esq., Referee.

John Delahunty, Esq., Attorney.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at auction, TUESDAY, February 9, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

10 VALUABLE LOTS.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

129 and 131 AMSTERDAM AVE.,

between 65th and 66th sts., plot 40x80, with frame buildings.

60TH AND 61ST STS.,

100 feet east of Amsterdam av., 100 feet on each street; eight full lots.

Will be sold in suitable plots.

EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Referee.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1897,

At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN FORECLOSURE.

Under the direction of BURTON N. HARRISON, Esq., Referee.

44 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS

ON

1ST AVENUE, 107TH AND 108TH STS.,

AND

Marginal Wharf or Street, on Harlem River.

For maps and further particulars apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, FEB. 2,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., by order of Daniel Lord and Franklin B. Lord, Executors of the estate of Henrietta V. Leo Wolf, deceased.

37 EAST 21ST STREET,

4-story and basement brick dwelling, with one-story extension, and lot 25x48x98.9; extension 19.10x25. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Esq., Attorney, 120 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Desirable Dwelling Houses for Sale by GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE.

MURRAY HILL—Full size, low stoop, modern.

MAD. AV., near 88th St.—Extra wide, D.-R. Ext.

46TH ST., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—Medium size, B.-P. Ex.

48TH ST., bet. 5th & 6th Aves, (leasehold)—Bargain.

49TH ST., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.—In fee, medium size; good order.

52D ST., near 5th Ave.—D.-R. Ext.

56TH ST., n. 5th Ave.—Full size; good house to alter.

55TH ST, nr. 5th Ave.—Full size, American basement.

56TH ST., nr. Mad. Ave.—Medium size; perfect order.

62D ST., near 5th Ave.—Extra wide, D.-R. Ext.

67TH ST., near 5th Ave.—Full size, D.-R. Ext.

72D ST., e. of 5th Ave.—Full size, American basement.

73D ST., near 5th Ave.—Medium size, Am. basement.

76TH ST., e. of 5th Ave.—22 feet, D.-R. Ext., (new.)

77TH ST., adjoining 5th Ave.—Full sized, (new,) American basement and high stoop; perfectly planned; well built.

80TH ST., adjoining 5th Ave.—Full sized, D.-R. Ext.; perfect order.

82D ST., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.—Full sized, Am. Basement.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,

9 Pine and 509 Fifth Ave.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have three very elegant, new, in every way up-to-date, houses on

WEST 72d ST.,

the choicest residence street of the

WEST SIDE.

They are respectively 21, 23, and 25 feet wide, and full of new and interesting features.

TIMES ARE DULL

and the promised boom not yet in sight.

I WILL SELL THESE HOUSES

at considerably less than they can be produced for to-day. Call and see them.

Nos. 233, 235 and 241 West 72d St.

or send for pamphlet to

CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

BOND and MORTGAGE

BY THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,

120 Broadway, N. Y.

No expense for examining Title except disbursements.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.

Firm of

Leonard J. Carpenter,

Real Estate Agents & Brokers,

41 Liberty Street.

Branch Office, 1,181 Third Avenue.

ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—

Two 25-foot five-story Residences, 304 and 306 West 76th St.

One has dining-room extension.

These houses have just been completed and are now open for inspection to those who are looking for WELL-BUILT houses.

A. B. KIGHT, Architect and Builder.

PLOT CONTAINING NEARLY 5 LOTS, NEAR 175th St., Jerome Av., for $2,000; 1-3 cash; no money required down if buyer intends to build; parties met with carriage by appointment and driven to lots; commission to brokers. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

A CHARMING DWELLING ON 47TH ST., between 5th and 7th Avs. CHAS. E. EASTON, 118 West 42d St.

FANCY BALLS IN THE PAST

The First One Held in This City Was Given by Madame Charles Brugiere Jan. 20, 1829.

MRS. HENRY BREVOORT NEXT.

The Great Vanderbilt Ball, in 1883, Which Eclipsed Anything Before —The Scene Six Years Later in the Academy of Music.

The first fancy costume ball given in New York, and, for that matter, in the United States, of which authentic record is preserved, was given by Mme. Charles Brugiere on Jan. 20, 1829, at her residence, at 30 Broadway.

The Brugieres were of French stock, Charles Brugiere being of noble family, and one of these who left France for San Domingo in the troublous days of the Revolution, and came later to the United States, after the San Domingo massacre. Among the refugees with whom Mr. Brugiere fled from the ill-starred island was a family named Teisseire, and it was a daughter of this family whom he married soon after landing in Philadelphia. In 1801 he, with his brother-in-law, formed the French importing dry goods firm of Brugiere & Teisseire, and they did a very large business for those times up to the war of 1812. It was one of the few Philadelphia houses that stood firm in the crash of 1816. Mr. Brugiere was a Director in the old United States Bank.

In 1823 the firm removed to this city, and, at 55 Greenwich Street, soon became commercial princes, while the Brugiere home was famous for its lavish and hearty hospitality. Mme. Brugiere was a queenly woman, and received grandly. She was the acknowledged social queen of the city. Every foreigner of consequence who visited New York was received at her home. One of her most elaborate receptions was given in honor of Señorita Garcia, afterward the celebrated Mme. Malibran.

This pioneer of American fancy balls was spoken of in raptures for months before and after it was held. Nothing of the kind had been seen in any part of America. The spacious apartments were crowded with the very élite of New York Society. Not only that, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and Albany sent their loveliest women to grace the great occasion. From her house on the Bowling Green went out invitations on the most deliciously perfumed cards to the furthermost extremities of the city. The adjoining house was annexed for the night. The theatres were ransacked for dresses; milliners worked night and day to complete the fancy costumes.

The McAllister of That Day.

The central figure among the male guests on this memorable occasion was Charles King, the Ward McAllister of that day. He was a son of the celebrated Rufus King, member of the Continental Congress, Minister to England, and Senator from New York. His brother, John A. King, was later Governor of this State. "Major Mordecai Noah, who never liked King, dubbed him "the Pink" of good society, and added, speaking of the great ball, that Mr. King "went in the dress of a private gentleman, and nobody knew him in that disguise." The story goes that Beau King changed his dress and disguise three times at the ball, and that the last time the band played "God Save the King." But this same ridiculed society leader was a successful merchant, Director in the Bank of New York, long editor of The New York American, and was sent to England after the war of 1812 by the President on a mission relating to the prisoners of Dartmoor.

Society doings in those distant days were chronicled in such glittering generalities that, besides extravagant praise lavished on the Brugiere ball the costumes, the music and the supper, there is a scant record of the notables assembled. One dazzling figure was Mrs. John McGregor, another was Señorita Garcia, to whom James W. Gerard, the gallant lawyer, paid devoted court.

Mme. Brugiere was the mother of three accomplished daughters—Eloise, Nathalie, and Juliet. The family removed soon after the great ball to 48 Bond Street, then a most fashionable part of the town, where they gave private concerts, and entertained with lavish hospitality. It was in this house that Miss Juliet died, after which the family lived for some time in Paris. Charles Brugiere died in New York in 1838, and his wife did not long survive him.

M. and Mme. Brugiere were noted for their attachment to each other. The painter Eickholt used to tell a characteristic story of them. A short time previous to a certain New Year's Day, Mr. Brugiere called upon the painter and sat for his portrait, pledging the artist to secrecy. The painting was to be framed and placed in the parlor of his house on New Year's Eve to give his wife a surprise the next morning. All was done as he wished. When the New Year's morning arrived he led his wife to the parlor. Both stared, for there hung two portraits, his and her own. She had given the same order, and it took some time for the artist to convince them that he had faithfully kept both their secrets.

AT MRS. HENRY BREVOORT'S.

A Costume Ball in 1840 Which Dazzled All New York—Some of the Guests and Costumes.

The next social celebrity to dazzle New York was Mrs. Henry Brevoort. It was on Dec. 17, 1838, that this famous society leader gave the first of her noted entertainments, a house-warming affair, in honor of the splendid old mansion on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The hostess intended this to be a fancy ball in costume, but, grand affair as it was in the number and superb toilets present, it was only a partial success, for many not in character were there. Not a house in the city in that day was so well calculated to entertain such an assemblage. Five large rooms were open on the parlor floor, to say nothing of the spacious hall and noble staircase.

"It was the first time," says Philip Hone in his Diary, "that all this had been shown to the bon-ton, and the capriciousness of master and mistress is so great that it may remain a sealed book for half a dozen years unless the present freak should continue."

But it did continue. Mrs. Brevoort had not by any means satisfied her ambition to give a costume ball. She did achieve this distinction par excellence on the socially historic evening of Feb. 24, 1840, when the superb function, with its 500 guests, brilliantly and richly arrayed in character, far eclipsed the pioneer splendors of the Brugière ball.

There was no mistaking the iron-clad demands of the hostess on this occasion. "Costume à la rigeur," blazoned on the cards of invitation, meant that the doors would be virtually closed to all not in character. No attempt was made to violate my lady's commands. Except the ten gentlemen in plain evening dress who acted as managers, every guest appeared in costume, and so crowded was the glittering assemblage that many of the most gorgeous toilets had little chance to be appreciated at their value.

By all accounts, New York must have been wildly excited, from social centre to humblest circumference, by the preparations for this great event—"from the fashionable belle who aimed at conquest to the poor artiste and needlewoman who worked on the outfits." Nothing of the kind had ever been witnessed here. Nearly all the dresses were superbly ornamented with gold, silver and jewels, and the duplicates in character [illegible]

[illegible] peculiar charm to the splendid pageant. In and out among the gay revelers glided a ponderous knight in armor, and inside the armor lurked the active personality of Mr. Attree, connected with James Gordon Bennett's infantile penny Herald, and this was the first time in the social history of New York that a newspaper reporter figured in such a grand occasion on a strictly business errand. And it took Attree four days to get his effort into print.

Guests and Costumes.

Guests and characters were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Turk and Spanish lady; Mrs. Brevoort, Joanna of Naples; Miss Brevoort, La Juive; the younger Brevoort children, pages and a brigand; Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Don Juan of Austria and Spanish lady; Mrs. Brancher, Lady of the old régime; Mrs. Burns, Mme. du Bourg; Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay, fox hunter and peasant woman; Miss Barclay, fine old lady; Miss M. Barclay, Lalla Rookh; Miss Bradbury of Boston, Diana; Mr. Belmont, German postilion; Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Coster, pirate and Clotilda; Mr. and Mrs. Washington Coster, Arab boy and Leila; the Misses Cruger, Quakeresses; Miss Callender, Dutch girl; Messrs. Gore and Stanhope Callender, Spanish muleteer and Highlander; Mr. and Mrs. Constant, fox hunter and Corinna; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, Norman peasant girl; Mr. De Rham and Miss De Rham, Greeks; Mr. F. Dorr, Don Juan; Mr. Delaunay, Duke of Orléans.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, school children; Mr. Thomas Emmett, Dutch woman; Miss Fleming, Jeffriece; Asa and William Fitch, Mantalini and Arab; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graves, peasant and Lady Grandison; Mrs. Robert and Mrs. William Gracie, Portia and La Dame Blanche; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hamilton, watchman and Quakeress; Misses Mary and Angelica Hamilton, Fenella and old lady; Alexander Hamilton, domino; Mrs. Haight, two characters, Jemima Jenkins and Lady of the Knight of the Polar Star; Mr. Haight, Turk; Mr. and Mrs. Hills, monk and old lady of quality; C. Hoffman, friar; Miss Mary Jones, Diana; Miss Kearney, Queen Esther; Philip Hone, Cardinal Wolsey; John and Robert Hone, royal poet and Highlander; Miss M. Hone and Miss C. Hone, Annat Lyle, ("Legend of Montrose,") and Day; Mr. and Mrs. Jones Schermerhorn, Gessler and Night; Miss Lydia and Mr. De Lancey Kane, sorceress and goldfinch.

Miss Margaret and Mr. Harrison Lynch, Night and Arab; Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Livingston, each half Quaker and half ancient Marquis; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ludlow, Court dresses; Miss Meredith, fair star; Mr. Edward Laight, Roland Graeme; Mr. Laurie, Crusader; Mrs. Anson Livingston, virgin of the sun; Miss Helen McEvers, Swiss peasant; Bache McEvers, William Penn and, later, Cupid; Mr. McCarty, French Marquis; Mr. and Mrs. Maroncelli, Dante and Beatrice; the Misses O'Donnell of Baltimore, Greeks; Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, Queen Catharine of Arragon; Mrs. Rufus Prime, Esmeralda; Mrs. Panon, Folly; the Messrs. Schuyler, peasants; N. Schermerhorn, Dutch girl; John and James Schermerhorn, postilions; Mr. and Miss Russell, Mameluke and Lalla Rookh; Mr. Steiner, Figaro; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkes, courtier and peasant; John White, Russian soldier.

THE GREAT VANDERBILT BALL.

This, Held March 26, 1883, Eclipsed in Attendance and Costumes Anything Seen Before.

More than a generation passed after the famous Brevoort function (forty-three years, to be exact,) before Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, at her elegant Fifth Avenue residence, capped the climax of New York's fancy costume balls on the night of March 26, 1883. Wealth and social rivalry had kept pace with the enormous growth of the city. Hence, it is not to be wondered at that the 1,200 guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt at that decidedly royal spectacle, surpassed, in both numbers and sumptuous costumes, the assemblage at Mrs. Brevoort's.

Nothing quite so lavish in all its appointments had ever been seen in New York. For weeks and weeks the cream of Gotham society had been ransacking Europe and America, taxing the modistes of two continents in search of toilets not only rich, but historically correct. Drilling in the fancy quadrilles, which were to be a special feature, had been going on at Mrs. William Astor's and other private residences for more than a week. On the night when the great ball was to come off, streets, steps, and windows in the neighborhood of Fifty-second Street were crowded with curiosity seekers, and Fifth Avenue was jammed with vehicles of every description.

Long before the ball commenced, at 11 P. M., the Vanderbilt mansion was a blaze of splendor. Myriads of lights shone upon profuse floral decorations, arranged by Klunder. On the second floor and throughout the halls and parlors were distributed vases and gilded baskets filled with natural roses of enormous size—the dark crimson Jacqueminot, the deep pink Glorie de Paris, the pale pink Baroness de Rothschild, the King of Morocco, the Duchess of Kent, and a new and beautiful Marie Louise Vassey. On the second floor, grouped around the clustered columns on either side of the stately hall were tall palms overtopping a dense mass of ferns and ornamental grasses, while suspended between the capitals of the columns were strings of Japanese lanterns.

The supper hall had entirely lost all the appearance of an apartment. It was like a garden in a tropical forest. The walls were nowhere to be seen, but in their places an impenetrable thicket of fern above fern, palm above palm, while from the branches of the palms hung a profusion of orchids, displaying a rich variety of color and fantastic forms. In the centre of the room was a gigantic palm, upon whose head rested a thick cluster of a beautiful Cuban vine which trailed from the dome in the centre of the ceiling. Two fountains played in opposite corners of this tropical scene, while the thrown back doors of the apartment were completely covered by roses and lilies of the valley.

When the Dance Began.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and in a few moments peepers on the street could catch fleeting visions of flashing swordhilts, radiant crowns, gorgeous robes, and lovely flowers. The police had great trouble to keep the crowd in check. Ladies' maids and gentlemen's valets were not allowed to enter. The guests on arriving found themselves in a grand hall, 65 feet long, 16 feet high, and 20 feet wide. Under foot was a floor of polished and luminous Echaillon stone, and above a ceiling richly paneled in oak. Over a high wainscoting of Caen stone, richly carved, were antique Italian tapestries beautifully worked by hand. Out of this hall to the right rose the grand staircase, not only the finest piece of work of its kind in this country, but one of the very finest in the world. The whole structure of the stairway, carved of the richest Caen stone, climbs by easy stages to a height of fifty feet, ending in a pendentive dome. Another stairway, also in Caen stone, leading from the second to the third story, was seen through a rampant arch, with an effect which recalled the unique stairway of the Chateau of Chambord.

Soon after 11 o'clock dancers in the six organized quadrilles met in the gymnasium on the third floor. Comprising nearly 100 ladies and gentlemen and to the strains of Gilmore's Band, this company moved in glittering processional pageant down the grand stairway and through the hall.

Passing a motley crowd of princes, monks, highlanders, queens, dairy maids, and brigands, the quadrille dancers entered the grand room in front of the house in the style of Francis II., heavily wainscoted, richly carved, and hung in deep red plush. On the walls were tapestries a century old, but amazingly bright and fresh. The ceiling, painted Paul Baudry, represented the marriage of Cupid and Psyche. Thence on the procession filed into the grand dining hall, converted into a ballroom for the evening. Here was seen a repetition of the costly waiscoting, rich carvings, and a music gallery 18 feet from the floor. A silvery splendor fell on the gay scene from countless calcium lights, brightening into most artistic effect the stained glass window by Oudinot, representing the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The organized quadrilles were six in number, entitled the "Hobby Horse," the "Mother Goose," the "Opera Bouffe," [illegible]

"Horse" scheme. The horses were life size, covered with genuine hides, and were constructed of such airy material that they could be readily attached to the waists of the wearers, whose feet were concealed by embroidered hangings. False legs were represented, of course, on the outside of the blankets, which made the illusion perfect. The ladies wore red hunting coats and white satin embroidered waists. This quadrille was organized by Mrs. S. S. Howland.

The "Mother Goose" quadrille was led by Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, as Mother Goose, and Oliver H. Northcote, as a wizard, well-known nursery characters being admirably assumed by the dancers.

Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, devised the "Opera Bouffe" quadrille, and among the dancers in this was Miss Smith, another sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

The "Star" quadrille was organized by Mrs. William Astor. In this eight ladies were arrayed as twin stars in the four colors of yellow, blue, mauve, and white. The gentlemen, led by Lloyd Bryce, were in the costumes of Henry II.

The "Dresden" quadrille, led by Mrs. James Strong, presented the ladies in wavy white satin, bouffant paniers, short sleeves and skirts, low bodices and powdered hair. The gentlemen wore old German Court costumes.

The Most Striking Costumes.

Of the many wonderful costumes worn by the guests on that occasion, a few of the most striking and elegant are given here.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, the hostess, was in the character of a Venetian Princess, taken from a painting by Cabanel. The underskirt, of white and yellow brocade, shaded from deep orange to the very lightest canary. Figures of flowers and leaves were outlined in gold, white, and glittering beads. The light blue satin train was richly embroidered in gold and lined with Roman red. The waist was of blue satin, gold embroidered, and the flowing sleeves of transparent gold tissue. She wore a Venetian cap, radiant with jewels, the most superb being a peacock in many gems.

Lady Mandeville, who assisted the hostess in receiving the guests, wore a costume in most artistic contrast. It was copied from the picture by Vandyke of a Princess of Croy. The petticoat was black satin, embroidered in jet; body and train the same; puffed Vandyke sleeves, an immense high collar of Venetian lace, the whole toilet crowned with a black Vandyke hat, with drooping plumes and blazing with jewels.

W. K. Vanderbilt, as the Duke of Guise, wore yellow silk tights, yellow and black trunks, yellow doublet, and black velvet, gold-embroidered cloak, white wig, and black velvet shoes.

Cornelius Vanderbilt appeared as Louis XVI., in Court habit and breeches of fawn-colored brocade, trimmed with silver Spanish lace, a waistcoat of reseda, trimmed with real silver lace. He wore a jabot, ruffles of lace, and a diamond-hilted sword.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was "Electric Light," in white satin, trimmed with diamonds, and with a magnificent diamond head dress. She was accompanied by her children, one as a rose, in pink tulle, with a satin overdress of green leaves, waist of green satin, and head dress of white satin, fashioned like a bouquet holder; another as Sindbad the Sailor, and the third as a little courtier, in blue satin embroidered in roses and daisies.

Miss Ada Smith, a sister of the hostess, was resplendent in a dazzling costume of peacock green satin, the waist composed of real peacocks' breast, with peacock cap and fan. The train and front of the dress were covered with peacock feathers. Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop wore a somewhat similar costume.

Mrs. Seward Webb, also a sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, took the character of a hornet in a brilliant waist of yellow satin, with brown velvet skirt and brown gauze wings. This dress was paralleled by one representing a wasp of purple and black gold gauze, horizontal stripes of black and yellow, gold tissue overdress, and antennae of diamonds.

Miss Work attracted much attention as Joan of Arc, in white china crêpe, embroidered in silver fleur de lys, with cuirass, helmet, and gauntlet of solid silver mail, the bodice, leggins, and shoes being of steel cloth and with steel spurs.

Mrs. George L. Rives, as La Perichole, wore a short dress, with an overdress made of a Roman sash, the dress trimmed with gold fringe; bangles of sequins on her arms.

Miss Bessie Ward was Madame the Devil, in red satin dress, embroidered with black velvet demon, and the entire dress trimmed with "demon fringe"—ornamented with heads and horns of little demons.

Mrs. Butler Duncan, as "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," was a work of art. She wore a brocade panier over yellow satin skirt, the dress trimmed not only with "silver bells and cockle shells," but with "little maids all in a row," a series of lovely little virginal heads, hand painted, smiling out of the cups and petals of flowers.

Mr. Henry Clews was Louis XV., in chocolate and gray satin, while Mrs. Clews, as Fire, wore a gorgeous costume of iridescent bronze over flaming yellow satin.

Abram S. Hewitt was King Lear, still in his right mind, while Miss Sallie Hewitt, as a Persian Princess, wore a dress superbly embroidered by hand.

Munro-Butler Johnstone, member of Parliament, owner of the Candelabri Madonna, wore a dress of the time of Louis XII., dead gold satin, embroidered in gold, gray hat, and white plume.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure appeared as Huguenots, the lady's dress being of dark-blue satin with slashed sleeves. Miss Jean Turnure was an Egyptian Princess, the feature of her custume being a low-cut bodice completely covered with gold coins.

Mrs. Luther Kountze, as Music, was strikingly garbed. Her dress was red satin, under skirt of white satin, trimmed with five rows of black velvet. A music scale containing golden notes was worked on a black velvet strip across the bodice. She carried a Spanish mandolin.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, who represented Marie Stuart, wore black velvet with jet embroideries, and headdress of black velvet and jet.

Miss Amy Townsend, as Iolanthe, was radiant in short cream cachemire skirt, gold embroidered low-cut waist of glittering golden armor which bore three ropes of diamonds across its front; diamond star in her hair and golden wand.

Mrs. Bradley Martin Was There.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, as Marie Stuart, wore skirt of white silk, embroidered in silver, ornamented with gold and silver embroidered panels of satin, under a trained skirt of ruby velvet, richly embroidered and looped up with a silver chain. The bodice had sleeves of white satin, covered with a network of pearls. The neck was finished with high point-lace collar. She wore a girdle of precious stones. The headdress, of ruby velvet, embroidered in pearls, held in place a veil of tulle, dotted with pearls. Her ruby and diamond ornaments were dazzling.

Mr. Bradley Martin, as Louis XV., wore suit of crushed strawberry satin, embroidered in gold, vest of pearl gray, embroidered satin, and real diamond buttons, jabot and cuffs of Duchesse lace.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, as Queen Elizabeth, wore a rich brocaded dress, the square bodice trimmed with point lace and high ruff. She wore superb diamonds.

Ward McAllister, as the Huguenot Count de la Mole, wore royal purple velvet slashed with scarlet, while Miss McAllister appeared as a shepherdess in short scarlet petticoat, under an upper dress of flowered chintz.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet wore a dashing Polish riding costume, with short flying jacket.

Mrs. James Benkard, as Carmen, wore a costume of yellow satin and black lace, wide scarlet sash, and cap covered with gold coins.

Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, as Serpolette in "The Chimes of Normandy," wore a dress of red and white ticking, made low bodice and short skirt.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane, sister of Mr. Vanderbilt, was little Bo-Peep, wearing short quilted skirt of red satin, crossed with strips of black velvet to form diamonds; overdress of antique brocade, embroidered with poppies; waist of black velvet and poppies.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard appeared as a Marquise in olive brocade train, embroidered in gold, with front of Nile green satin, pearl ornaments.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly wore short skirt of pale blue satin, quilted with diamonds, with a large gold bead on each point, overdress of white embroidered brocade.

Miss Edith Fish, as the Duchess of Burgundy, wore white satin skirt, silver embroidery, and bound with heavy silver cord; train of red and silver brocade.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, as a Phoenix, wore a dazzling creation by Worth. It had a front of gray silk, embroidered with an irregular band of flame-colored satin. Over this fell white tulle, edged with gold tinsel fringe, and embroidered in different-colored flowers; long train, with centre of gray velvet, bordered by crimson cachemere and embroidered with leaping flames; low-necked basque, with front of gorgeous red and yellow tropical feathers and back of the sombre plumage of English pheasants; diamond and ruby ornaments.

Other guests of prominence not mentioned above were Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon, [illegible]

Mrs. Sidney Dillon, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Schieffelin, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Work.

THE ARTISTS AS HOSTS.

The Ball at the Academy of Design, in 1889, Which Was Unique in Beauty of Decorations.

It was in the Venetian palace of the Academy of Design, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and on the memorable night of Feb. 5, 1889, that New York's élite society again gathered at a fancy-costume ball. The dazzling affair differed from all preceding ones in this city by being housed in a public hall, and held for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art. In this way the ball readily enlisted the most liberal social support, and, at the same time, secured the brilliant aid of the most distinguished artists of the country in the lavish decorations.

The results more than justified the great efforts made. The rooms, already handsomely decorated by the annual exhibition of the Water Color Society, were made so beautiful by the combined efforts of the members of that organization, as well as other dwellers in the artistic community, that the effect, even without the gorgeous in-filling of resplendent costumes, had never been rivaled in New York. The costumes were rich and varied and the ensemble was many degrees more splendid than distinguished the famous Vanderbilt ball of 1883.

Everywhere could be seen bewildering masses of color, bronze cupids upholding golden candelabra, and standing before plush and velvet which had really hung in Florentine palaces of the Renaissance. Through a side doorway guests met with a bower of exotics, inhabited by men and women of the most luxurious epochs of history; doges in crimson and gold; courtiers in royal robes of many hues, ladies in the rich flowing robes of the days of knighthood and chivalry, all making a splendid revelation in color.

About the vestibule were palms and oleanders, priceless Flemish and French tapestries. Over the balustrades of the galleries fell, in soft festoons, rare specimens of silks and velvets, tapestries and ancient rugs, collected by artists in all corners of the world.

On the second floor, as if to set off the water-color exhibition, were festooned brocades in delicate cream, surmounted by a pure white peacock and, above the peacock, a gorgeous heraldic shield. Above the triple line of water-colors the brown and gold Japanese paper shone, while from chandeliers and ceiling were suspended golden Japanese umbrellas and palm branches. The east gallery was in buff and gold, and a great buff scarf was drawn between the central cluster of lights.

The west gallery was in chocolate and old gold, so absorbing the light that the lines of etchings and studies in white and black upon the wall furnished a real relief. In accord with the rather sombre surroundings, a female Egyptian figure stood upon a radiator nearly hidden by plants.

The most fetching room of all was the one decorated by William M. Chase and Robert Blum. They turned the north gallery into what might have served Saint Cecilia for a boudoir. The walls were covered with white cheese cloth, plaited with dainty cleverness, and fastened here and there with big, brass-headed nails. Here a white scarf was drawn beneath the gas, caught in the middle by a globular Chinese lantern of silk. In the centre of the room stood a marble figure of Hermes.

Charming Flirtation Retreats.

Then, too, there were seductive nooks beneath the stairways, charming flirtation retreats. Beyond the gilded pillars were three rooms, known as the library, but thrown into one on this occasion and made the supper room. The ceiling was in buff. In a frieze below it were broad strips of dainty tinted tapestry, and, as the wall decoration, yards upon yards of tapestries worth the ransom of a King. Between these displays of old German, French, Flemish, and Italian needlework hung scarfs of variegated stuffs. Servants in this room were attired as Tyrolean peasants, while the attendants in hat and cloak rooms and the ladies' maids were Puritans.

Guests were received in the north gallery by Mrs. Richard M. Hunt on behalf of the Society of Decorative Art. She was attired in an elaborate Elizabethan gown of yellow brocade, and assisted by Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Frederick Goddard, Miss Newbold—F. Hopkinson Smith, as Henry VIII., Daniel Huntington, J. G. Brown, and Henry Farrell, representing the Water Color Society. Guests found their way between lines of English yeoman as guards. So great was the crush that dancing could scarcely proceed after the first hour.

In variety and correctness of costume from a historical standpoint, this ball eclipsed all predecessors. The mandate which had gone forth as to dates excluded all attire of the present century, and, with it, the usual lot of meaningless clowns, flower girls, &c., generally seen on such occasions. The talent of guests was taxed to comply with the requirements, and the result was wonderful. As a rule, the gentlemen appeared as Venetian, Florentine, English, or French noblemen. But the ladies had gone to greater lengths of ingenuity in their costumes, and the results were far beyond the managers' hopes.

The March of the Artists.

The events of the night were the quadrilles and the march of the artists. First came the artists, headed by J. G. Brown, President of the Water-Color Society, and Daniel Huntington, President of the National Academy of Design. They were costumed, respectively, as a Venetian nobleman and a Cardinal. Following them came about fifty of the eminent artists of the country, including Percy and Leon Moran, Le Grand B. Cannon, John La Farge, B. N. Mitchell, Harry Fenn, Benjamin Porter, Mr. Munzig, George H. Galt, W. Verplanck Birney, H. W. Robbins, J. C. Nicoli, Mrs. McChesney, Mr. and Mrs. George Inness, William T. Richards, W. L. Sonntag, Miss Dora Wheeler, Louis Tiffany, T. W. Wood, J. L. Jerome Ferris, C. A. Platt, Kruseman Van Elten, Horatio Walker, H. S. Stenvenson, James Symington, T. de Thulstrup, and I. F. Cropsey. All were in handsome costume.

In the quadrilles that followed there were 16 couples in each, the dances being divided according to nations and artists. The first was old French, the second of the period of Sir Joshua Reynolds, while the third was Venetian. All quadrilles were called by ushers in the garb of heralds of the time of the Doges.

Nearly 700 tickets were sold, making the receipts about $5,000, nearly all clear profit to the society's fund. The artists themselves saved the expense of decorations.

Some Unique Costumes.

Among the most costly and unique costumes were the following:

Two débutantes of the season, Miss Hargous and Miss Shepard, appeared, respectively, as a "lady entering Antwerp in the time of Charles V." and Titian's "La Bella." Miss Hargous wore a petticoat of pale olive-green velvet, with bands of jewels about the bottom of the skirt, train and bodice of heavy old pink brocade, the former bordered with bands of jewels; puffed sleeves and ruff.

Miss Shepard wore a short-waisted gown of terra cotta and gold brocade, with white silk gauze veil.

Mrs. Seward Webb wore a Court costume of Henry IV. The petticoat was of yellow brocade, hand embroidered with gold beads, the waist and sleeves with puffs to match; Court train of Nile green velvet, embroidered with figures and bullion and edged with Russian sable; bodice of Nile green velvet, embroidered to match the train. A Watteau of gold lace hung loosely from the back of the neck, around which was a high collar of old point lace.

Mrs. George Clark's costume, as a Marquise of the Louis XVI. period, had front of salmon satin, covered with net, embroidered with gold and amber beads and real rhinestones; sides and back of Nile green brocade, very bouffant; bodice long and pointed; high ruff.

Miss Bessie French wore a Louis XVI. costume of white satin petticoat, embroidered with silver; long Court train of absinthe green satin, with embroidered border of crystal silver and pearl beads; puffed sleeves of satin and silver gauze and girdle of topazes and pearls; high ruff of Venetian lace.

Miss Marie Leiter of Washington (now the Hon. Mrs. George Curzon of England) was an Italian lady of the sixteenth century. The petticoat was of cloth of silver, bordered with silver and jewels; Watteau train of cloth of silver, lined with red [illegible]

satin, and bordered with a big silver cord; bodice long and pointed; puffed sleeves and high ruff; girdle of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Hildreth Bloodgood's gown, sixteenth century, consisted of petticoat of gold, brocaded with pink roses; ruby velvet train, lined with white satin; bodice of ruby velvet, and jeweled girdle.

Mrs. J. Hadden, bride of the eighteenth century, had petticoat of white satin, hand embroidered in colors; train of heavy cream-white satin; low-cut bodice, with fall of lace from corsage to waist.

Miss Carrie Berryman, lady of the Court of Marie Antoinette, wore petticoat of white satin, embroidered in colors; train and bodice of rose-pink satin; ruff of old Mechlin lace; powdered hair.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan's costume of white satin was modeled after a Van Dyke.

Miss Morgan was Elsa, the loved one of Lohengrin. The petticoat was of white satin, on the panel of which was the Flemish lion rampant, wrought in gold; train of yellow and white brocade, lined with orange and trimmed with gold and pearls; crown of filigree gold and pearls with veil of white silk gauze, and girdle of pearls and gold.

Miss Julie Morgan wore a Greek robe of coral pink crêpe the drapery of which was of flesh pink crêpe, edged with band of embroidery of palm leaves wrought in coral pink.

Miss Winthrop appeared as Mlle. Salle, a famous dancer of the eighteenth century. Her dress was of white and pale pink silk, profusely trimmed with garlands of roses and leaves.

Miss Rhett's costume was Venetian of pale blue and silver brocade, with high collar of wrought silver.

Some of the Other Dresses.

Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, as Sappho, wore a gown of purple moiré and a chapeau of purple velvet.

Miss Cram represented Lady Hamilton as she appeared in the famous Romney painting of the friend of Nelson.

Mrs. Paran Stevens was Night, in black gauze dress, trimmed with gold stars. She wore her famous diamonds.

Miss Woodworth, in pistache and rose, was Anne Page in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Mrs. Astor wore an elaborate Italian green plush gown of the sixteenth century, and blazed with diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews copied Gainsborough's "Duchess of Manchester" in her costume of white crêpe petticoat and low-cut bodice, corsage edged with pearls, Watteau train of cloth of gold brocaded in pink roses, faced with tiger skin on one side, girdle of pearl and diamonds.

Mrs. Dwight Collier's gown was Venetian, of the sixteenth century, with court train and bodice of terra cotta, brocaded with gold threads.

Other notable costumes were: Mrs. J. B. Jackson, French Marquise, time of Louis XIII.; Miss Spriggie Post, satin pink costume, time of Louis XV.; Miss Ives, salmon pink, time of Louis XVI.; Miss Dinsmore, La Tosca; Mrs. Barrett, Mary Stuart costume; Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Eastern court costume; Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Dogeressa of sixteenth century; Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, the Princess de Lamballe; Miss Post, as Brunhilde; Miss Sallie was Adrienne Lecouvreur, Richard M. Hunt Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert Center as George III., Robert Minturn as Cardinal Richelieu, J. J. Astor, Venetian noble, sixteenth century; Stanford White, fifteenth century Moor, with armor; Mrs. Charles de Kay, mythological figure of Japanese sun goddess; Mrs. R. W. Gilder court costume of Louis XIV.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

It Will Be the Social Event of This Week—Boxholders and Patronesses.

The German Charity ball, which will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday night, promises to surpass all previous functions given under the auspices of the three societies in this charity. As on previous occasions, the ball will be given by the German Liederkranz, the Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Maennerchor.

Oswald Ottendorfer has accepted the position of Honorary President, and the various committees are in charge of the young men selected from the three societies. The dance music will be furnished by Ernst Neyer and the promenade music by Mr. Leiboldt of the Twelfth Regiment Band. The special feature of this year's ball will be the polonaise, which will be danced by the members of the committees with their partners. The Opera House will be decorated, as in previous years, with the German and American flags entwined. The polonaise will be led by Charles Brandt, Jr., and Mrs. Max Ams. The kitchen will be under the supervision of John Scherz. Frank Ehret will be floor manager.

The list of boxholders is as follows:

Max Ams, F. Beck, E. Benneche, Mrs. E. Bechtel, Hubert Cillis, Anthony Doelger, George H. Diehl, George Ehret, B. Fischer, Mrs. Amelia Fechteler, C. Graef & Co., Otto Huber, William Kramer, R. Katzenmayr, Joseph Liebmann, C. F. MacLean, Oswald Ottendorfer, C. F. Pfizenmayer, H. F. Poggenberg, F. A. Ringler, R. J. Schaefer, H. Schwarzwaelder, J. Stemme, E. J. H. Tamsen, John Unger, C. M. Von Bauer, Adam Weber, E. G. W. Woerz, Hugo Wesendonck, William Zister, Jr.

R. F. Amend, B. Beinecke, A. Von Briesen, Sigmund Bergmann, George H. Chatillon, Peter Doelger, F. De Bary & Co., O. M. Eidlitz, Louis Fleischmann, Charles Gulden, August Hartmann, A. Kuttroff, Victor Koechl, Charles Meyer, Joseph M. Ohmeis, J. R. Palmenberg, William F. Palmenberg, George S. Schaefer, St. Mark's Hospital, H. B. Scharmann, Mrs. A. Woerishoffer, William Wicke, R. Weinacht, Oscar F. Zollikoffer.

O. P. Amend, Mrs. J. J. Betz, E. M. Burghard, Deutsches Hospital, Deutsche Poliklinik, John W. Fleck, John G. Gillig, J. C. G. Huepfel, Mrs. Pauline Keppler, H. C. Kudlich, C. O. Peters, Florian Rohe, Dr. J. H. Senner, M. Schmicki, Mrs. O. Wessell, and J. Wagner.

Among the patronesses are Mesdames Rudolph Albert, C. A. L. Amend, Robert Amend, Max Ams, W. Barthmann, E. Bechtel, Marg Berg, Louise H. Bergmann, J. J. Betz, L. Bleier, O. Budenbach, Henry Budge, Regina Bunzl, E. M. Burghard, Hubert Cillis, Alfred Dolge, George Droste, George Ehret, John Eichler, H. Eidlitz, Marc Eidlitz, A. Fechteler, Louis Fleischmann, J. G. Gillig, Charles Gulden, John B Hasslocher, Gust Heye, F. M. Jaeger, Christina Just, George H. Keim, Pauline Keppler, G. Lindenmeyer, Charles W. Logeling, E. Mainzer, Henry C. Mattlage, Julius A. May, Robert Mayer, E. Naumberg, R. P. Palmenberg, William Pilgrim, John Racky, Hugo Reisinger, Herman Ridder, E. Roemer, Jacob Ruppert, J. K. Schiff, Francis Schneider, G. Schwab, Anton Schwarz, F. A. O. Schwarz, E. Schwarzwaelder, H. Schwarzwaelder, E. C. Spitzka, Ernst Stangen, Oscar E. Fauchert, A. F. Troescher, Adolph Tscheppe, Emil Unger, John Unger, Henry Villard, Albert Volkenberg, B. Volkening, Von Zedlitz Leipe, Adam Weber, Antonee Wesendonck, O. Wessell, G. J. Wetzlar, William Wicke, L. Wilkens, E. J. Witthaus, A. Woerishoffer, E. G. W. Woerz, and William Zinsser.

For the Babies' Ward.

According to the annual report of the babies' ward of the Post Graduate Hospital, the year has been one of increased work. The number of patients increased to 749 in 1896, while hundreds have been refused from lack of accommodations. A bed can be supported by the gift of $200 annually. Twelve beds are still unsupported. An increase in subscriptions and gifts is necessary on account of the increased work and expenses. Financial depression had not only cut off gifts, but also had caused mothers to bring infants to the hospital who had before been able to care for them at home. Gifts should be sent to Mrs. Frederick Edey, Treasurer, 114 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Babies' Hospital Work.

The Directors and managers of the Babies' Hospital, 657 and 659 Lexington Avenue, in their annual report, say that, though receipts from public funds have fallen off this year more than $1,100, increased receipts from friends of the hospital for current expenses have enabled the work of the institution to be carried on without retrenchment. The death rate had been reduced in 1896 to 26.12 per cent., from 28.25 in 1895. This low rate is attributed by the physicians to the operation of the Summer Home at Oceanic, N. J. An addition during the year of much importance is a new laboratory. There were 332 children admitted during the year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sunday Magazine Supplement

OF

NEXT SUNDAY

Feb. 7,

Will be devoted to the Bicycle, and contain illustrations and text of especial interest and importance to every one interested in the subject.

UNDER BERTILLON SYSTEM.

All Arrangements Made for Its Adoption in This City.

The Bertillon system of measuring and photographing criminals, now in use in many cities of Europe and this country, will be put in operation in this city during the next ten days.

Three rooms have been set apart on the top floor of Police Headquarters, and all of the apparatus, cabinets, and books have been received and are in place. Dr. Stephen G. Cook, President of the Board of Police Surgeons, is to superintend the bureau, while Roundsman Crowe and three patrolmen will be in active control of the work.

These men have been studying the Bertillon system at Sing Sing Prison for the past two months. Besides this, Dr. Cook and Roundsman Crowe have been conducting the measurements and physical examinations of applicants to the police force. Two of the patrolmen are practical photographers, and the third is a stenographer and printer. After the establishment of the bureau, all photographs of criminals will be taken in the bureau and the record cards will also be printed there.

The Bertillon system first came into use in Paris. It was introduced into this country several years ago, and among the cities where it has been adopted are Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Washington, and Boston. The plan is to arrange an international exchange of pictures and measurements, so that a criminal may be readily identified, no matter when or where arrested. The system is not for the purpose of aiding the police to arrest criminals, but insures almost a perfect plan for identification after arrest. The principle of the system is that every human being is different. Measurements of certain features of the body are taken on a card, which also contains two pictures of the subject, one a front view and the second a profile. The measurements are classified and then each one is indexed, so that a person may be identified simply by certain measurements and not by means of names or appearance.

FUN FOR THE PAUPERS.

An Entertainment Which the Almshouse People Enjoyed.

An entertainment was given in the chapel of the Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon, for the amusement of the inmates of the institution, and they apparently appreciated it very much. Three months ago the authorities of the Charities Department started a series of regular entertainments, with music and recitations as the principal features. The purpose was to provide something to which the Almshouse men and women could look forward, and which would break up the monotony of the dull life on the island.

Yesterday's was the third of these occasions. The chapel was crowded with 1,600 inmates. The men sat on one side, and the women, all uniform in their red plaid shawls and cowlike hoods, occupied the other. There were about 100 visitors, among whom were many persons connected with the Charities Department.

The big audience was very attentive from the beginning. The first three features on the programme, which was in charge of Ada Landon Hand, with the Landon Orchestra, were orchestral selections, and each one was vigorously applauded. When the four-year-old, described on the programme as "Little Dave Runkel," finished his turn, which was a take-off of prominent Irish traits, the women clapped their hands in great glee, while the men cheered and stamped until the little one appeared again and sang another song.

It was so with every selection. Emil Closs, an impersonator who showed how an Irishman just landed budded out as a policeman, was very popular and was recalled twice. Clarence Earl, with a falsetto voice, sang genuine music hall songs, and was encored.

Little Beatrice Abrams took the house by storm. She is a wee tot, scarcely seven years old, yet she sang negro plantation songs, and accompanied her singing with graceful acting and dancing in a way that was very pleasing.

Miss Gertrude O'Beirne, daughter of Commissioner James R. O'Beirne, sang two solos, the second in answer to a vigorous encore. Kathryn Morgan, eleven years old, recited humorous pieces, and there were other similar features.

These entertainments are in charge of Superintendent John W. Terry. Next month he hopes to have Yvette Guilbert and May Irwin, who have promised to appear if possible.

Big Bicycle Clubhouse.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of a clubhouse on the Brooklyn Boulevard, near Neck Road, to be called the Greater New York Bicycle Club, and to provide accommodation for 1,500 members and guests. W. W. Massey of 165 Broadway, this city, is the President of the company organizing the scheme. He estimates the cost of the clubhouse and grounds will be $100,000, and says the capital is all subscribed. The plans provide for a building 150 by 200 feet, with three dining rooms, dance hall, stage, and 120 bedrooms, a racing track and grand stand, with 1,600 seats, and a wheelhouse and repair shop.

Will Not Prosecute Jones.

George Allen, who keeps a livery stable at 350 Court Street, Brooklyn, lost $10,900 through being bondsman for Latimer R. Jones, the swindler and forger arrested in England three days ago. He received a cablegram from Jones's wife Friday night asking him if he could help Mr. Jones. He replied that he had no desire to prosecute his claim or persecute Jones, but that he wants his money refunded. Mr. Allen believes Mrs. Jones, who is rich, will pay the claims against her husband to save him from prosecution.

Bank Wreckers Sent to Prison.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—This morning Judge Hallett, in the United States Court, sentenced O. H. Dow, former President of the Commercial Bank of this city; S. B. McClurken, teller, and Dr. O. F. Miller, customer, and resident of Chicago, to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for wrecking the bank. Dr. Miller was sentenced to ten years, Dow to seven years, and McClurken to five years.

HEAVY WORK ON THE STREETS

The Contractors Intend To-day to Break All Records in Removal of Snow.

3,000 MORE CARTS ARE WANTED

Every Man with a Cart Who Applies for Work Will Get It—Main Thoroughfares Cleaned—Heavy Ice Drift in the River.

If the schedule of the Street Cleaning Department, as arranged by Col. Waring and the contracting firm, the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, is carried out, to-day will break all records of the department for expeditious work in the removal of snow. C. M. Furman, manager for the contracting firm, said yesterday that he expected to have 9,000 men and 4,000 carts at work to-day in the sections of the city which remain clogged with snow.

Only the main thoroughfares had been cleared off last night, and considerable work must be done on these. The cross-town residence streets, up town and down town, are still burdened with deep snow, through which vehicles pass with difficulty, and the main traffic of the city is crowded into Broadway and the avenues from Third to Eighth and a dozen or more of the main cross-town streets.

The snow contractors have not enough carts to do the work. They advertised yesterday for 3,000 more, and Manager Furman said they had places for every one that could be secured. He expects that fully 1,000 carts employed on week days in delivering coal and collecting garbage will be available Sunday, and he will engage all that are offered.

H. L. Stidman, the Snow Inspector of the Street Cleaning Department, issued a statement yesterday which shows the extraordinary pressure that the last storm has placed upon his department. The work done yesterday was greater than any previous day's work of the department, exceeding that of Friday, when 35,003 loads of snow were hauled to the dumps. This amounted to 52,504 cubic yards. On Friday night 8,595 loads, or 12,893 cubic yards, were removed, making a total for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning of 65,397 cubic yards. This is 17,870 cubic yards more than were hauled on the busiest day of December, and exceeds by 4,584 yards the entire amount of snow removed during the great blizzard of March, 1888.

Mr. Stidman announced yesterday that Broadway, Fifth, Sixth, and Madison Avenues were practically free for traffic, and that the work of clearing Third and Eighth Avenues was nearly finished. Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets were brought into good condition yesterday. Below Houston Street on the east side all the important streets leading from the Bowery to the East River have been cleared, and the financial, trucking, and dry goods districts will be largely relieved by the work to be done to-day. Seven thousand men were employed yesterday and Friday.

The crowds of applicants for work that went yesterday morning to the Street Cleaning Department melted rapidly under the influence of a big sign stating that men must apply where the work was being carried on. Mr. Mullen, assistant to Contractor Furman, said that the number of carts had being increased to 3,800, and of workmen to 3,500. It was very difficult to select men, however, on account of the great rush of men, who fairly snatched work tickets out of the Superintendent's hands. A good many of these men were suspected of being dishonest.

Extra gangs will be at work at each of the thirty dumps to-day. The contractors are using all the piers on the lower end of the island which are at the disposal of the Dock Department for this purpose, and need more.

Since the big storm of Dec. 15 the snow contractors have increased their stock of snow shovels to 10,000. Mr. Furman said yesterday that between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1, 1,200 of these shovels had disappeared.

"They were stolen by the workmen," said Mr. Furman. "Of course a great majority of the men we employ are honest, but I do not exaggerate when I say that most of these 1,200 shovels that have been taken were willfully stolen by men who preferred theft to honestly earning their money. As a rule the shovels were pawned for the price of a drink. We have taken precautions to stop the thefts, and are having much less trouble now."

Search was made for these missing shovels in junk shops and pawn shops where the thieves might have sold them, but none could be positively identified. A stricter watch is being kept on the men this time, and the losses will be fewer.

ICE DRIFT WAS HEAVY.

Sidewheel Ferryboats Compelled to Move Cautiously Yesterday.

The ice drift was heavy all day yesterday in the North River. The ferryboats were handled with extreme caution by the pilots, and the time schedules were not closely adhered to on any line. The principal difficulty was experienced by the sidewheelers, which were run through the drift under slow headway, to protect the paddles from breakage. The propeller ferries were not greatly delayed on any of the lines.

The ice is still thin and in small pieces. It covered the surface of the North River from Spuyten Duyvil to the Battery, with the exception of a narrow strip adjacent to the New Jersey shore, which was kept clear by the current. The North River pilots say that there will be no serious trouble with the ice until it begins to come down from points further up the Hudson, where it is heavier, or the action of the tides accumulates greater quantities of it along the river front.

The East River was practically clear during the early hours of yesterday, but at nightfall the ice began to accumulate. It is thick enough to give the sidewheel ferryboats considerable trouble. The East River pilots are looking for a bad Spring's work with drift ice.

Passengers to and from This Port.

Among the passengers who arived yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Britannic from Liverpool and Queenstown were Rev. John Brady, A. H. Burton, the Rev. A. Kemp Bussell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dewhurst, H. de Valliere, H. E. Dick, George Eade, Albert Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Farquhar, L. Friske, H. A. Galt, H. C. Graham, W. T. Hart, R. Henderson, W. E. Lowe, R. Morrell, A. J. Osborne, Charles W. Purdy, W. H. Stevens, J. O. Watson, and John Williams.

Thomas Le Boutillier and Miss Mary Le Boutillier sailed on the Campania for Europe yesterday.

One the new Atlas Line steamship Altai, which sailed yesterday for Kingston, Savanilla, and Port Limon, were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. Small, Capt. E. A. Hinman, United States Army, and Mrs. Hinman, the Rev. P. Lennon, James R. Sayles, Malcolm Graham, Rochefort Calhoun, A. F. Townsend, the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chapman, C. S. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, A. Newcomb, and W. Parstow.

Macy Mutual Aid Entertainment.

The tenth annual entertainment and reception of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. were given at the Lenox Lyceum Friday evening under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid. The entertainment consisted of a performance of vaudeville by a carefully selected class, after which there was dancing until a late hour. The number in attendance was large, and among occupants of boxes were Charles Webster, Jesse Straus, and Isidor Straus, members of the firm. Supper was served in the banquet room from 11 to 2. The committee of arrangements was: James Tyrel, Chairman; J. Paden, T. Costello, T. Haynes, T. J. Joyce, F. C. Douglass, William Maclean, and D. Tilton.

The New York Times.

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From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

EMMA EAMES AS ELSA.

EMMA EAMES.



MRS. JULIAN STORY, known to the public as Mme. Emma Eames, is one of the Americans who have reached distinction in music. Her position as one of the best living sopranos is unquestioned, and what makes this fact of more importance is the undeniable promise of the woman. She has still resources, personal and artistic, to develop, and her future is one of large possibilities. Curiously enough, she is not afraid to tell her age. She is now twenty-nine years old, and consequently has the splendid years of womanhood's prime still before her. It would be hazardous to predict what she will accomplish when she attains her maturity. She was born in Shanghai, China, where her father was an American lawyer engaged in the practice of international cases. Her first musical instruction came from her mother, but she subsequently studied several years in Boston with Clara Munger. Then she went to Paris, where her principal instructor was Mme. Marchesi. It ought to be said right here, however, that Mme. Eames's present method is not that acquired from Marchesi, who did not, indeed, do the singer's voice much good.

It was a singular feature of Mme. Eames's career that she made her first appearance on the operatic stage in no less distinguished a place than the Paris Grand Opéra in 1889. It was soon after the production of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" at that house. Mme. Patti had been secured for a few performances of the work, and at the expiration of her contract Mme. Darclée, recently here with Mapleson, undertook the part. She was not altogether satisfactory to the manager, and he looked about him for a more suitable Juliet. Mme. Eames was under engagement at the Opéra Comique, but had not been able, owing to the usual Parisian intrigues, to secure an engagement. Gounod, however, had seen and heard her, and he recommended her to the Grand Opéra as a promising interpreter of his Juliet. She was offered the engagement, but she was still under contract to Paravey of the Opéra Comique. She called on him, asked to look at her contract, and tore it up before his amazed eyes. The next day she was engaged at the Grand Opéra, and her success soon afterward as Juliet was most emphatic. She sang the rôle during a long series of performances, her place being taken once or twice when she was indisposed by one Mlle. Escalais, as I remember to my sorrow.

Mme. Eames's success in the part was largely due to the fact that she studied it under Gounod. She studied Marguerite in "Faust" and Mireille also with the composer. In the course of her two years' engagement at the Grand Opéra she appeared in Saint-Saëns's "Ascanio" and created the title rôle of "Zaïra," by de la Nux. At the expiration of her two years' contract in Paris she went to London, under engagement to Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden. Her success in the English capital was immediate. She added Elsa and Desdemona to her répertoire while there. At the close of the season she became the wife of Julian Story, the artist. A few months later she came to America, and she made her first appearance in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 14, 1891, as Juliet, with Jean de Reszke as Romeo and Edouard de Reszke as Friar Laurence. She was heard in the same season also as Marguerite, Elsa, and Micaela, but owing to the fact that the company was too rich in sopranos her appearances were not numerous.

The next season, which was that of 1893-4, she made her first appearance as the solo singer at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Nov. 8. Her operatic re-entrée was made on Nov. 27 as Marguerite. Eva and Rosina in "Figaro" were her new parts in the regular season, and on April 19, 1894, she was the Charlotte in the first performance in America of Massenet's "Werther." The following season she was again a member of the company and sang Desdemona to the Otello of Tamagno, Donna Anna, and Mrs. Ford in the production of "Falstaff," in addition to her previous rôles. The following season she was not a member of the company. She sang in the Winter of 1895-6 with Tamagno at Monaco, and went to Covent Garden for the London season. There she made her first success as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser." She returned to the Metropolitan Opera House this season, making her reappearance on Wednesday, Nov. 18, as Eva in "Die Meistersinger."

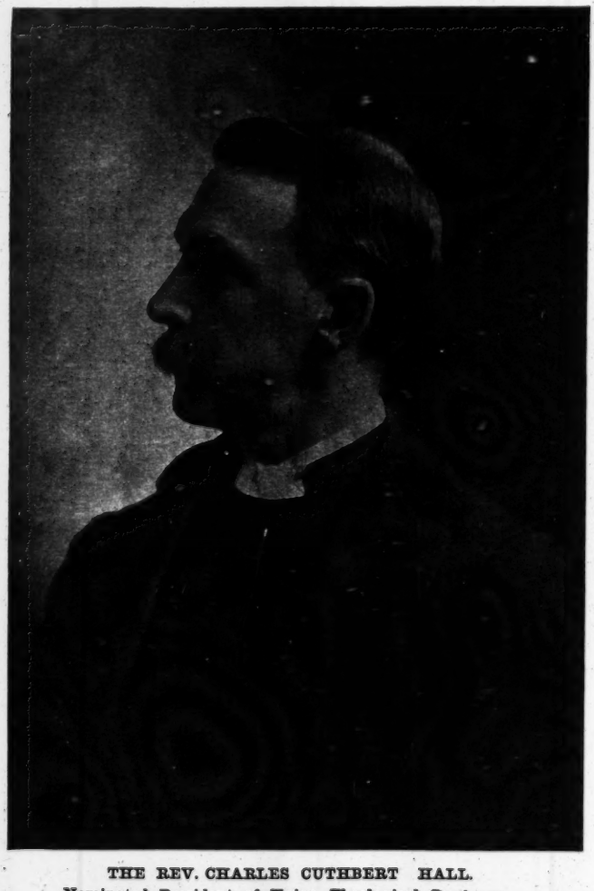
Mme. Emma Eames is the most progressive of the women now engaged at the Metropolitan Opera House. The strides which she has made in her art since she was here two years ago have been evident to every operagoer, and they have been the subject of comment somewhat more copious than wise. Her natural advantages have been too often dismissed with scant courtesy, for they compare favorably with those of any other singer now before the public. Mme. Eames is a beautiful woman, and on the stage her appearance is a constant delight to the eye. She has somewhat too much distinction of manner for some rôles, and I remember that her Santuzza was much too fine a lady. But her refinement fits well such parts as Juliet, Elsa, and Eva. Her voice is one of the loveliest that is to be heard to-day. Its quality is extremely rare, the color being midway between that of a soprano sfogato—the ethereal voice—and that of the dramatic soprano. This attempt to classify Mme. Eames's voice is another evidence of the inadequacy of words to the description of music. There is a beautiful, a bewitching individuality in this soprano's voice. The quality was best described by a gentleman who told me that it reminded him of the tone of a Stradivarius violin. Its compass is at present two octaves, from C to C. I say at present, because there was a time when it was less, and there may be a time when it will be more.

Mme. Eames was extremely dissatisfied with her vocal technique two years ago. She felt that her voice had not been properly placed by the teacher who gets most of the credit for her method, and she set to work to make a complete change in her emission. That change has been accomplished, and it is the explanation of the great difference in the style of the singer's work. "I used to be accused of coldness," said Mme. Eames to me, "but it was simply restraint. I did not dare to sing with abandon because I was not sure of myself. Now I am, and the result is that critics say I display greater warmth and breadth of style." There is no doubt that Mme. Eames does show much more warmth. It has been especially noticeable in her Elsa this Winter, while the increased freedom of utterance makes marked improvement in her Eva. This singer has not an irresistible temperament; but it is equally true that she is not the cold, statuesque creature we used to think her. In private life she shows all the earnestness and high-strung nervousness of the artistic organization, and there is a vivacity that is something deeper than mere manner.

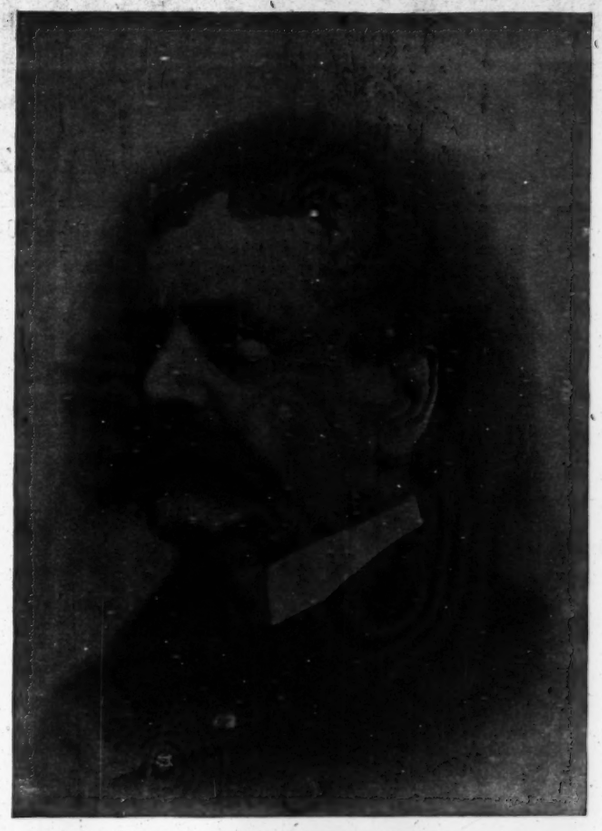
Mme. Eames is intelligent, and, after all—ordinary physical gifts being granted—intelligence is the foremost requirement of the musical interpreter. It is easier to achieve greatness with much intelligence and little emotion than with much emotion and little intelligence. Mme. Eames thinks about her art constantly, and brings the penetration of a naturally keen mind to bear on every rôle. And she possesses the genuinely artistic power of self-criticism. She was asked to study Isolde this year, but she promptly and wisely answered: "Not yet; I have not attained the artistic maturity necessary for the mastery of such a part." There are very few women who would show such proud humility.

Whether Mme. Eames will ever develop into a Brünnhilde or an Isolde cannot, of course, be told just now. But she is still young, with the best years of her womanhood before her. If she continues to grow in the future as she has in the past, there is little that she may not accomplish. She has energy, ambition, self-control, and intelligence behind her lovely face and her mellow voice. Her future ought to be a bright one, and, starting from her present place among the most excellent singers of our time, she ought to reach a very exalted position.

W. J. HENDERSON.



THE REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.
Nominated President of Union Theological Seminary.



MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

THE REV. C. C. HALL.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., who has been nominated for the Presidency of Union Theological Seminary and the Skinner and McAlpin Professorship of Pastoral Theology and Mission Work in the seminary, is, and for years has been, one of the most eloquent and popular preachers in Brooklyn.

Dr. Hall was born in this city, Sept. 3, 1852. His preliminary education was obtained under a tutor, and on his sixteenth birthday, Sept. 3, 1868, he entered Williams College, in which he took the arts course, and from which he was graduated in 1872. In the Autumn of that year he entered Union Theological Seminary as a member of the class of '75. After taking his junior and middle years at Union he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of North River.

In the Autumn of 1874 Dr. Hall went abroad and spent the Winter and Spring of 1874-5 taking lectures at the Presbyterian College, in London, and the Free Church College, in Edinburgh. He returned to America in the Summer of 1875, and was called to the pastorate of the Union Presbyterian Church of Newburg, N. Y., to succeed the Rev. Wendell Prime, who had resigned to join his father, Dr. Irenaeus Prime, in the editorship of The New York Observer.

Dr. Hall was ordained and installed at Newburg in December, 1875. He continued there in a happy ministry until the Spring of 1877, when he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in which he was installed May 10, 1877. Dr. Hall has been a Permanent Trustee of Williams College and a Director of Union Theological Seminary for the last ten years. He is also a Trustee of Atlanta University, in Georgia.

His degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the New York University in 1890, he having been selected for that honor by the Trustees of Union Theological Seminary in accordance with the terms of the gifts that Mr. Charles Butler, LL. D., had made to the two institutions of learning. Dr. Hall was the first person to be so honored after the university and the seminary had each received a gift of $100,000 from Mr. Butler.

Watches are adjusted to heat and cold by being allowed to stand first in a room heated with dry heat to 120 degrees and then in cold storage, being regulated after each treatment.



MATERNAL SOLICITUDE—ALFRED FREDERICKS.

TO-MORROW morning the doors of the old Academy of Design will be thrown open and the public will be admitted to the thirtieth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society. The artists and critics were admitted to the galleries on Friday afternoon, and yesterday the annual reception for specially invited guests was held.

Of the art exhibitions of the year, that of the Water Color Society is the most popular with the general public. This is proved by the always large attendance of visitors to the Academy and by the number of pictures which are sold during its continuance. There is something, not only attractive, but fascinating, in the work in the lighter medium to the average man or woman, whether he or she be a connoisseur or collector or simply a lover of the beautiful. Perhaps one reason also for the popularity of the water color display is that it brings a suggestion of the coming Spring in midwinter, with its numberless delicate landscapes, its general lightness and joyousness of color, and the graceful and dainty decorations which the artists in charge always devise to enhance the effect and attractiveness of the display. This year the decoration of the galleries was placed in the hands of Mr. Walter Satterlee, and no better selection could have been made. He has given to the always difficult doorway leading to the North Gallery, at the head of the main stairway, an almost ecclesiastical touch with old church lanterns, a gilded figure, and quaint old gilded vases against a gilded background. As usual, the different rooms have been filled in consonance with a defined scheme of color, and in the large South Gallery have been hung the richer colored water colors, placed in gilded mats and frames.

There are 509 water colors in the present display, and, while there is no one great picture and in fact an absence of what are generally known as star canvases, the general average of the exhibition is high. The Hanging Committee has done its work well on the whole. It seems a pity, however, that some other place could not have been found for Ross Turner's large and strong, impressionistic canvas, "Extra No. 7," an old switch engine standing in a snow-covered railroad yard on a city's outskirts at nightfall. The high note of color struck in this picture makes it too prominent in the full light in which it has been hung. The corridor contains more interesting pictures this year than usual, of which the most notable are Ross Turner's "Golden Galleon," a marine idyll, soft and lovely in color and charming in sentiment; H. P. Smith's "Study of Dutch Boats," after Mesdag; Louis Sonntag's strong and well-painted study of a warship in dry dock, "On Shore Leave"; Fred Hurd's "Nearing Shore," and A. T. Bricher's "Low Tide."

Fewer figure pictures than usual will greet the visitor this year, which is much to be regretted. Alfred Fredericks's "Maternal Solicitude," an illustration of which is given herewith and which tells well a story of the Plymouth colony; Percy Moran's "Breaking the News" and the "King's Favorite"; Walter Satterlee's "Evening Star," in the West Gallery; Harry Roseland's good genre, "Utilizing the Parson," and A. B. McCloskey's "Waiting," a charming study of a little girl, in the corridor, and George W. Edward's delightful "Dutch Milk Maid," in the West Gallery, are the best figure works in the display, with the exception of Edward Abbey's "A Quiet Conscience," a Puritan dame, serene and mild in expression, walking briskly along an old-time New England village street on her way home from meeting, and which in every way is the most artistic picture of the display.

An unusual number of good landscapes and a few marines here and there, all of which will repay study, are to be found. Two of the best of the landscapes, and which well exemplify the characteristics of their painters, C. Harry Eaton and C. Morgan McIlhenny, are illustrated herewith. Harry Eaton's "Summer Skies" is noticeable for its tonal qualities, rich color, the light on the stream in the middle distance and its tender sentiment. In his "Early Spring," a study of a flock of sheep walking along a wet road, Mr. McIlhenny recalls Mauve, and yet has given to his work a charm all his own. "Clearing Weather," by L. A. Shafer; W. H. Gibson's "Mill Pond," and L. Ochtman's "Winter Symphony," in the West Gallery; Thomas B. Craig's "Close of a Winter Day," W. H. Gibson's "Autumnal Wood," and W. C. Fitler's "In the Month of May," in the North Gallery; H. B. Snell's "Top of the Cliffs" and W. Shurtleff's "Upland Pasture," in the East Gallery, and C. Harry Eaton's "Bit of Pond," W. C. Fitler's "Meadows in April," H. Bolton Jones's "Autumn," J. F. Murphy's "Deserted Valley," and H. P. Smith's "Old New England Homestead," in the South Gallery, are all landscapes of the highest merit and worthy of longer mention than can be given them here.

W. L. Palmer, the painter of the American Winter, has two or three of his characteristic Winter landscapes, most delicate and marvelous in color and full of sunlight, and an equally charming Venetian scene, "The Doge's Diamonds," with an expanse of water flashing like the gems which give the picture its title, and a spirited yachting picture, "Long Island Sound." W. T. Smedley shows the original color study for his spirited and almost dramatic bicycling picture, "A Spin on River Side Drive." E. M. Bicknell shows a good marine, "Off the Banks," and F. K. M. Rehn has two or three of his characteristic marines, somewhat richer and truer in color than usual. Harry Fenn sends two admirable examples, "A Gateway in Damascus" and the "Carpet Bazaar, Damascus," the detail and color in the last being particularly striking. These are but a few of the many attractive and good examples of the best American water colorists which the present display contains, and this first notice simply gives a general idea of what the visitor may find upon the walls of the old academy.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.



SUMMER SKIES AND MEADOWS—C. HARRY EATON.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTERS.

The early Englishmen were not faddists; they had nothing especially new to exploit, writes Arthur Hoeber in The Illustrated American. They painted what they saw according to their inspiration and after a careful study of the old masters, but they did their work in a genuine, simple sort of a way, with, as a rule, the most happy results. It is true, their places in the art world were established, for they had been acknowledged masters by those qualified to pass judgment, only somehow, in our search after the new, as collectors, we had passed them by. But here was a group of delightful painters who had much to say and who were skilled in all the accomplishments of their craft. A few men, of course, had the perception to purchase here and there a stray example, but, as a rule, there was a scant showing of their work in our public galleries or in private houses. So the first exhibitions of these men held here in America came as a revelation. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Thomas Gainsborough, George Romney, Sir William Beechy, John Hoppner, John Opie, Sir Henry Raeburn, George Henry Harlow, and Sir Nathaniel Dance—these were the names that in some cases had a vague historic meaning to the visitor, but to the majority conveyed little else. But to know was to admire; to become better acquainted was to appreciate at their full worth the excellent canvases then shown for the first time, and to realize their importance.

Extremely Unfortunate.
From The Philadelphia Record.

"The great difficulty about stage fright," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is that it is never fatal."



EARLY SPRING—C. MORGAN McILHENNY.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS



J. M. Barrie.

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.

PROF. WOODROW WILSON'S volume on George Washington as illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and others, and published by Harper & Brothers, presents Washington to us in colors which, if not unfamiliar, are at least newly bright and uncommonly attractive. Prof. Wilson has aimed to tell the old story in an unconventional way. The plain, straightforward narrative he has studiously avoided. Nor has he gone to the dangerous extreme of attempting a narrative in which picturesqueness and high color predominate. His course has been a midway course. The bark has been steered with considerable success between the two extremes. His narrative is founded in ample knowledge and in knowledge that is strictly up to date. Prof. Wilson brings before us facts illuminating the subject which are unfamiliar facts, and in biographies of Washington are of a class which most biographers would have neglected to use. The author's purpose obviously has been to bring before us a living person, the man Washington, by showing us what were the times he lived in, what their social aspects, their political tendencies, their material condition. For such material as biographers commonly use he has found less use than for material which relates to the times which Washington knew and was a part of.

A glance at the chapter headings will show the spirit in which the book has been written, as, for example, the first, "In Washington's Day," which deals with the life of the period, the condition of the Colonies, and especially that distinct feature of the Virginia settlements, the plantation, and the individuality that went with it, with the resulting influences in the formation of masterful characters, the development of men fit to rear States and rule them. The close contact maintained with England was due to direct trade connections and frequent voyages. With this is shown the contrast which the New England settlements presented, a contrast at once radical and destined to deepen as time went on.

Nothing in our Colonial history is more remarkable than the slowness with which progress was made under the Crown. We do not often enough recall that it was more than a century after Columbus came before Henry Hudson found his river, and that when settlements were first planted beyond the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, more than two and a half centuries had passed since that sailing away from the port of Palos. England was not only slow to learn what possibilities lay open to her across the sea, but when she did learn, it was mainly through individual action and discontent at home that the opportunity was forced upon her. America was first settled by men who desired to get away from their mother lands, or who felt forced to get away. The initiative was individual, not national. Indeed, their coming was a secondary step in action which had other aims in its primary step.

Another striking fact is the high state of civilization which was maintained here in otherwise primitive conditions, as a consequence of the intimate relations that were maintained with the Old World, where were the markets and the shops. Ships sailed regularly to England, and from Virginia they were the ships of individual planters who had wharves along the river contiguous to their tobacco fields. It was most common in those times for well-to-do colonists to purchase clothing, furniture, carriages, hats and watches from the shopkeepers of London, and to send their sons over to be educated in English universities. These are among the causes which explain the high state of culture which existed here before the Revolution, and which, in letters published in later times, has more than once been commented on as surprising. That state of culture unquestionably surpassed the state which existed for many years after the Revolution, when communication was less intimate and the disposition became more and more strenuous to depend on home products to the exclusion of English ones.

But if there was loss in this direction, there came the enormous gain which resulted from the increase of population that at once set in. Col. Byrd might lament that after the country had been inhabited more than 130 years "scarcely anything was yet known of the Appalachian Mountains, distant at no point more than 250 miles from the sea." Mountains now were crossed, valleys explored, and the vast interior soon teemed with the tide of population seeking fertile lands and a genial climate. Stately homes might still be reared in Virginia, and the fox hunting or deer stalking which Washington had loved to indulge in with his friend, George Mason, at Gunston Hall, might still be a favorite pursuit with Virginia gentlemen; but the clothes these men wore and the schools their sons attended were no longer to be so commonly English.

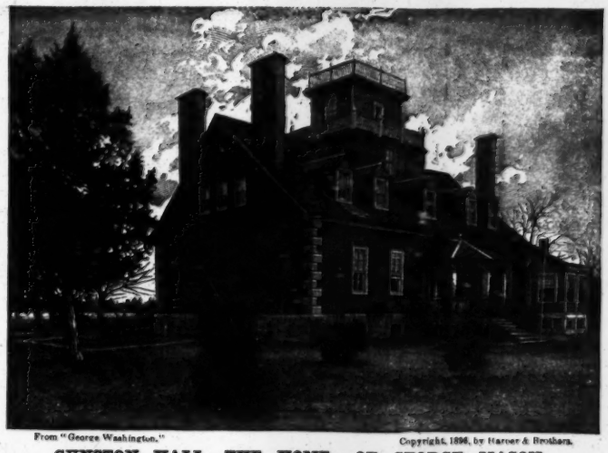
Jane Austen's uneventful life ranks among the lives of writers as one of the most uneventful in literary annals. Her home was mainly a rural one, her father was a village rector, and her journeys away from home were to towns like Winchester and Bath, and a few times to London, where she learned whatever she knew of the great world beyond her father's door. It must long remain an interesting subject of study how Jane Austen acquired that knowledge of life and character which her books so richly disclose. Produced as they were in provincial surroundings, there is nothing about them provincial. Her grasp of her theme, her self-command, her certainty of touch are such as only the real masters of literary art have shown. The reader feels that she must have known life in its fullest experiences, that she had traveled far, had dwelt among a richly equipped society. Her father's vocation did indeed bring her into contact with English country life in all its phases—the highest and the lowest; but this would seem to have been a touch-and-go acquaintance rather than the intimate one from which is derived certain knowledge.

But we are apt to forget in such reasoning that knowledge of human nature and of the complex formation of society can be derived elsewhere than from the crowds that cities produce. Men and women are much the same in small companies as in large ones. The motives which guide them, the springs of their action, the directions that conduct takes, may be observed in a rural parlor as well as in a palatial drawing room, in a country house in Hants as well as in a mansion in London. It is the observer, not the place where the observation is made, that counts. "Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think," says Ruskin, "and thousands can think for one who can see." Jane Austen was that one among the thousands having eyes which could see. Jane Austen not only saw with the eyes of genius; she had also the genius to tell the world what she saw—two gifts which, combined, make the highest of all literary gifts. And here Ruskin again must be quoted: "The greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see some thing and tell what it saw."

Mr. Adams's "Story of Jane Austen's Life" (Lee & Shepard) may not tell us how it was that this parson's daughter, in a far-off Hants village, wrote books which made Scott despair that to him was vouchsafed only the "big bow wow strain," and which succeeding generations have agreed to place among the highest of literary creations from female hands. It is altogether impossible that the why and the wherefore of this mystery ever will be solved in Jane Austen's case any more than it has been solved in any other case of genius. Much as we may know of a great writer's work, there must always remain at last a mystery unsolved—the mystery of genius.

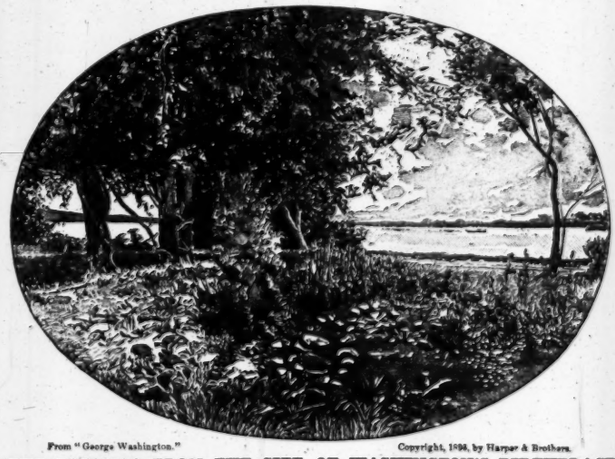
Emerson has said that in every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts, and it is a familiar truth that the greatest works of genius are always those which most fully give expression to the thoughts and aspirations of mankind in general. But why is it that only one among the hundreds of thousands, or rather one among the tens of millions, has the power to give final expression for all time to those thoughts and aspirations? Why have we only one Shakespeare, one Dante, one Homer—one voice speaking for dumb millions of men once in a thousand years, and that voice an unexplained phenomenon, sent into the world to remain at once the riddle and the wonder of all ages?

Jane Austen had not the highest literary gifts; she had only highest literary gifts of a certain kind. That kind, if not rare in the world, is rare in the form of perfection, and it was in this form that Jane Austen had it. In her own field she has never been equaled. She stands alone and alone she will stand. To present the female character in its finest aspects has ever been the despair of men, and, if not as often the despair of women, again and again have women failed in attempts to present it. Jane Austen had the surest grasp and the truest touch in these matters, and if her Elizabeth Bennet be not the finest creation of this sort in all fiction, where shall we find its equal? It is more than twenty years since I read "Pride and Prejudice," but the recollection of that high-souled and soundhearted gentlewoman survives vividly the wreck of much baser matter and the



From "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

GUNSTON HALL, THE HOME OF GEORGE MASON.



From "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

THE POTOMAC FROM THE SITE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.



From "George Washington." Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, FRANKLIN SQ.



From "The Novels, Tales, etc., of J. M. Barrie." (Scribners.)

HOUSE IN THRUMS WHERE MR. BARRIE WAS BORN.



From "An Eclipse Party in Africa." (Roberts Bros.)

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA.

(Napoleon Died in the Room Under the Dormer Window.)

crash of many worlds, in my subsequent pilgrimages through pages of fiction.

The value of Mr. Adams's book lies in the intimate knowledge it gives of Jane Austen's life as revealed in a study of her environment. Mr. Adams has made visits to the scenes most closely associated with her, and thus affords us light on her life which the other biographers have not given. The book, moreover, in this new edition is adorned with illustrations which are as interesting as they are unfamiliar. The passage describing Miss Austen's burial in a place where lies "the dust of Kings and Queens, of prelates and warriors," will illustrate the peculiar value of the book in the intimacy and nearness with which it presents actual scenes and events:

"From the bow window of her room Cassandra watched the mournful company till, in a few moments, it had passed from sight around the corner of Kingsgate Street; but in thought she still followed it through the low, dark arches of the King's gate till it entered at the foot of St. Swithin Street, a few steps further, the shady precincts of the Close, and wound along past the corners of the Choristers' School and then of the Deanery opposite, past the opening of the long, dark cloister, till it paused before the side door in the south aisle of the cathedral. It was but a brief journey, this sad one she was following, step by step, while she sat so quietly in the lonely apartment out of which had gone all that she most cared for. Sitting there with her grief, she could nevertheless see her brothers pass into the mighty cathedral, cross the long-drawn nave, the most majestic in all England, and pause once more, this time before the spot in the north aisle where they were to leave the dust of their sister, to mingle with the dust of Kings and Queens, of prelates and warriors; but not one of all that host of buried greatness had lived a fairer life or left a sweeter memory than had her sister and theirs.

"The service ended, the grave filled up, and the temporary slab which covered it fitted into its place in the floor of the aisle, the brothers went their way as the bells of the cathedral began ringing for morning prayers. A few moments after the white-robed singing boys and vicars-choral moved choirward from the south transept, followed by the vergers and the surpliced canons; and the organ sent its waves of sound surging along the vaulted roof. These, too, after a little went their way. The great cathedral was left to the vergers and the St. Cross bedesmen to care for, the sunlight streamed in gloriously through the long range of the clerestory windows—

"'And merry was the world though she was dead.'"

The completion of the beautiful Scribner edition of "The Novels, Tales, and Sketches of J. M. Barrie" brings to this office in one volume the second part of "Sentimental Tommy," and in another "My Lady Nicotine" and "Margaret Ogilvy." The type, paper and binding of these volumes are choice; indeed, the edition may be said to possess such splendor, considering Barrie's recent arrival, as to awaken thoughts of the contrast between Barrie's typographical state and the corresponding state of some of the older rarities when they were young. One need not frequent the old book shops very long without learning how shabby were the outer garments in which such writers as Cooper, Irving, and Scott found their creations arrayed by American publishers when they were the best selling books of their day. Not alone has Barrie risen to typographical eminence, but Stevenson and Eugene Field, (and Kipling is well on the way to it.) These fine editions come to us at a time when (in England at least) there is complaint that some of the older writers of fiction whose popularity has declined would not have suffered in this way had attractive editions been in print.

Barrie's sketch of his mother still awakens comment as to the propriety of a son thus writing of a mother whose life had no public interest in the ordinary sense of the word. Margaret Ogilvy was a plain, obscure Scotchwoman, her life absorbed in domestic duties, her one ambition the literary success of her son. Barrie has given her fame. His deep consciousness of his debt to her, a debt far deeper than that which most sons owe to a mother, unquestionably prompted his tribute. It is true that to readers the sketch has come as light on Scotch life; but a desire to shed such light had small and perhaps had no part in Barrie's motive. His aim was essentially a personal one, although, with his fine art instincts, the methods he adopted for carrying it out were those which have obscured that aim. Barrie must have foreseen the criticism his act would evoke, and must have known he could not thwart it. He desired to acknowledge the obligation exactly in this manner. There was no other manner in which he could acknowledge it with the same certainty of effect.

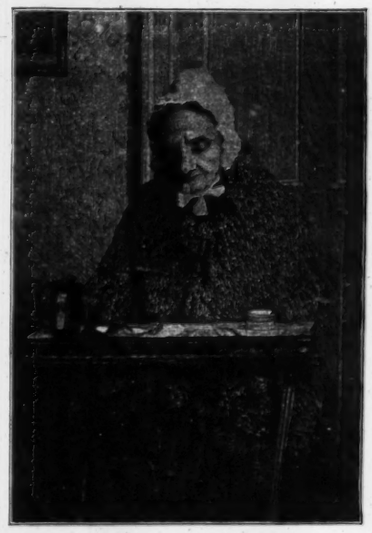
There, accordingly, the record stands in all its publicity, for the public to read as it will or as it will not. Elsewhere in this newspaper, and on an earlier occasion, I have written of this theme, and the more its aspects are considered the more easy it becomes to understand Barrie's sentiments as disinterested and devotional. That he has made money from the book is not less true than it was inevitable. The act he desired to perform he could not perform and avoid getting publishers' checks for it. True, he might have published the book privately, but it would then have failed of wide circulation. The world could not have known the manner of woman his mother was, the faith she had in him, the inspiration she gave him, and Barrie's purpose would have missed fulfillment.

Eben J. Loomis's "An Eclipse Party in Africa" (Roberts Brothers) is a book descriptive of travel, and takes its title from the expedition sent out in 1889 by act of Congress to observe the eclipse of that year. The Azores, South Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, and Barbados are among the lands which Mr. Loomis describes. Throughout its history sadness and suffering predominate at St. Helena. As early as 1513 Fernandez Lopez, a Portuguese nobleman in disgrace for desertion, was sent there for punishment. Between the ambition of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English, the island has had a checkered political history, some phases of which, as those concerning the Dutch and English aspirations, recall the early history of Manhattan Island.

Loneliest of all island lands that we know is St. Helena, what with its lava mountains, scarred with wrinkles and defaced by craggy heights; but there are spots of loveliness in fertile valleys which charm the visitor yet the more for their rarity and their grim surroundings. Indeed, Mr. Loomis found an abandoned home which he calls an "Eden of tranquillity," but now fallen on evil days, its walls silent, its rooms vacant in their splendor. But the doors of solid mahogany remain with their brass fittings; the lofty walls are still frescoed in distemper, but stained by water from a decaying roof, and heavy pieces of carved mahogany furniture stand unused and dust-covered in the silent rooms.

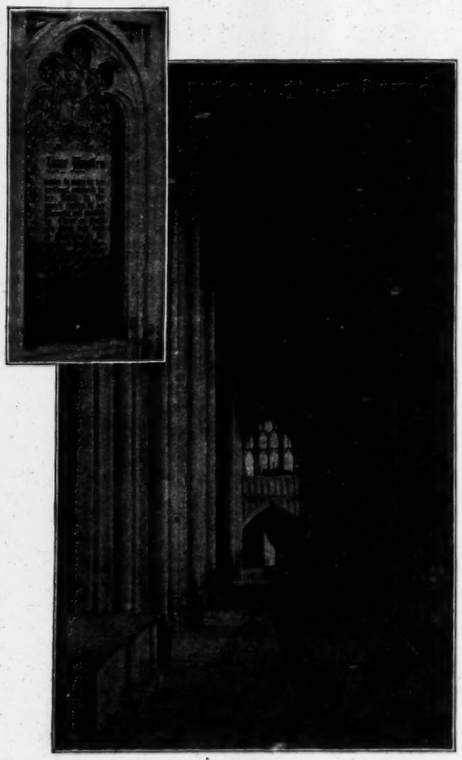
The burial place of Napoleon at St. Helena, which lies hard by a little spring of water to which the captive conqueror often turned his weary steps is found in a little glen, one of those lovely spots of greensward and shade which save the grim and rock bound isle from being a land of utter desolation. It was a strange coincidence that two authors of wide, though unequal, renown should have seen and made record of Napoleon's two funerals—Marryat the small and inexpressibly mournful one at St. Helena, Thackeray, the one of imperial splendor in Paris.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.



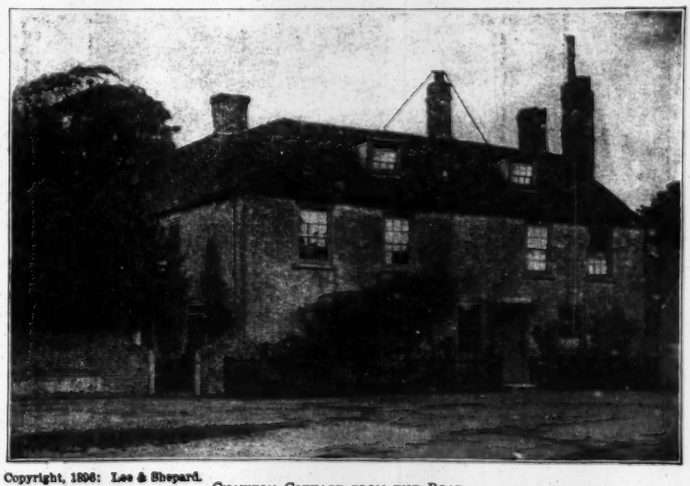
From "The Novels, Tales, etc., of J. M. Barrie." (Scribners.)

BARRIE'S MOTHER.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, NORTH AISLE, LOOKING WEST.

THE SLAB ABOVE THE GRAVE OF MISS AUSTEN IS AT THE END OF THE MATTING SHOWN IN THE ILLUSTRATION.



Copyright, 1896: Lee & Shepard.

CHAWTON COTTAGE FROM THE ROAD, Jane Austen's Home.

THE DRAMA



Pierre Decourcelle.

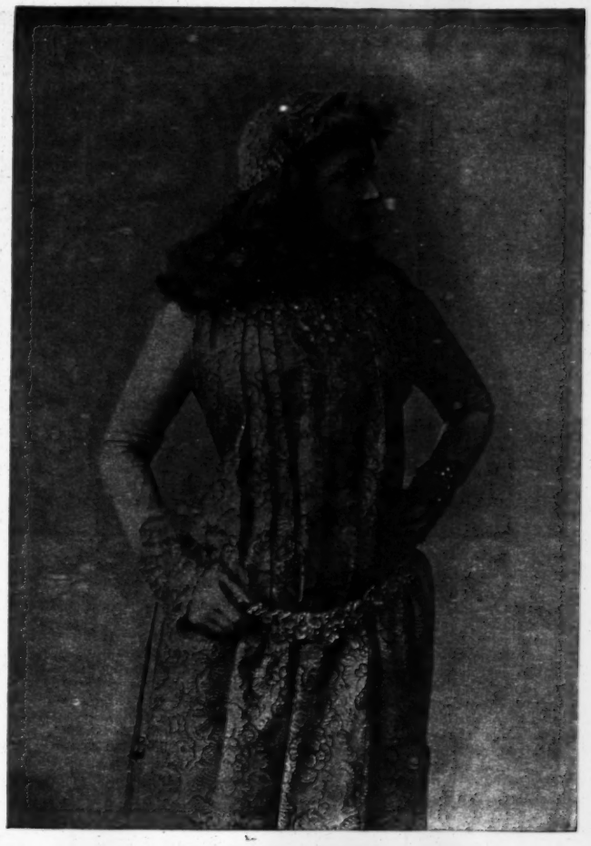
MARGARET MATHER'S Imogen pleases me more than any other portrayal of hers I have seen, and this is strange, for we all know that tradition has pronounced Imogen one of the most difficult to act of all Shakespearean female rôles, second only, in its complexity of mood and variety and sweep of emotional expression, to Cleopatra, a character which none of us has yet seen properly acted.

Difficult, immensely difficult, the rôle of Imogen certainly is, in the sense that the treatment she receives from her father, from that precious lion's cub, yclept Leonatus, and that whining fellow, Pisanio, who has more than half a mind to kill her, and the manner in which she, being a Princess of the blood royal, and a woman of good education, with plenty of sound philosophy at her command, bears it all are not comprehensible in this day. But that is quite another matter. Miss Mather does not, of course, overcome that difficulty, nor did Adelaide Neilson, the loveliness and eloquence of whose delineation of this fair lady must ever remain in the memory. But the affection, patience, just anger, deep sorrow, fear, bewilderment, and ultimate joy of Imogen, in the various stages of her history, are very clearly denoted by Miss Mather, if not with the finest and most inspiring art, at least with judgment and good facility.

Her bearing in the Court scenes is not royal, but it is as sensible as possible, and womanly; in the great scene with Pisanio she depicts Imogen's various moods with sufficiently good effect, according to her own reading and conception of the rôle; she is a pretty figure as the wandering boy, Fidele, and her expression of forlornness and lack of courage in that guise seems to me to mingle humor and pathos in just the right proportions. When Imogen awakes from the slumber caused by the Queen's medicine, to find the headless body of Posthumus, as she thinks, beside her, Miss Mather's acting is sufficiently strong and convincing to overcome the inclination of the light-minded folks in her audience to laugh at Cloten dead as they laughed—bless their gay hearts!—at him living. And in the scene with Caius Lucius and his soldiers her expression of pathos is simple and facile.

The last scene is a problem for any actress, even with the long explanations about the box of poison and the vision of Posthumus very properly omitted. Presumably, the idea is that Imogen's masculine attire is bloodstained and rent in the battle, her face grimed, and her whole appearance such as to render her almost unrecognizable as Imogen, though Belarius and his young prodigies of valor soon identify her as Fidele. In viewing the poetic drama, of course, we ought to put ourselves in a poetic frame of mind, "which is most rare." Cymbeline's, Posthumus's, and Iachimo's failure to recognize Imogen in a disguise which, to the spectators of the play, is no disguise at all, is of course not more extraordinary than for Orlando to fail to discover the identity of Ganymede. I once read somewhere the opinion of a practical student of the stage that Rosalind should wear false whiskers in the forest of Arden. Yet Rosalind's fooling of Orlando never seems to me unlikely, when the spell of a good performance of "As You Like It" is upon me, and, perhaps, I did not think about the sheer impossibility of the situation in the last act of "Cymbeline" when Adelaide Neilson was Imogen.

But let us admit frankly, nevertheless, that the Shakespeare of "Cymbeline" is not often the Shakespeare of "As You Like It." It is a noble work, of course, and its pervading moral that he who bears well and patiently the ills of life is likely to be the stronger and the happier for doing so is cheerful and comforting. It contains some splendid passages, profound, impassioned, rich in imagery; but it has many others bewilderingly obscure. Some scholars have declared their belief that much of it is made up of rough notes; there is even a possibility that the editors of the First Folio, (1623,) who first printed the play, did not possess the correct copy that was used in the performances of 1609-11. Certain passages are probably spurious.



MARGARET MATHER.

But, as the text is now condensed for the stage, with great care, though with no effort to please those who demand as few omissions as possible, the piece acts well, and is good, rational, uplifting entertainment. Together with Imogen's early conversations with Pisanio, (Act I., Scene 1, and Act. I., Scene 3,) her soliloquy, (Scene 6;) nearly all of the Second Lord's "asides" in the Cloten scenes; the long soliloquy of Posthumus, (Act. II., Scene 5;) most of the Roman business, the announcement of the Queen's death and its cause; the jail scene, and the soothsayer's talk are all gone, and all can be well spared. The performance moves swiftly, and we come quickly to Fidele, who, in this case, is Hecuba.

Certain of Miss Mather's faults of style and speech are not eradicable. She gasps too much in strongly emotional passages. She always makes the commonly inoffensive and useful letter "r" a wearisome infliction. To expect of her imaginative work of the highest order, or to look for rare personal charm and authority of presence in her performances would be to ignore the impression of all her earlier efforts. I went to see her as Imogen, remembering well her performances of Juliet and Leah, and was agreeably disappointed. I found her portrayal intelligible, likable, and effective. I am led to believe that she is a more skillful actress than she was ten years ago.

Mr. Henley is well suited as Iachimo. This character has never been nearly so well played in New York in our time. The chief merits of the impersonation are its subtlety and lightness of touch. Iachimo's curious nature is made understandable. He is a born mischief maker, with a malignant disposition and a lecherous mind, but with the courage and audacity to make his villainy effective. The new "business" in this stage version of the play is particularly effective. Posthumus is shown to be mightily angered by Iachimo's slurs in the first Roman scene, but restrained by his sense of courtesy to his host. An exiled stranger in a strange land, he must hold his pride in check. His acceptance of the wager is explained, but, of course, not excused. The expression of horror and anger by Cymbeline's followers at a certain point in Iachimo's confession is also valuable "business."

Doubtless Mr. Courtleigh makes all that can be made nowadays of the rôle of Leonatus. It seems strange now that Garrick, Kemble, the elder Booth, and Macready liked this character. Mr. Courtleigh has a handsome and imposing presence, and reads fairly well. His appearance justifies the eloquent First Gentleman's description of the "fair outward" he is endowed with. As for the "stuff within," that is another matter.

I suppose Cloten was a delightfully humorous character in the time of King James I. Mr. Bruning makes him a sort of "fantastical," like Thurio in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and is not altogether a bore. I have seen Pisanio acted very well, roughly, but with force and intelligence, by Frank Hardenberg, with fine skill and insight by Robert Taber. Mr. Redmund's Pisanio is a personified whine, from first to last, and he is so swaddled in garments that it seems that his conception of the Squire of Posthumus must include a tendency to rheumatism. But the King and Queen, Caius Lucius, Belarius, and the two boys are presented in a sufficiently intelligent way.

The pictures and pageantry in the production of "Cymbeline" at Wallack's are beautiful and appropriate. The landscape paintings, taken altogether, are the most noteworthy examples of scenic art lately produced in this country; while the architectural pictures are equally good in their way. For once Imogen is not discovered reading a worn copy of Quackenbos's "Principles of Rhetoric" for "the tale of Tereus" with a leaf "turned down where Philomel gave up." The many letters used in the play are rolls of parchment; the weapons, armor, and furniture suit the play. It is no picture of savage Britain in the era of Augustus, of course, for Shakespeare's personages belong to no such uncouth time. His Imogen is an Elizabethan lady, with surroundings of luxury and artistic taste. There is a clock in her room, or



KATHARINE GREY.



Bijou Fernandez.

near it, with a striking attachment, centuries before Alfred the Great invented his lanthorn. But it is all as true as need be.

One of the great troubles that producers of spectacular plays, or indeed of any plays, in this country must contend with is the carelessness and seeming unwillingness to do their work exactly right of the theatrical mechanics. Our best theatres are generally well equipped with machinery and the most approved electrical lighting appliances, and the men in charge of these things know well enough how to use them and are liberally paid for their work. But they seem ever anxious to assert their independence and their superiority to depraved "cranks" like actors and authors.

Stage hands persistently wear heavy boots and tramp about the stage while a performance is going on, so as to endanger the illusion of delicate scenes. They think nothing of showing their baggy trousers, soiled shirts, and battered hats in mediaeval pictures the building and painting of which have cost thousands of dollars No matter how much care is taken or how many scene rehearsals are held, things rarely work well first nights, because the mechanics refuse to do their duty. Their motto seems to be Chimmie Fadden's favorite phrase.

In "Cymbeline," the first night, there were many hitches, due doubtless to this cause. The cloths representing miles of open country, superbly painted, swayed to and fro. Scarcely a scene was properly lighted, though two thorough rehearsals of the scenery and lights had been afforded the mechanics. Stage lighting is one of the worst problems the American producer of plays must encounter. Frequently the switchboard and the calcium are not handled properly all through the run of a play.

These difficulties, of course, are not so apparent in a stock theatre, which employs the same set of mechanics the year round. In a "combination" house like Wallack's a new set of men must be employed for a production so elaborate as "Cymbeline." But to a greater or less extent the evil exists in every American theatre. To work promptly, silently, and impersonally does not seem to suit the theatre mechanic, who insists upon shaking the scenery every time he takes a fresh quid of tobacco and making all the noise he pleases and upon showing himself in the scene now and then because he is "just as good as any one." No wonder Mr. Daly is occasionally cross and Mr. Mansfield is getting bald. The American stage hand is enough to drive a sensitive artist into a frenzy.

Doubtless the life and character of George of Hanover, Prince of Wales, Regent and King George IV. of England might form the substance of a powerful tragic play. He was a pitiful figure, and many of the notable circumstances of his life were very sad. The old King's violent physical assault upon him, in his first fit of madness, with the attendant circumstances, might surely be advantageously used by some playwright of a sombre turn of mind.

George IV. was unquestionably the victim of heredity and a striking example of degeneration. Bred as austerely as Aaron Burr was, like Burr he became a notorious profligate as soon as he cut loose from the leading strings. But his character in no other particular resembled that of Burr, who was a man of large intellect and indomitable courage. George made a great show of his fondness for art, (like Nero,) but his natural tastes were low. His prodigality was boundless. The amount of his debts from his earliest youth until after his succession to the throne was a public scandal. The authentic tales of his low intrigues with women are sufficient to fill volumes, quite apart from the delectable fiction associated with his name. In certain periods of his career he was greeted with hisses and groans whenever he appeared in public. Yet he never lacked flatterers, some of whom were men of otherwise good taste and good repute.



VIOLA ALLEN AS RENEE DE COCHEFORET—"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

George IV., in his youth, is the hero of a rather pretty and carefully made new play at the Lyceum Theatre, but he is not the George of history. At the age of twenty-three years George was uncomfortably fat and rather effeminate in his manner. Mr. Hackett is tall, slender, and muscular, with features of a young Roman rather than an effete Hanoverian.

This Prince of fiction is represented as pestering a goldsmith's pretty daughter with dishonorable addresses, and as foiled in his designs partly by the jealous interference of a pretty China shepherdess with an Old Bowery Theatre stage manner, who is supposed to represent the notorious Countess of Jersey, and partly by the sudden assertion of his own conscience.

"The First Gentleman of Europe," by Mrs. Burnett and Miss Fletcher, is interesting in its mild way, and contains at least two strong scenes. It is very tastefully set, the parlor of the pottering old goldsmith, in the City, being a particularly nice study in the reproduction of homely old furniture and antique household effects. The acting is rather disappointing after the all but perfect performance of "The Late Mr. Castello." Mr. Hackett has not learned how to depict courtly manners, or to deliver long and flowery speeches, though he presents a comely appearance and puts a semblance of fervor in his portrayal once in a way. Miss Mannering is sincere, but not brilliantly effective, and Mr. Morgan, though he acts with genuine power, has the roughness and redundance due to imperfect training. And these faults count in a modern antique of this description, which ought to have a flawless representation to fairly test its merit. Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen have the old manner and the ability to clearly express all that their rôles mean, but Miss Shotwell is sadly overweighted, which is a pity, for she is a very pretty woman of fashion in her powder and patches.

Last week Miss Tyree, who had not been in the bill for some weeks, played the part of a self-satisfied, domineering young wife in the forepiece, called "When a Man's Married," expertly and with a keen sense of humor. But the little play is scarcely worth while.

A noteworthy incident of last week was the return to the stage of the Fourteenth Street Theatre of Chauncey Olcott, who sings ballads and makes believe he is a loyal-hearted Irish boy, nightly and at matinées, for a large annual remuneration. Mr. Olcott is a great popular favorite. Mr. Pitou, his manager, has written a new play for him, which answers all the requirements of its kind. It is romantic and intensely Irish, and it makes the gallery boys yell, while the young women in the stalls shed sympathetic tears.

As Renée de Cocheforêt in "Under the Red Robe" Viola Allen has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people." For my own part, though I find her realization of Weyman's fascinating heroine completely satisfying, so far as the character is reproduced in Rose's play, I think Miss Allen has secured better triumphs in stronger rôles. Renée, in the play, is largely a pictorial figure. Miss Allen denotes all her traits that are brought into use deftly, and is convincing in the stirring rebuke to Berault, and the contemptuous manner in which she receives the honest Lieutenant's denunciation of the spy, when Renée has satisfied herself that Berault is honorable. But the piece, after all, is a swiftly moving, picturesque, romantic drama, with no great depth of passion, and Miss Allen's impersonation is chiefly noteworthy for its grace and facility.

Some alarm has lately been caused by



Chauncey Olcott.



Ida Conquest.

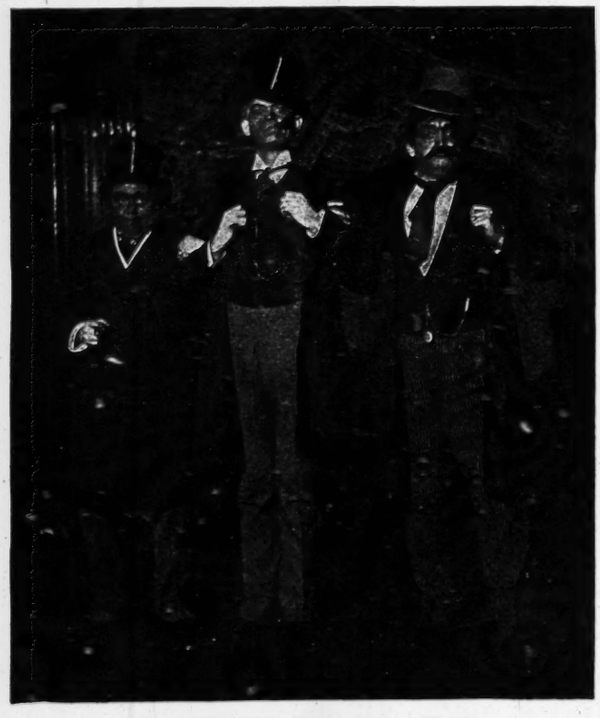


BESSIE TYREE.

an enterprising theatrical firm's announcement that it intends to "control" the "farce-comedy" market next season. Persons about to make a "corner" and squeeze their commercial opponents are not often so frank in stating their plans beforehand. Besides, the theatrical merchandise now called, through some unexplainable vagary of managers, "farce-comedy" seems to be the hardest thing in that field to "corner."

The supply is inexhaustible. Not only poets, lawyers, physicians, plumbers, novelists, and journalists, who all write plays, are among the producers of contemporary burletta and acrobatic farce, but song-and-dance men, railway guards, press agents, and ticket takers as well. Anybody can write a "farce-comedy." All he needs is an envelope full of clipped jokes, a new song or two, and a queer title. Of course, a really good acrobatic farce is almost as rare as a good play; but this firm of rash speculators scarcely contemplate including Charles H. Hoyt in their "corner."

Mr. Hoyt, by the way, never calls the things he invents, writes, and produces "farce-comedies," but generally avoids classifying them at all. He goes so far as to intimate, however, that "A Contented Woman" is a "sketch," and in doing so amply proves the wisdom of his general reticence. For, whatever else it may be, "A Contented Woman" is surely not a "sketch." It is a completed picture, highly colored and well filled out, and doubtless scumbled, and if I should say "the scumbling's damnable," as everybody who knows the picture scene in "Masks and Faces" is tempted to do whenever the word is spoken, it would make no difference, for the public has shown itself fond of "A Contented Woman," and it could have no liveller or more wholesome fun.



"A CONTENTED WOMAN." ACT II.

The Campaign Committee.



"A CONTENTED WOMAN." ACT III.

"I've Voted."

One of its scenes that will doubtless become historic is the one in which Grace Holme, who has gone out in a beautiful new costume to cast her first vote, (for herself as candidate for Mayor,) leaving her husband at home to get dinner, returns with her hair disheveled, her garments torn, her hat smashed, and her parasol a sight to see.

"I have voted," she exclaims, with an expression of mournful triumph.

"What kind of men are they," asks her husband, noting her plight, "who will treat a woman so?"

"It wasn't the men," Mrs. Holme replies, "it was the women!"

Mr. Hoyt is, above all things, the dramatist of current humor. He puts the best jokes of the hour on the stage. He hits at "practical politics" as well as "the woman question" in his new piece, and combines the two deftly. It is one of his droll ideas that while a man about to make a political speech thinks of what he is going to say, a woman in the same position thinks only of what she is going to wear. Mrs. Holme, before going to the hall to deliver an address to her constituents, tries on half a dozen hats, and then despairingly declares she can't speak because she has nothing fit to wear. Her husband, the rival candidate, is meanwhile dictating a procession of platitudes to his amanuensis.

The "campaign committee" of Mr. Holme, three disreputable, vociferous, bibulous fellows, are reminiscent of the wicked trio of "A Brass Monkey." The opposing party's committee of three strong-minded females matches them fairly. EDWARD A. DITHMAR.



MARIE SHOTWELL.



SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

Hither and thither in quaint device
They turn and wind on the sounding ice,
Skimming and whirling, and gliding slow,
Like the spinning dervishes they go.

THE instinct of mankind for means of locomotion faster than that offered him by nature has always been a powerful one and has found expression in various ways. One of its earliest experiments was in the line of skating. Exactly when or where it originated is not certainly known, but it undoubtedly existed in some form among the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the earliest recorded methods of propulsion by this means bones of animals were fastened to the feet, the smooth surface thus presented enabling the skater to glide over the ice with some degree of rapidity. In somewhat later times the Dutch considerably improved upon these early models, the sport here assuming a somewhat serious character. Centuries ago the thrifty marketwomen of that country carried their produce to market upon skates; even now this practice is not wholly abandoned.

In Holland, where there are canals instead of streets, and where the Winters are long and severe and the frosts continue for months, skating forms the main mode of locomotion in the Winter months. The Dutch learn to skate almost as soon as they can walk, and stores for the sale of skates are almost as common in that country as shoe stores are here. Children skate to school, men to their places of business, and women to market. A good pair of skates to the Dutch is what a bicycle is to us. The "Dutch roll" is a peculiar kind of stroke which the people in that country have adopted for use when skating long distances. The strokes are outer edge, each curve carrying the person some twenty feet. Holland skates, being chiefly made for long-distance skating, cannot be used for fancy figure skating.

Skating as an art has been recognized in our own country only within comparatively recent times. As recently as 1850 the practice in New York City was limited to the crude efforts of boys skating with one rude skate in the frozen gutters. The art became popular with the opening of the Central Park ponds to the public. Other lakes and ponds were given for skating soon after, until now we find skaters on every available pond in every city. Regular clubs and organizations have sprung up, devoted to the promotion of the art. For the past few years Van Cortlandt Park has been the favorite skating resort of skaters in this vicinity.

New facilities and inducements for the practice of the art are offered each Winter, and the sport is consequently becoming more popular all the time; the only drawback being the short duration of frost at a time in this latitude.

In some parts of the United States and Canada large artificial skating ponds are made. These are covered at night after a fresh supply of water has been poured on the ice, cut and scratched by the skaters during the day. The covers protect the rinks from snow.

As a substitute for ice skating roller skates were invented by James L. Plimpton of New York City in 1869. These are fixed with two parallel wheels at the toe and heel. The fatigue caused by these skates is double that of ice skates.

German manufactured skates were the first used in this country. These had iron or steel runners, which ended in a graceful curve at the toe. The runner was fixed to a wooden top. To fasten the skate to the foot, several straps were used, passing around the foot and ankle. Often small pieces of sticks were employed to tighten it. These skates were called "turn-overs." "Rockers" next appeared and were popular for a time; these, too, were fastened by means of straps. In consequence of tight straps frozen feet became common and loud was the outcry against skating. Manufacturers were then obliged to devise some new way of fastening skates. A genius invented clamps for heel and toe, awkward-looking at first, but afterward improved until an ideal skate was produced —the "club skate." This type of skate was secured to the shoe by two clamps run in a groove on the under side of the sole, and drawn together by a steel screw moved by means of a key. It could be adjusted rapidly, and its security was indisputable. This skate was afterward modified by doing away with the grooves and the key, clamps alone being employed, reducing the simplicity and rapidity of adjustment to a minimum.

A skate has been made which virtually places the skater on stilts. The skate blades are of the usual type, but from about the heel point and the extreme toe point two steel supports run up, terminating in stilts, on which, at about twenty inches from the blade, there is fixed a foothold. The steel stilt runs on the outer side of the leg up to the knee, and is secured to the leg by straps. It is claimed by the inventor that with the additional reach given by these skates it will be possible to lower the present skating records at least one-half.

Another novelty is the pneumatic roller skate, which, it is claimed, is even more effective on the ice than on the road. The foothold of this skate is raised about six inches, and it has pneumatic tires, which not only lessen the concussion to the skater, but also give greatly increased speed, with no perceptible increase of work.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—"Father Danforth" of Springfield, Ohio, drives his cows in harness. He uses them at the same time for dairy purposes.

—Miss Estelle Mae Davisson, a clever Nebraska lawyer, is the only woman that has ever been elected County Attorney in that State.

—Lorin Farr, a Vermont Mormon, has built six Mormon temples in this country—those at Kirkland, Ohio; Nauvoo, Ill.; St. George, Logan, and Manti, Utah, and the great temple at Salt Lake City. He is seventy-seven years old.

—The Rev. Caroline Bartlett of Kalamazoo, Mich., has just married Dr. Augustus W. Crane. The bride performed the ceremony herself.

—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, for the first time in several years, is occupying her home in Washington. Of late years she has lived abroad.

—Miss Lillian McAllister, who was graduated from Vassar last June, has declined an invitation to become an assistant in the observatory of Columbia University.

—Stephen A. Douglas, who opposed Lincoln in Lincoln's first Presidential campaign, was twice married. His second wife, now the wife of Gen. Robert Williams, lives in Washington.

—Prof. Emerson Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory, at Chicago, who, among other discoveries, found the fifth satellite of Jupiter, has received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

—Roswell Beardsley of North Lansing, Mich., was appointed Postmaster by President John Quincy Adams, and still holds his office. He is eighty-seven years old, and has been Postmaster sixty-nine years.

—Dr. Lyman Jewett, while a missionary among the Telegus of India, translated the Bible into the Telegu language. He spent nearly forty years among this people. Dr. Jewett died a few days ago at Fitchburg, Mass.

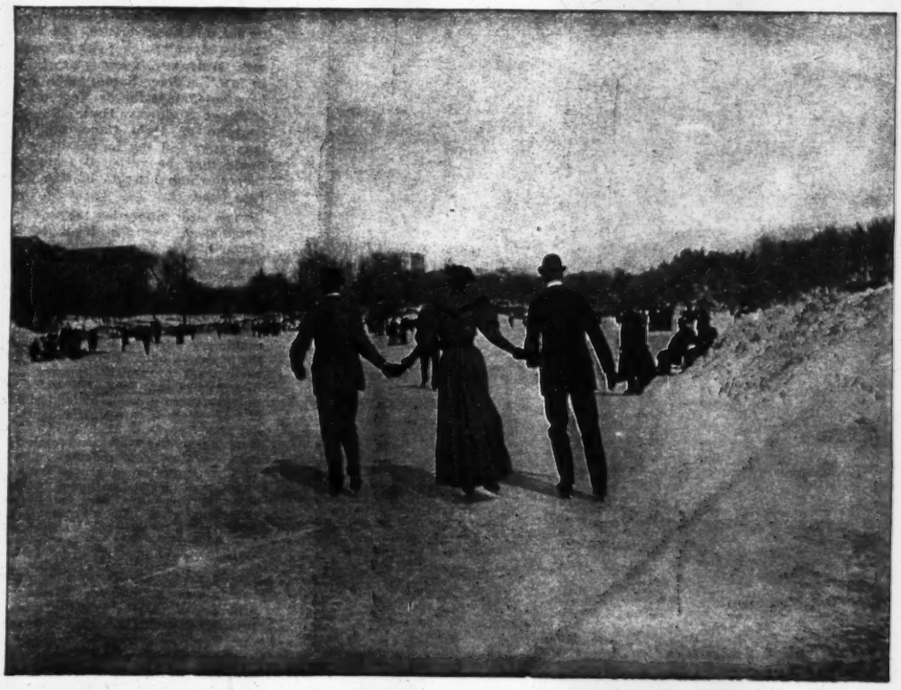
—Pierre Loti is trying to interest his countrymen in behalf of the fishermen on the coast of Iceland. He wants to accumulate funds with which to equip a number of hospital ships to which the fishermen may be taken for treatment when ill.

—President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has successfully opened reading rooms for the employes of the system of which he is the head. A new one that he has in view will contain newspapers, magaines, and books, and will have a well-equipped gymnasium as an adjunct.

—August Belmont will hereafter race his horses under his own name. His stable has heretofore been known as the "Blemton Stable." "Blemton" was the nickname that the members of the Hasty Pudding Club gave Mr. Belmont while he was at college. It is formed by transposing the letters in his name.

—Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester, N. Y., has been awarded the Jackson Gold Medal by the Royal Astronomical Society of England in recognition of his services to the cause of science in the discovery of comets, nebulae, and other wanderers in space. He now has four gold, one silver, and four bronze medals.

—Sir Joseph Lister is the first Englishman to be raised to the peerage because of his contribution to the science of medicine. He became Sir Joseph Jan. 1. He was made the President of the Royal Society last Fall. He discovered the antiseptic method in surgical operations, and has spent many years developing his discovery.



A HAPPY TRIO.

MUSIC



Giuseppe Verdi.

IT is not amazing, but it is worthy of note, that every one is talking about singers, singers, singers. What chance has a poor pianist or violinist against the curled darlings of the golden hall of song? Still worse, what chance have the claims of serious art against them? Who cares for Wagner's theories in the presence of Jean de Reszke as Siegfried? It is not Siegfried that we think of, but Jean de Reszke. He is our idol and our joy, and Wagner wrote "Siegfried" only that our Jean might sing the title rôle for us. Verdi wrote "Falstaff" only that Maurel might be hailed as the greatest representative of fat Sir John that ever trod the stage. Verdi wrote "Il Trovatore" only that many tenors might gain great glory by singing a high C in "Di quella pira," while their mothers were presumably roasting at the stake and waiting vainly for their clarion-voiced sons to come and rescue them. And Verdi wrote "Rigoletto" in order that certain silvery-voiced ladies might sing "Caro nome" and go up a flight of stairs (purposely built out of doors) with a candle and trill away off into the dark recesses behind the wings until ecstatic shivers of delight ran up and down our spinal marrow.

These composers are simply market dealers who supply the caterers—the singers. And people who play on instruments are of small account, indeed, for they lack the personal magnetism of the singers. We all desire to be magnetized or hypnotized or whatever you choose to call it, and the direct personal influence of the human voice is the influence that can achieve it. Therefore let us weep and wail. For Melba has gone far hence and we cannot hear the mellifluous tweedle of her "Je veux vivre" or the flutelike proclamation of her "Anges peur et radieux" any more. All is silence, even as the poet, Samuel Miller Hageman, hath it:

"Silence on the pallid face cloth, silence on the snowy grave;
Silence on the sleeping city, silence far below the wave;
Silence, as of music slumbering on her harp within the deep;
Sound is but the dream of silence, silence talking in its sleep."

Melba will come back to us, I think, but perhaps not this season. Next year she will return, unless Mr. Maurice Grau in his unspeakable wisdom decides that Mme. Litvinne, having succeeded as Brünnhilde where Melba failed, and having "tackled" Marguerite, ought also to have a chance at Gilda, Lucia, and Semiramide. But I do not think he will do that. He will profit by the experience of the present season. The patrons of the Opera House do not like Mme. Litvinne. They are a very particular lot, and, like woman in her hours of ease, they are "uncertain, coy, and hard to please." Fifteen years ago Mme. Litvinne would have been accepted on her merits as a respectable dramatic soprano, who could do respectable, though not distinguished, work in a wide repertory. But we have a new generation of operagoers now, as we have a new "society." The list of box holders in the palmy days of the Academy of Music would compare instructively with that of the Metropolitan Opera House to-day. Money has made the difference. Money has changed society, and it has altered the character and the taste of our operatic dictators—for the wealthy boxholders dictate the policy of the Opera House, not the humble but earnest music lovers in the upper circles. Gold!

"Why this
Will lug your priests and servants from your sides;
Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads:
This yellow slave
Will knit and break religions; bless the accursed;
Make the hoar adored; place thieves,
And give them title, knee, and approbation,
With senators on the bench: this is it
That makes the wappened widow wed again."



DAVID BISPHAM AS KURWENAL.

And this is it that makes in the metropolis of new "society" that knows not the old, and that is determined to have always "the best that money can buy." Mme. Litvinne, not being the best, will not do at all. And much I fear me that Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio will also suffer from this form of demand. She is not one of the world's great singers, and therefore she will never command the enthusiastic approbation of the powers of gold in the Metropolitan Opera House boxes. She will be tolerated as a necessary evil, and dismissed at each appearance with mild applause, while the newspaper critics who dare to praise her because her art is at least graceful will be condemned as presumptuous ignoramuses. However, they get that sort of condemnation so often that they do not pay much attention to it, being mainly occupied with their own opinions of other people and not greatly concerned about other people's opinions of them. But let us not talk about critics. As Private Ortheris says: "Stick to the bloomin' orficers, Mulvaney, commissar'at Sergeants is low." Mme. Sapio made her début here as Clementine de Vere on Nov. 16, 1888, at Steinway Hall. She was the soprano of Italo Campanini's concert company, and the impression which she made may be gathered from the comments which I wrote in this journal at that time.

"The most interesting incident of the entertainment was the début of Signorina Clementina de Vere, a young soprano, who has already been heard in Italy, but is new to America. It may be said without reservation that the lady made a decided and thoroughly deserved hit. She came before the audience unknown, and without any of the factitious importance produced by the customary advance puffing. While she is not a great singer, she is a more than ordinarily good one, and her hearers were quick to recognize that fact. Her voice is a pure soprano, with a smooth and solid quality, and of excellent range. Her cantabile singing was free from affectation. Her ornamental passages were sung with admirable ease, certainty, and accuracy of intonation, and her upper notes proved to be strong, sweet, and clear. The upper notes are not alone in these qualities, for her voice is pleasantly even. Her staccato singing was delightful in its clearness and precision, and her chromatics and arpeggios were executed with excellent facility."

Mlle. de Vere's first number on that occasion was the mad scene from "Lucia," and her singing of it was such a surprise to the audience that she was called out again and again, and finally responded to the clamor with "Ah, non giunge," which was almost equally well received. Mlle. de Vere remained in America, and at one time was the most overworked of our concert singers. She held an important church choir position at a large salary, and her services were in demand constantly for concert and oratorio. Now, I have not materially altered my opinion of Mlle de Vere's art. I have always thought that her voice production was open to criticism, and the disappearance of the ease with which she used to sing has confirmed my belief. I suppose it is the old, old story. When a prima donna marries a tenor or a singing teacher her art usually suffers from bad advice. I would not be at all surprised to learn that Zoltan Doeme had as much to do with Mme. Nordica's absence from the Opera House this season as Jean de Reszke. However, as Mr Kipling says, "That's another story."

Although Mme. Sapio does not sing with the same ease as Mlle. de Vere did, she is a competent artist, quite capable of singing satisfactorily such rôles as Lucia and Gilda. She cannot act. That is unfortunate. But the colorature sopranos very seldom have dramatic temperament. If they did have it, they would soon cease to be colorature sopranos. Lilli Lehmann and Lillian Nordica were both great exponents of the woes of Violetta Valery once upon a time; but the woes interested them more than the runs and trills, and now they sing Isolde and Brünnhilde. We must take our colorature sopranos as they come. It is only once in an age that there is a woman like Calvé who can sing the music of Ophelia's mad scene and act the part like a queen of tragedy. Mlle. de Vere—or Mme. Sapio—sings well and has a pretty voice. Let us try to get as much comfort as possible out of that and not say to ourselves every time she appears, "Oh, that's the woman that's trying to take Melba's place, isn't it? Really, it's too absurd."

Mr. Bispham's song recitals at the Carnegie Lyceum were successful entertainments. I do not know whether he made any money, but he did artistic work, and I hope that his profits were sufficient to encourage him to try again. He certainly made more money than he would have made in Berlin. A year or two ago Hermann Wolf, the greatest musical manager in Europe, wrote to me: "There will be this season in Berlin about 800 concerts, of which we shall manage 50 per cent. The receipts at these concerts will run from 25 cents to $25. Only artists who come highly recommended can expect to take in the latter sum."

But Mr. Bispham's concerts were interesting, especially the first, in which he produced the Brahms songs. The second concert was devoted chiefly to Schubert's music, on account of its nearness to to-day, which is the one hundredth anniversary of Schubert's birth.



MARGARET REID.



CLEMENTINE DE VERE-SAPIO.

Franz Peter Schubert was born on Jan. 31, 1797. His father was a—now, gentle reader, can I calmly and in cold blood sit down to write a commemorative article on Schubert just because Sunday will be Jan. 31? Can I say to myself, "Now you must have a Schubert fever. Let it rage. If it does not rage spontaneously, work up the rage"? Furthermore, it is not necessary. Every one is singing or playing Schubert today, and he is being celebrated by machine-made essays and lectures all over the land. Schubert is a little too sacred to me to be treated in a businesslike manner. The man who wrote the symphony in C, the B flat piano impromptu, "Der Wanderer," and the fantasia on the same, "Der Erl-König," "Mein," and the D minor quartet has a corner in my heart which I cannot open to every passing gaze. This is what I said once:

The theatre's gilded, shallow glare,
The hum of jewel'd vacancy,
The tinsel pageant's fret and blare,
The buskin'd stride, the tragic stare,
Are not, oh, happy heart, for thee.

But thine the hearth and thine the fire,
And thine the comrade, pipe and bowl,
The child, the wife, the heart's desire,
The strings of God's great human lyre,
Are thine, thou singer of the soul!

To return to the text—what was it? Singers. Oh, yes, singers. The lords and queens of the art divine. What is it they call the prima donna? The diva! I remember when Emma Juch used to be a diva, but I never could think of her as anything but a "schöne jungfrau." She was so delightfully German in her innocent American way. When she sang Eurydice to the Orpheus of stalwart Helen Hastreiter, she looked like a Nuremberg Gretchen, who, like the Marguerite of Boito's "Mefistofele," had wandered back into antiquity and become the Helen of a classical Sabbath. The last time I heard her sing she appeared at a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House and sang what she should never have attempted—the liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde." Her voice was far too small for such majestic utterance, and her style was not grandiose. But she sang with a pretty quality of tone, and I recalled with pleasure her Senta and Elsa in the days of the ill-fated American Opera Company at the Academy of Music. I wonder what the wealthy occupants of the boxes at the Metropolitan would think of her if she were called upon to supply the place of some one—say, Mme. Eames. I fear me that the fair Emma would find that it took a good deal more brilliancy to make a star in these days of Seidl and Mancinelli than it did in the consulship of Theodore Thomas. Yet Emma Juch is a very pleasing singer for those who do not demand that every soprano shall be a Lehmann and every tenor a Jean de Reszke.

There are those two names together once again. And now, gentle reader, let me confess that I have an operatic dream. I think of it almost every time I enter the Metropolitan Opera House. I wish to live to hear Jean de Reszke and Lilli Lehmann together in "Tristan und Isolde." So you see that even I am a singer worshipper and will not have anything but the best. And I am living in hope. I have been informed that M. Grau and Mr. Damrosch are in negotiation on that subject. It is said that M. de Reszke is anxious to have one performance of the music drama with Mme. Lehmann as Isolde, and I am sure that if the greatest of all Isoldes once heard M. de Reszke as Tristan she would not be backward in the matter. Of course the project depends entirely upon business arrangements between Messrs. Grau and Damrosch. But think of "Tristan und Isolde" with the two De Reszkes, Bispham, and Lilli Lehmann in the cast! Why, Wagner would almost rise from his grave for it!

It is gratifying to be reminded now only that Americans can and do make equal successes in Europe, but that occasionally America has the satisfaction of seeing in a foreign success only an indorsement of its own opinion already expressed. Margaret Reid is perhaps the only soprano who has ever made a début at the Metropolitan Opera House in a leading rôle without first having sung in opera abroad.

It will be remembered how she leaped into prominence a few years ago by singing on two days' notice the difficult music of Ophélie in Ambrose Thomas's "Hamlet." Although this is an opera which was seldom given here in entirety, Miss Reid's success was such that all the papers were talking about it the next day, and Manager Grau had her repeat the performance a few days later. The burning of the Metropolitan prevented Miss Reid's appearance the next year, as had been arranged, and she was next heard of in London, where the prestige she had gained in New York induced the late Sir Augustus Harris to offer her a place in the Royal Opera at Covent Garden. Reports that came across the ocean of her Nedda, Micaëla, and Zerlina in "Don Giovanni" were such as to confirm New York's opinion.

Now the French papers are talking of her recent début at Cannes, the fashionable Winter resort in the south of France, as Marguerite in "Faust." She is also engaged to sing the leading rôles in "Mignon," "Romeo et Juliette," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Mefistofele," and "Le Pardon de Ploëmel."

Le Littoral is particularly enthusiastic about Miss Reid's Marguerite, saying: "When this young girl first opened her lips, so pure and melodious was her voice that it seemed like a musical cascade of notes, each of which was a fine pearl. The effect upon the audience was instantaneous, and every heart went out to her—already beating in unison with hers and ready to share with her her joys and her woes."

Miss Reid will be heard again in London next season, this time under M. Grau, and it is not improbable that she will return with him for next Winter's season at the Metropolitan.

Another singer who, though out of our immediate sight, is to our memory dear, is going to Australia at the close of the London operatic season. That is Mme. Nordica. Napoleon Veit, who is indeed a Napoleon among musical managers, has made arrangements for her tour there, and it is probable that she will achieve a great success even in the land which produced Mme. Melba.

The London Standard prints a bit of news which is in itself a demonstration of the artistic generosity of Luigi Mancinelli and a tribute thereto. The paper says it has received a copy of a letter from Signor Mancinelli to M. Grau which shows that the engagement of Mr. Seidl to conduct the Wagner music dramas at Covent Garden next Summer was made at Mancinelli's request. This is a surprising instance of generosity among musicians, who as a rule are not noted for their exhibitions of that trait.

Mr. Joseph Bennett is authority for the statement that Mme. Patti-Nicolini will be a conspicuous figure at the Eisteddfod to be held at Brecon in May next. The meeting is organized for a purely civic purpose, and the prizes for excellence in music, poetry, &c., are offered by the various professions and trades in the town. On the first day of the celebration Mme. Patti will be presented by the Mayor and Corporation with the honorary freedom of the ancient borough. She will also present a baton to the conductor of the winning choir in a specified competition.

The season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian is waning at the Metropolitan. But let no one forget that there will be a German season and that in it we shall hear not only "Siegfried," but "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," and "Die Götterdämmerung." What a joy it will be to welcome back Loge and Donner and Froh, and the three Rhine girls, and the unhappy Fasolt, who might have done wondrous things if he had managed to live until "Siegfried." "Le Cid" may not give us ecstasy, but we can wait for the "Ring."

W. J. HENDERSON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Vogl will sing Parsifal at the Motti concerts of May 11 and 18 at Queen's Hall, London. Frau Motti will sing Kundry and Wachter, Gurnemanz.

The London comments on the news from this side about the "Siegfried" production are beginning to return to us. The Londoners are already rejoicing that their cast will be better than ours because they will have Mme. Nordica instead of Mme. Melba or Mme. Litvinne. They are also noting the fact that Mme. Calvé's Marguerite upset all the traditions, but they do not say whether that was a good thing to do.

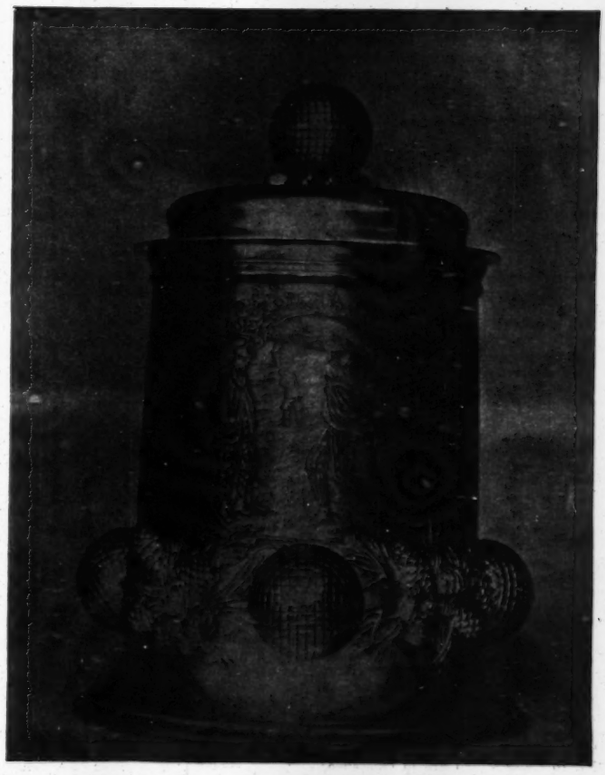
GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Golfers are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the big midwinter tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club at Lakewood on Feb. 12, Lincoln Day, and the Saturday following, Feb. 13. This is the event originally fixed for New Year's and the day following, but which, on account of the heavy fall of snow, covering the links from six to eight inches, had to be postponed. The tournament will be the first open golf event held by the Ocean County Club, and every effort has been put forth to make it one of the finest golfing and social features of the Lakewood season. THE NEW YORK TIMES published in its Sunday Magazine Supplement of Jan. 3 a picture and description of the clubhouse. The golf course has been used considerably during the past month in club handicap tournaments, and Horace Rawlins, the professional, has got the links in excellent playing condition.

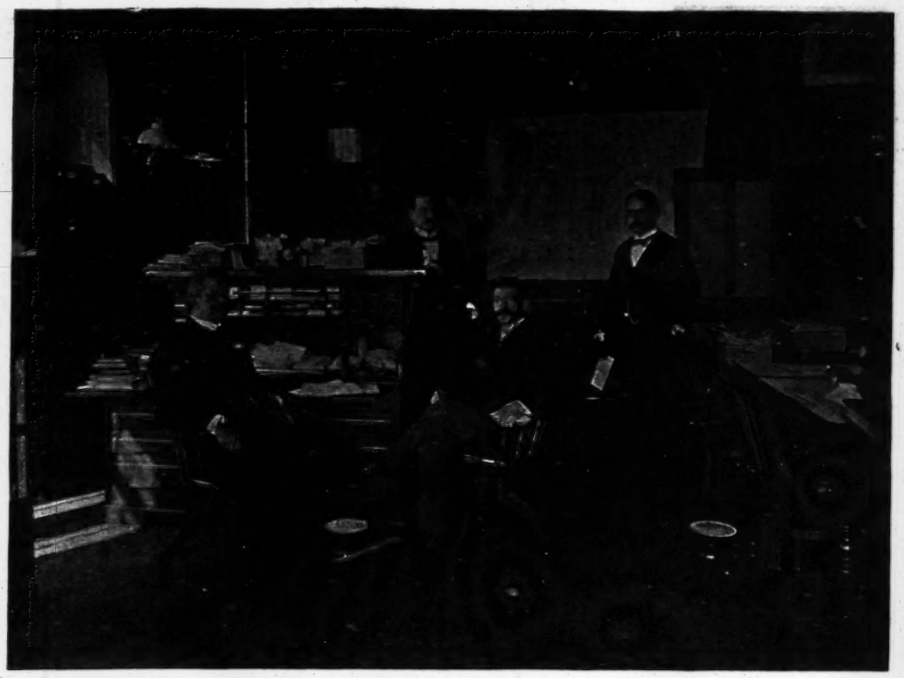
The prizes offered for these two days' golfing are of unusual beauty, and a finer and more artistic collection of trophies is seldom seen. The principal prize is given by Mrs. George Gould, and the contest for this will occupy all of Feb. 12, being thirty-six holes, medal play. It is a silver tankard, weighing sixty ounces, made by Tiffany & Co. The artistic decorations are thoroughly typical of the game. A full-size golf ball, nestling in a socket of pine, and a correct reproduction in silver of the official ball used in the game, serves as a knob to the cover. On the front of the tankard, in vignette, is a fine etching of the golf links, with several players in action. Great care has been taken to accurately depict them in all minor details. The inscription, also etched, winds around the cup. Under the inscription and decoration there is a rich border of golf balls, actual size, projecting from a bed of pines and cones, suggestive of "In the Pines" at Lakewood. The effect of these is both unique and highly artistic. The cup has a capacity of two and a half quarts, and stands ten and a half inches high, in addition to which it is mounted on an ebony base.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, there will be two contests, each of eighteen holes. The one in the morning will be for a handsome cup given by the club, and in the afternoon the consolation tournament will be played for a cup made in the shape of a golf bag, given by Dwight Miller Harris.

George Gould is President of the club, Arthur B. Claflin Vice President, W. A. Hamilton Secretary, and Dwight M. Harris Treasurer. The Golf Committee consists of Arthur B. Claflin, W. A. Hamilton, and James Converse.



GOLF TROPHY PRESENTED BY MRS. GEORGE GOULD.



THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION BUREAU AT ELLIS ISLAND.
Commissioner J. H. Senner, M. D., Deputy Commissioner E. F. McSweeney, and Their Assistants.

IN the good old days before New Amsterdam had become New York, and before New York had extended its northern boundary beyond what is now Chambers Street, indiscriminate immigration was favored by the authorities of the Colony of New York and of this city, and it mattered not whether the immigrants that reached this port came of their own volition or were kidnapped on the other side and brought here by men who made a business of supplying the colonists with laborers, white and black.

Those who purchased the laborers after they arrived here cared little or nothing about their pecuniary wealth, and paupers were then made welcome, whereas now efforts are made to keep persons of this class from coming to these shores.

If the immigrants of those days had not sufficient money with which to pay for a passage across the ocean, or had been kidnapped, an enterprising sea Captain was always to be found who was willing to risk the expense of bringing them here, he well knowing that if he once got them here he would receive money enough to compensate him for his trouble, and a handsome bonus besides, by selling their labor for a number of years to some colonist. And so the early pauper immigrants were usually sold and held in bondage until they had worked out the sum that had been paid for their passage. The working-out process was usually prolonged as much as possible, and until the period of bondage had expired the immigrants could be sold and resold any number of times. There was always a profit in the transaction for all concerned but the hapless immigrant—unless, soon after getting here, he was fortunate enough to run away and elude capture.

Since the early Colonial days immigration has undergone various phases, and, whereas, at times in the past any one was welcomed, great restrictions are now being placed on those who seek this country for a new home.

The Colonial period may be said to have ended and the period of immigration to have begun with the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783. Decennial censuses were taken in 1790, 1800, and 1810, but no immigration statistics were gathered until 1820. The accepted estimate for the period is 250,000. From 1820 to 1856 no distinction was made in the returns between settlers and travelers.

From 1856 to 1868 settlers were distinguished from travelers, but the number of immigrants of each nationality was not displayed separately from the number of travelers of that nationality. Since 1885 immigrants from the British North American possessions and from Mexico have not been included, and in 1894 the Commissioner General of Immigration presented for the first time the number of European immigrants arriving in the Dominion of Canada destined for the United States.

The immigration records were never before kept as carefully and with as much detail as they are to-day, but, according to those which are in existence, it is shown that up to the end of the last Governmental fiscal year, June 30, 1896, the total immigration since 1783 was 17,813,750. By decades, from 1820 to 1890, and from 1890 to 1896, it was as follows: 1820-1830, 128,393; 1830-1840, 539,391; 1840-1850, 1,423,337; 1850-1860, 2,799,423; 1860-1870, 1,964,061; 1870-1880, 2,834,040; 1880-1890, 5,246,613; 1890-1896, 2,878,492. It will be noticed that from 1880 to 1890 it was nearly twice as much as it had been for any previous decade, and over two-thirds what it was for the entire period. In fact, nearly two-thirds of the entire immigration movement of the world in 1890 was directed to the United States.

The commercial depression of 1826-7 in England was accompanied by a decided increase in the number of immigrants to this country. In 1827 there were 18,875, almost twice as many as in any previous year, and in 1828, 27,382, a figure that was not reached again for some time. The American panic of 1837 registered itself in the immigration returns for 1838, when the number was less than it had been for any year since 1831, and was only about half of what it had been for the two years previous. The years 1848 to 1854 were marked by an enormous increase, culminating in the latter year, when the arrivals were 427,833, the largest number recorded until after the close of the civil war. Three principal things contributing to the change were the bad times in Germany, the famine in Ireland, and the discovery of gold in California. The financial depression of 1857 was followed by another decrease, the number for each of the years 1858 and 1859 being less than 120,000. The civil war naturally checked the incoming movement still further; then the immense business activity of the years following (when transportation facilities were being speedily improved and the West was being opened up) was coincident with another increase in immigration, as the hard times of the later seventies were with another falling away.

The return to prosperity after 1879 brought with it an enormous immigration, (788,992 in 1882 alone.) Finally, the recent depression (1893-5) was accompanied by a most significant decrease. For 1894 the immigrant arrivals were only 285,631, and for 1895 only 258,536, and for several months of this period the outflow of steerage passengers, almost exclusively foreign born, from American ports actually exceeded the inflow—an unprecedented condition. The gradual return to prosperity is already observable in the immigration figures. For the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1895, for example, there was an increase of 36,270 at the Port of New York over the same period of 1894. Furthermore, returns show an increase of 51 per cent. for the month of July, 1895, over July, 1894; of a little over 60 per cent. for August, 1895, over August, 1894, and of more than 55 per cent. for September, 1895, over September, 1894.

From 1820 to 1840 the immigration was almost entirely from Great Britain and Ireland. During the decade ending with 1840 German immigration first became noticeable, and this steadily increased until, in the decade ending with 1890, it amounted to nearly 1,500,000, about the same as that from the whole United Kingdom. Norway and Sweden first made themselves felt in the returns for the decade ending 1870, with over 100,000 arrivals, a number which increased to over 500,000 during the decade ending with 1890. This last decade, however, is even more notable for an enormous increase in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Poland.

The first National immigration law was passed by Congress in July, 1864. It was for the purpose of encouraging immigration, all immigration theretofore having been cared for by the individual States. The passage of the act was due, in part, to the absence in the army of the large bodies of wage earners who had been employed in important industries, and it encouraged indiscriminate immigration. No safeguards were provided against the worst classes of foreign population, and idiots, criminals, paupers, &c., were admitted without inspection or examination. "Contract labor" was encouraged under this act.

The law of 1864 was repealed in 1868, and from that time until 1882 there was no United States statute bearing on immigration. The law of 1882, instead of encouraging immigration, was passed to restrict it. Since 1882 other laws and amendments to laws have been passed, and now the immigration officials exercise a power that permits them to stand between the objectionable persons in other countries and the people of their own. The laws declare who shall not be permitted to land, and their provisions are very broad.

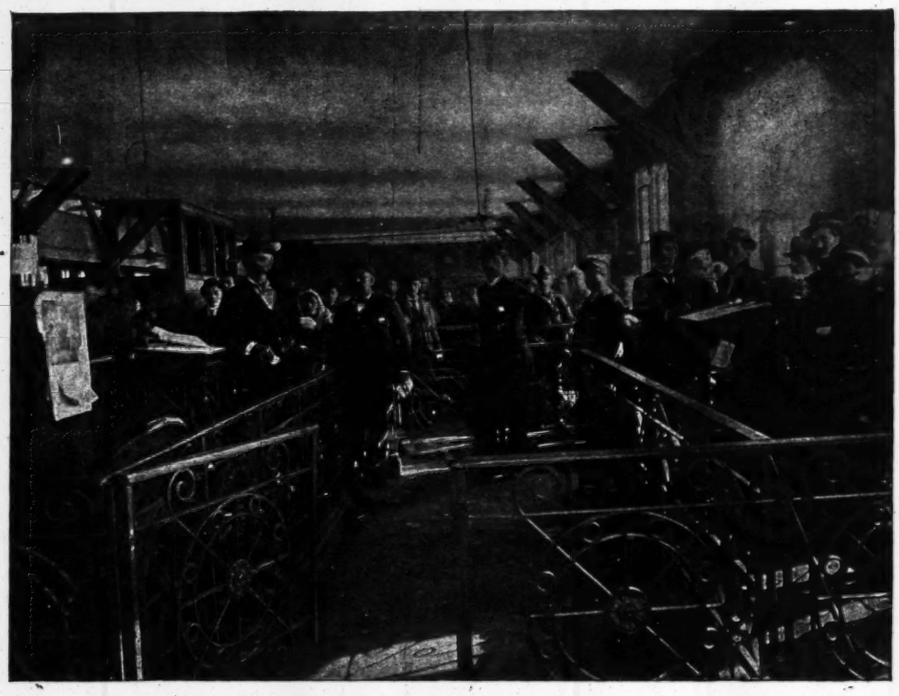
A great percentage of the immigrants who enter this country enter by the way of New York, and consequently the history of immigration at this port is of much interest.

For many years the New York State officials had entire charge of immigration matters in this port. They used Castle Garden for their purposes, and there all immigrants were landed. For a time after the first Federal laws affecting immigration were passed, the Federal and the State officials worked together, the State officials doing the work under contract with the Nation. It was discovered, however, that the State officials were misusing their power, and were using the bureau for political purposes to the injury of the immigrants, and by the Federal act of 1891 the Immigration Bureau was placed exclusively in the charge of Federal officials. Thereafter Castle Garden was used for a time; then the Barge Office at the Battery was used, and then Ellis Island. There the Commissioner of Immigration now has his office, and there the Federal Government has a valuable and almost perfect plant for the purpose of inspecting and caring for all immigrants who come to this port. Immigrants have been landed there since Jan. 1, 1892.

All passenger vessels are boarded at



INFORMATION BUREAU, ELLIS ISLAND.



IMMIGRANT INSPECTION ROOM, ELLIS ISLAND.

Quarantine by Inspectors from the Immigration Bureau. As the vessels proceed to their docks the passenger lists are examined by the Inspectors. Cabin passengers' tickets and declarations are scrutinized as well as steerage passengers', and if any cabin passenger is thought to be a person who comes within the restrictive clauses of the law he is compelled to go to Ellis Island and await investigation.

When the vessel has reached her dock the immigrants and their baggage are taken by barge to Ellis Island, and there they are all inspected and their baggage is examined.

The main building on the island has a great room on the ground floor into which the baggage is taken, and rooms on the upper floor into which the immigrants are sent. Every immigrant is numbered and tagged, and, 240 at a time, in groups of 30, are examined by the men and women Inspectors, before whom they are compelled to pass, and to whom they make their declarations. If any immigrant fails to pass an Inspector, he or she is at once sent before the Board of Special Inquiry for further examination, and if the board finds that the immigrant should not be allowed to land, he or she is put in the detention pen to await a re-examination, or his or her return to the place from which he or she came. Every immigrant who is found ineligible to land is detained on the island and returned to his or her home at the expense of the steamship company that brought him or her here.

The immigration officials are familiar with the ways of those who would prey upon the new-comers, and every effort is made to protect the men, women, and children. Women and children they are particularly solicitous about, and hedge them around with the safeguards of the law and of the Church to which they belong. If a woman or a child is not met by friends or relatives she is detained until some one whom she names can be communicated with, and until it is determined to be safe for her to land. In such instances the missionary societies aid the immigration officials.

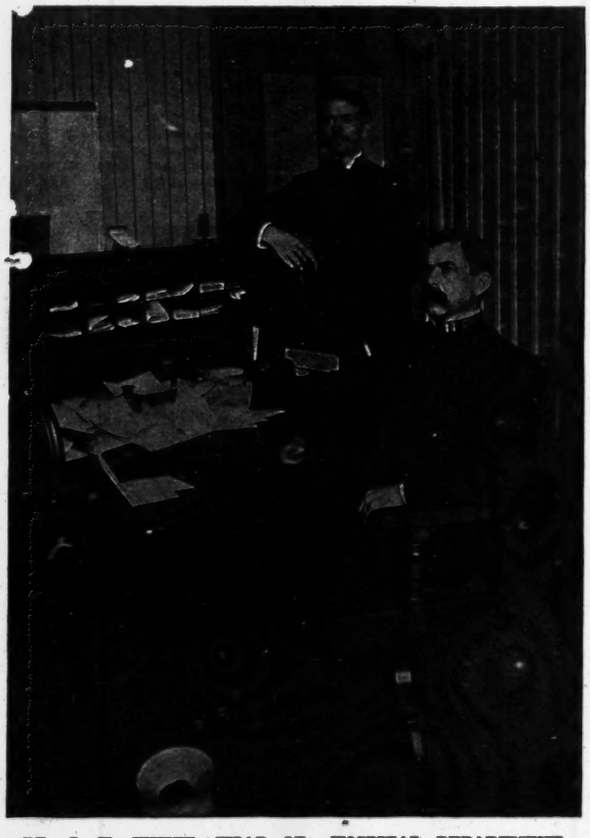
As an instance of the care that is exercised to prevent improper persons from landing, statistics show that as many as 800 immigrants have been detained and returned to their homes in Italy in one month.

There is a well-conducted hospital on Ellis Island, and in it all ill immigrants are placed and kept until returned or allowed to land. The Immigration Bureau's care of an immigrant does not end with his landing, for every immigrant who becomes ill or unable to care for himself during the first year ashore must be cared for at Ellis Island. Those who are ill are cared for in the hospital and the others in the dormitories.

As it is possible to inspect and pass 5,000 immigrants in a day, it is seldom that there are many of them at the island over night. For those who are there, however, ample provision has been made, and wholesome food and clean beds are provided. The dormitories, which will accommodate 475 persons, are well lighted and ventilated, and are kept in an odorless condition. Separate rooms are provided for the men, and for the women and children. Every immigrant is permitted to land in this city as soon as possible after he has disembarked from his ship. All come ashore at the Barge Office, at the Battery.

Ellis Island, which was formerly a Government storage station for powder and shells, contains about fourteen acres and is being constantly added to by filling in the shallow waters that surround it. Upon it is the main building, which contains the Commissioner's offices, and in which the inspection, &c., is done; a hospital, a power house that supplies electricity for lighting, water for a fire and flushing system, heat for the buildings and for laundry and disinfecting purposes; a kitchen and storerooms in buildings in which powder was formerly stored, and great cisterns in which fresh water is gathered from the roofs of the buildings on the island. There are also other buildings, in which the physicians and minor officials live.

The bureau has its own steamboat for transportation between Ellis Island and this city, and on this boat all passengers, immigrants, and baggage are carried to and from the island. Dr. Joseph H. Senner is Immigration Commissioner, Edward F. McSweeney is his deputy, and upon them devolves the duty of properly conducting all that pertains to immigration in this port.



DR. J. H. WHITE, HEAD OF HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

THE REV. F. B. MEYER.

The religious activity which has been such a marked feature of the past few months in this city shows no signs of abatement. On the contrary, the evangelical movement is unmistakably growing, not only here, but in other parts of our country, and an additional element is about to be added by the arrival, on Feb. 3, of the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London. He is one of the most prominent and able evangelist in the world. Hundreds of Christians who have never heard him speak have come to love him through the medium of the dozen or more helpful books upon Biblical subjects and Christian living of which he is the author.

Dr. Meyer comes here at this time by the special request of Mr. Moody, and his visit has the unusual and undoubtedly unique feature of being undertaken from so great a distance for so short a time solely for evangelical purposes. Dr. Meyer will be in America but ten days, and expects to speak twice daily in Tremont Temple, Boston, from the 4th to the 7th of February, and in Carnegie Hall, in this city, morning and afternoon, from the 8th to the 12th. Hundreds of those who have heard him at Northfield will welcome the opportunity of again listening to the message which he brings, and thousands in New York and Boston will for the first time have the privilege of attending such meetings for the deepening of spiritual life. For the past three years Mr. Meyer has been one of the chief speakers at Mr. Moody's Northfield school during the great Summer conferences, and it has always been esteemed a privilege and a help to listen to him.

LIFE.

I am painting a picture, O Father!
With touches of shadow and shine;
When, palette in hand, I fall where I stand,
O, give it Thy finish divine.

JESSIE LEE McHANN.
Chattanooga, Tenn.



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F. B. Meyer.



FRENCH COSTUME GROUP OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
(From Racinet Plates.)

MEMBERS of New York society, of both sexes, are now taking deep thought as to "wherewithal they shall be clothed" for the coming fancy costume pageant of Mrs. Bradley Martin, at the Waldorf. They have a vast array of historic robes to choose from, the hostess having decreed that costumes must be confined to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. These periods have been wisely selected. They embody more of the quaint, rich, and picturesque, and allow of a much wider variety than any periods before or since. Within the confines of these eras is embraced the development of what is called modern costume. Before the sixteenth century nearly all costumes worn both east and west in Europe were modeled on the loose, flowing, or clinging garments of the Greek and Roman days, while the dawn of the present, or its first quarter, at least, saw the extremes in dress and headgear



Sixteenth Century Noble.
(From Rare Plate.)

slowly disappear until transformed into the more severe and plain styles of today.

An interesting course of lectures on "The History of Costume," fully illustrated by lantern slides, is now being given each Tuesday at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, by the well-known authority on that subject, Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen. To this lady THE TIMES is indebted for the loan of carefully selected photographs, reproduced in this issue. Some are valuable and rare. Where paintings of the old masters delineating costumes of their periods are accessible, Miss Both-Hendriksen prefers them for purposes of illustration to any other authority, and she has anticipated for THE TIMES some illustrations that will be shown in connection with her lecture course. These cover the periods which Gotham society will strive to reproduce at the great Waldorf ball, so that the guests of that occasion will find here hints on costumes that can be followed with the guarantee that they are absolutely correct from a historical standpoint.

"Apparel oft proclaims the man," Polonius thought. It certainly proclaims the age in which he lived. The study of costume is one absorbing branch of the study of mankind. Before the time of Francis I. of France the history of costume from Rameses to Alexander the Great, including the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, and Greek dress; the Roman garb of tunic and toga, influenced by barbarian and Byzantine styles; the Gallic,



Lady Bianca Capello.
Sixteenth Century, Venetian.

German, and other costumes down to Charlemagne, when the Dark Ages merge in the mediaeval—all forms part of the long, eventful reign of clinging draperies. In this period the student will find infinite variety in the richness and ornamentation of fabrics used, a gorgeous mass of coloring, and in the mediaeval age that strange oddity in headgear, when the towering women's hennin, long and pointed, seemed in sympathy with the architecture then in vogue.

Thence we follow on, till the restless spirit of change and thirst for novelties, which have always characterized the



The Princess Adelaide.
Eighteenth Century, French.

western nations of Europe, in contrast with the stereotyped east, broke forth into the gaudy and picturesque in both body and headgear under the artistic influence of the Renaissance. To this period, that of Francis I. to Louis XIII., belongs the rise of the hoop among women, and the trunk, doublet and hose, and gorgeous cloaks of the men.

What is known as modern dress ranks from the early part of the sixteenth century, when Italian styles found their way into France. Under Henry II., (1547-1559,) and chiefly after the death of that monarch, the taste for frivolities grew at a rapid pace, and all traces of old-time dignity were soon lost. Catherine de Medici introduced the enormous ruffs into France in 1560, and the small collars followed in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Dresses, tight at the waist, began to be made full round the hips with the help of huge padded rolls. These were still further enlarged by padded whalebone and steel, and became, later on, the monstrous paniers, worn until nearly the present century.

Men's dress was short under the reign of the last of the Valois Kings, (1500,) the pointed jacket or jerkin being trimmed round with small peaks, while the velvet cap was decked with aigrettes; beards were pointed; a pearl hung from the left ear, and on the shoulder was carried a small cloak, reaching only to the waist. Gloves were of scented leath-



Seventeenth Century, English.
(From Rare Plate.)

er. Ladies wore the dresses long, full, and of costly materials. Jewelry was worn as necklaces, chains, or the universal pendants that hung from the girdles. A striking resemblance between the costumes of the two sexes became general, both having the puffed and slashed sleeves, the headdress being angular in contour and fitting close to the head.

After Queen Elizabeth's succession (1558) the costume she established held sway till the close of her extended reign. Ladies wore long, peaked, and tight stomachers and slashed sleeves, while the men appeared in padded and quilted doublets. All fabrics in this period were rich and picturesque in coloring. Both sexes wore the mammoth stiff ruff, and a strong resemblance was noted between the trunk hose and "petticoat breeches" of the men, and the skirts of the women's kirtles and gowns, and the veritable petticoats that were expanded by the wheel-like farthingales from their hips. Lace, feathers, and embroidery were abundant.

Fantastic France had the habit then,



GROUP OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
(From Racinet Plates.)



Under the Regency.
Eighteenth Century, French.

as now, of fixing her own artistic stamp to whatever in this line she borrowed from her neighbors, whether Italy, which always preserved a certain influence of antiquity; or Germany, with its heavy and massive garments; or Holland, heavier still; or England, of a more practical turn in dress. At this period the high hose worn by men became longer and fuller, chiefly in Spain and the low countries, and large, soft, doeskin boots were universally worn. Before that sixteenth century closed this high hose was transformed into the culottes, full and open at the knees. As this made a division in the garment, the use of garters began. As headgear, men adopted the cap, made of soft material and following the shape of the head with a wide brim on one side. High heels also came into vogue.

The seventeenth century, dating from the first Stuart King in England and Louis XIII. in France, was a continuous



Sixteenth Century, English.
(From Old Plate.)

whirligig of change and extravagance, but it had many redeeming features, among them the suppression of the hoop abomination by the fair sex. It was revived, to be sure, under Louis XIV., but it had a merciful rest for a time. Under James I. everything went to extremes. The long-waisted doublets of Elizabeth's day became longer, fitted tighter; the trunk hose grew in size; high, conical hats, bejeweled and feathered, came in; large rosettes were worn on the shoes. Women's dress also was accentuated in those horrible features of farthingales and paniers; dresses were cut away beneath the ruffs to expose



Under Louis the Grand.
Seventeenth Century, French.

the bosom, "in defiance of all modesty," and, to crown all, the custom of painting the face began, followed a little later by patches, introduced from France.

Under Charles I. some of these extravagances were toned down. Ruffs decreased in size; the long bodices grew shorter, until many were worn no longer than the waist; a long, rich petticoat appeared beneath an open gown that had short, loose sleeves, while a deep collar was fastened closely at the throat; hoods and veils of enormous length became popular. The doublets of men, forerunners of the frock coats of to-day, had full sleeves, tight at the wrists, and were buttoned from neck to waist. The mammoth balloony trunk hose shrank to loose breeches uniform in width, open at the knees, where they were fringed and



Millais' Huguenot Lovers.
Sixteenth Century.

fastened with garters; the stockings were tight. This garb, however, admitted of plentiful ornamentation and infinite colors of rich texture.

It was at this time that the distinction grew up between the men who wore closely cropped hair and the cavalier nobles and gentry, who wore their locks long and poetic. The "Roundhead" ladies adopted a severely plain and graceful garb. When Charles II. was restored to the throne, after the Protectorate, he introduced the costumes he had found at the court of Louis XII. of France. The



Grand Medici Costume.
Sixteenth Century, French.

doublet, long, loose, and richly embroidered, came in. Beneath it was a sleeveless vest; breeches grew in width, and were bedecked with fancy bunches of ribbons above the knees and lace ruffles below them. The periwig came, too, its curls falling over the shoulders; heels were high, and monster bows of ribbon tied the shoes. Wherever adornment was possible, it was used by men and women of the Court circle. The modern vest or waistcoat owes its invention to Charles II.

Planché has left a quaint description of the ladies' dress of this period, which, of course, excludes the Puritan styles. "A studied negligence," he says, "an elegant dishabille, is the prevailing character of the costume in which they are nearly all represented; their glossy ringlets escaping from a bandeau of pearls, unveiled even by the transparent lawn of the band; and the fair, round arm reclines on the voluptuous satin petticoat, while the gown of the same rich materials piles up its voluminous train in the background. Tightly laced bodices were always in favor with women of all classes." Pepys complains that men and women aped each other ridiculously in many points of dress. In all essentials the garments of ladies and gentlemen of rank of this period were the same in England and France and over nearly the whole of Europe. A stiff and formal aspect was strangely blended with frivolous and eccentric display.

With the eighteenth century, both in France and England, began attempts to suppress foolish decoration in costume. Men's dress was the same in general character, but simpler, the changes being long and curled perukes, the close-fitting knickerbocker, and three-cornered hats laced with gold galloon. The tight-fitting pantaloon began to lengthen below the knee, to the middle of the calf, where it was met by high top boots. But there was no suppressing the ladies. It was in this century that they ran to mad extremes in headgear, piling rolls of false hair in a hundred patterns to a dizzy height, the whole fabric being held together with decorations of gems and ribbons. The hoopskirt grew to mammoth dimensions, and the shapeless sacque made its appearance. In some cases the hoops were worn to their full circumference just below the waist, equaling the sightless affairs seen in the Elizabethan farthingales. Statelli-



First Empire Toilet.
Beginning Nineteenth Century.

ness was gone. All things had drifted into the artificial in women's dress. All the ladies delighted in tight bodices, furbelowed dresses, resplendent petticoats, and costly sacques, modeled on the mantles of earlier times, but utterly lacking their grace.

Within the ten years from 1770 to 1780 ladies' sleeves changed from a succession of loose ruffles to tight-fitting throughout. Before that century went out that sky-scraping headgear disap-



Francis I. of France.
Early Sixteenth Century.

peared before the merciless caricatures of artists like Hogarth, and the hoopskirt materially toned down in size until, by 1795, the dresses fell in straight, loose folds to the feet. Open dresses, too, were discarded; sacques went entirely out of style; waists grew in length, and, when the nineteenth century opened, had resumed their natural form. Powdered hair, too, had had its run in both France and England. Bonnets were of reasonable size. Indeed, outside of certain Court regulations, extravagances in costume very nearly disappeared with the eighteenth century.

The styles of France in that century are thoroughly familiar, passing from the rather confused types under Louis XV. to the Watteau and Rococo. Superb examples of this French period are given in the illustrations. Havoc in costumes



Court Toilet—Henry III.
Fifteenth Century, French.

came with the Revolution. With a taboo on extravagant fribbles, false notions of simplicity led, before long, under the Directoire and the First Empire, to the most costly magnificence among both women and men. Back came the low corsage, the very high waist, and the marvelous clinging robe that found such expression in the costumes of the Empress Josephine at the dawn of the nineteenth century.

AN EDICT AGAINST CORSETS.

A petition recently made by a woman to the Governor of Kansas asking that a law be passed prohibiting the sale and use of corsets in that State recalls an amusing edict promulgated by Emperor Joseph II. of Germany in 1785. The curious old law is as follows: "We hereby strictly enjoin that in all orphan houses, nunneries, and other places set apart for



Sixteenth Century, French.
(From Old Plate.)

the public education of girls no stays of any kind whatever shall be made use of or encouraged from henceforth and from this instant; and it is hereby further hinted, to all mothers and mistresses of academies and boarding schools that any girl wearing stays shall not be received or countenanced in such school."

The reason given by this remarkable woman who sent such a singular petition to the Kansas Governor was that corsets, like cigarettes, are injurious, and the only way to suppress them is by legislative enactment. The Governor wisely decided that it was hardly a proper subject for him to concern himself with.



Court Costume, Louis XV.
Eighteenth Century, French.



A TEMPTING OFFER.

He—Just think, I haven't taken a drink since our engagement, dear.

She—Do you want to break it off for a little while till you can slake your thirst?



UNTRUSTWORTHY.

"Wheeler is somewhat of a liar, is he not?"

"Well, he swears by his cyclometer."

Her Face Not Her Fortune.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—So he married her for her money?

He—Yes.

She (thoughtfully)—How awfully rich she must be.

A Very Observing Man.
From The Washington Star.

"My mother says," the young woman observed to her fiancé, "that she does not approve of a young man's giving a girl expensive presents before they are married."

"That's very unreasonable."

"I don't see why."

"Because, so far as I can learn from observation, after marriage the desire to give expensive presents becomes totally extinct."

Teachers Would Be Experts.
From The Chicago Tribune.

John Bigelow, who has written a clever book on the "Mystery of Sleep," thinks there should be schools to teach the art of sleeping. The idea is a good one, and would furnish congenial occupation for ex-policemen.

Proof of the Engagement.
From The St. Louis Star.

"I think Julia and Jack are engaged."

"Why? Does she pick lint off his coat collar?

"No; she has quit."

No Raines Law There.

After the play is over
My darling and I repair
To the swell café across the way,
And have a supper there.
After the supper's over
I pay for the little spree,
And then for a week I'm forced to seek
Out places where lunch is free.



DECISION WITHHELD.

"He is of fine descent, isn't he?"

"Don't know. Never saw him fall off his wheel."

One Effect of Vanity.
From The Philadelphia Record.

"Vanity," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "causes many an evening dress suit to cover an empty stomach."

A Game That Did Not Work.
From The Detroit Free Press.

The grocer was weighing some sugar for the woman in the dyed blue bonnet, when the man in the black frock coat and yellowish white tie, who had been standing in the door for some minutes, came inside and laid a silver quarter on the counter.

"I picked it up on the floor, just at the edge of the steps," he said. "It must belong to you. A quarter or a thousand dollars, Sir—it is the principle of the thing that I look at. I want nothing that is not mine. There is the money."

The grocer laid a large forefinger on the quarter and shoved it back across the counter.

"You put dot money in your pocket, mein friend," he said.

"But, Sir, you or one of your clerks must have dropped it, and it rolled over there. My motto has always been—"

"I believe," said the grocer, "dot you yoost moved your family in dot house agross the street dis morgen; vas it not so?"

"Yes, Sir, I did, and it being convenient, we expect to do a good deal of tra—"

"You put dot quarter back in your pocket righd away. Dot vos not mein quarter. You put him back in your pocket, und ven you vife come ofer vor dose groceries you vill remember dot my derms vos spod cash efery time."

Very Useful.
From Up-to-Date.

Do not despise the lowly; the under jaw does all the work.



SHE HELD THEM.

She—And she returned everything you ever gave her, except your love, Mr. Cole?

He—No; she forgot about three thousand kisses.



WHY HE LOOKS POETICAL.

He—Don't you think Scribbler looks very poetical?

She—Yes, especially the fringe around the bottom of his trousers!